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No. 5.

# THE Delineator

A JOURNAL

of

FASHION

CULTURE

and

FINE ARTS.



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THE DELINEATOR PUBLISH

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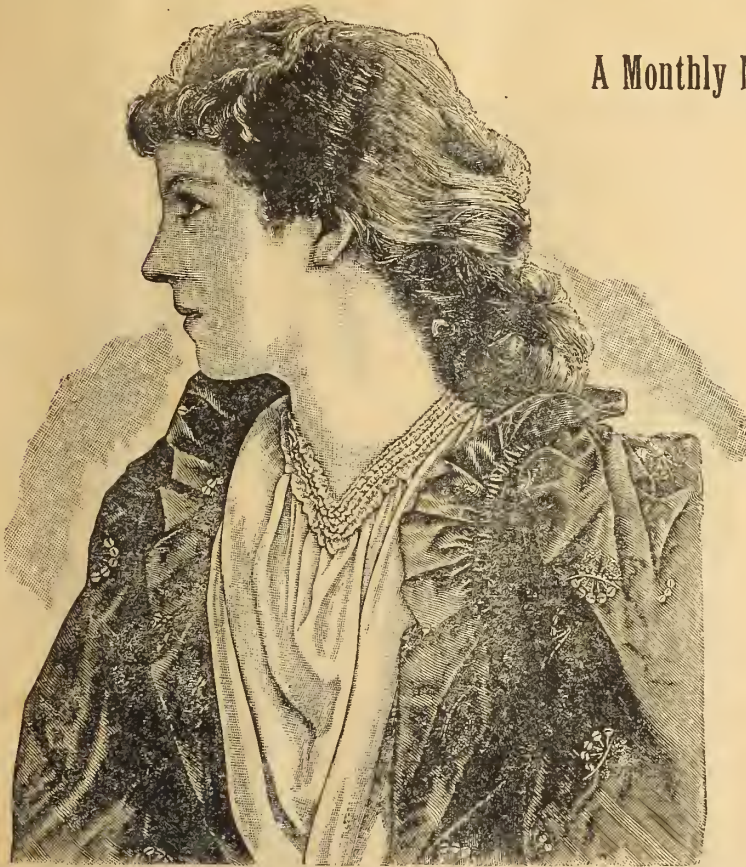
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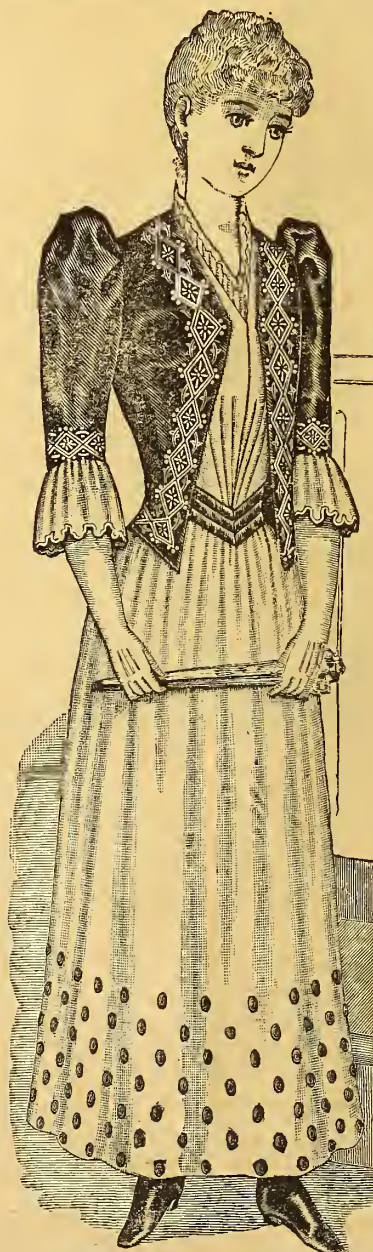
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FIGURE NO. 476 R.—GIRLS' PLAIN WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4150 (copyright), price 10 cents.



URE NO. 469 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4175 (copyright), price 35 cts.



FIGURE NO. 483 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4148 (copyright), price 30 cts.

THE "Report of Juvenile Fashions" is a necessary adjunct to every well-appointed Dressmaking, Tailoring and Children's Outfitting Establishment. If you are a Dressmaker and have frequent or occasional calls for styles for misses or little folks, this report meets your needs for a handsome Plate of Garments developed in suitable colors and combinations of shades. Illustrating, as it does, a nice assortment of Boys' as well as Girls' Styles in each issue, it is also of much service to the practical tailor, in these days when modes for boys are given equal attention with those for their elders. To children's outfitters and clothiers generally the publication is invaluable, inasmuch as it gives them an intelligent idea of the newest styles in young people's clothing sufficiently far in advance of their time of sale each season to give the manufacturer opportunity to make up his goods beforehand, with full confidence that his productions will be acceptable to the buying public. To the Home Dressmaker, with a family of boys and girls to provide for, this Plate is an assistant as handy for consultation as a thimble is for use.

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FIGURE No. 410 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.  
—This illustrates Pattern No. 4134  
(copyright), price 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 411 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE  
—This consists of Ladies' Jacket  
No. 4126 (copyright), price 30 cents; and  
Skirt No. 4131 (copyright), price 35 cts.

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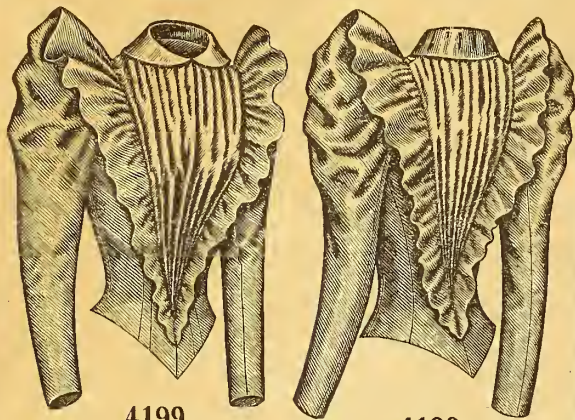
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FIGURE No. 449 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4187 (copyright), price 40 cents.  
FIGURE No. 450 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4151 (copyright), price 40 c





4199

LADIES' BASQUE (Copyright), price 30 cents.

4199

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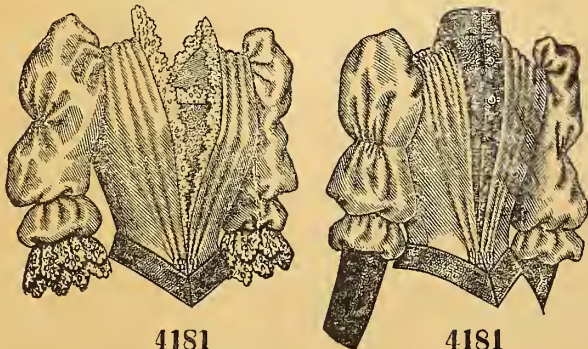
## METROPOLITAN Catalogue of Fashions

WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN BY THEIR PATRONS.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PUBLICATION is a semi-annual *résumé* within whose covers are included all the styles in fashionable use for ladies and children at the time of its publication. A comparison of two successive numbers shows that the latter edition, while possessing large additions in the way of novelty, is not entirely new, as it retains a noticeable proportion of the engravings shown in the previous volume.

As purveyors of modes, we find that many styles take a strong hold on public taste and frequently outlast two or three seasons in popularity. Again, in our position as designers of Fashions, it occasionally happens that we introduce a style which does not at once attract public favor—which, in fact, requires time to grow into general esteem. Then, again, there are standard shapes which remain in use year after year, and some few, indeed, which appear to be as immutable as the stars. There is the broad, general rule, which teaches that fashions in the average do not acquire or lose popularity in a day, but wax and wane in favor as the seasons come and go. Some there are, of course, which leap at one bound into public admiration; but these are indeed as infrequent and erratic as comets—to-day a wonderful attraction, to-morrow gone and forgotten. All these and other similar circumstances are duly considered in the preparation of the work under discussion; the end kept permanently in view being to have it contain every fashion in vogue for ladies, misses and children, as issued up to the date of its publication. We wish it, therefore, distinctly understood, that while the work *includes all the modes endorsed by Fashion, it excludes everything from which she has removed the stamp of her approval.*

Having been prepared in view of much handling (being especially calculated for the sales-counters of our Agents), this Catalogue is excellently adapted to the needs of Dressmakers and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Clothing.



4181

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4181



4184

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4184

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FIGURE NO. 441 R.

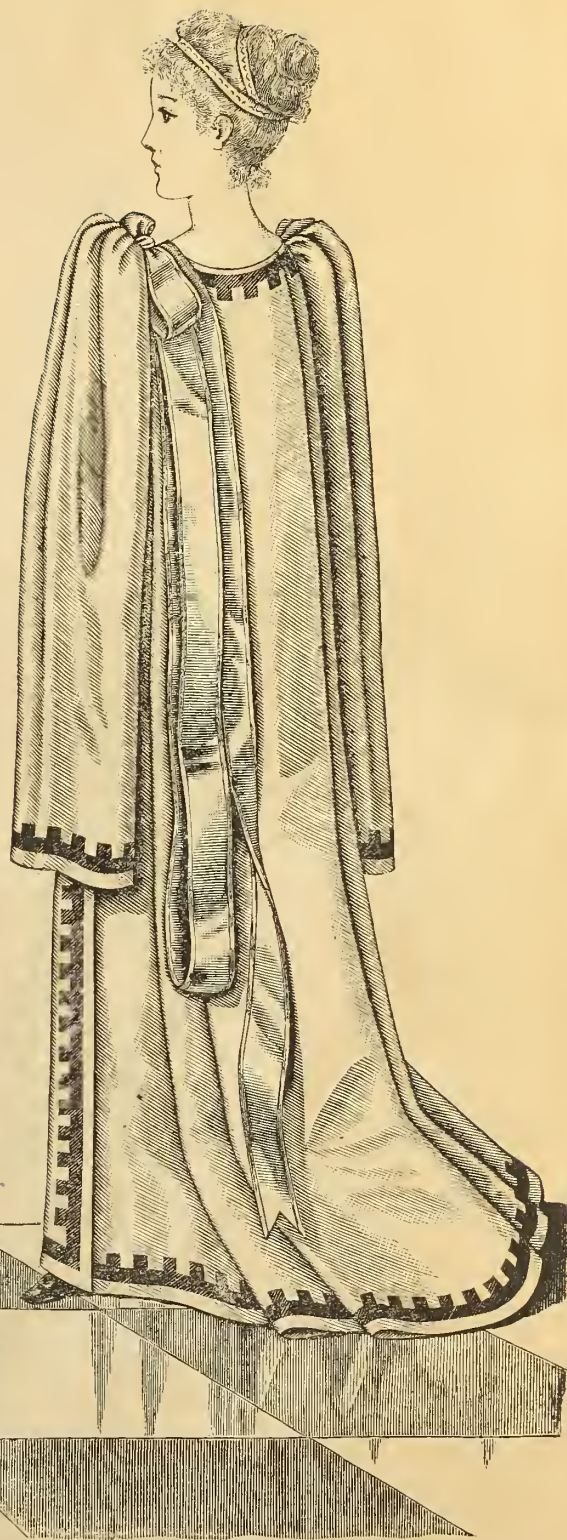


FIGURE NO. 442 R.

FIGURES NOS. 441 R AND 442 R.—LADIES' GREEK TEA-GOWN.

(For the Number, Price, etc., of this Pattern and the Description of the Style, see Page 366.)





FIGURE NO. 444 R.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.

FIGURE NO. 443 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 366 and 367.)





FIGURE NO. 445 R.

FIGURE NO. 446 R.

FIGURES NOS. 445 R AND 446 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For the Number, Price, etc., of this Pattern and the Description of the Style, see Page 367.)





FIGURE NO. 447 R.



FIGURE NO. 448 R.

FIGURES NOS. 447 R AND 448 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 368 and 370.)



# The Delineator

VOL. XXXVIII.

NOVEMBER, 1891

No. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

## Remarks on Current Fashions.



FIGURE NO. 449 R.

FIGURE NO. 450 R.

LADIES' EVENING GOWNS.—(The Front Views of these Gowns are shown on Page 364.)

One of the most stylish basques of the month is lengthened to three-quarter depth by coat-skirts; it possesses all the features of a coat and may be worn as such if developed in suitable material.

Absolute plainness is admirably relieved in the walking skirt of a new costume by a deep tuck taken up at each side of the center of the front. The skirt may be faced with contrasting material between the tucks, which appear to flare over a petticoat.

Fan backs are as much in vogue as ever for all kinds of skirts.

An abiding favorite is the "battlemented" basque. The battlements afford excellent opportunity for trimming with the popular outline braids.

Pompadour, round and V necked bodices are equally favored for evening wear, becomingness and individual taste dictating the choice of style. These bodices are preferably closed with lacing cords and are as short over the hips as possible.

An evening costume with a pointed basque front and a Princess back showing a sweeping train will develop into an elaborate affair if the materials are well chosen. A combination of fabrics, though not essential, will enhance the elegant effect and bring out all the attractive features of the mode.

Bertha frills prove as desirable for waist trimmings as festooned frills for skirt decorations. The festoons, however, are made in the skirt itself rather than in lace or other material.

Vests of red cloth on green, navy-blue and black gowns are particularly becoming to women with olive or colorless complexions.

Pointed bodices are never out of fashion for evening wear.

Heliotrope note-paper, scented with heliotrope and bearing the writer's address printed in silver, is considered correct for women who have just laid aside deep mourning.

Many women now wear in the house a pretty shirt-waist girdled by a handsome belt of embroidery, passementerie or fine leather, to which suspenders are permanently secured at both ends. These suspenders are richly ornamented, and ribbon bows are sometimes fastened to them upon the shoulders. Those who are striving to lay aside the corset in accordance with the latest ideas regarding hygienic dressing will find these suspenders a great comfort when attached by means of flat buttons to a thin skirt-band beneath the fancy belt.

Hip trimmings are most becoming to tall, slender women.

The Medici collar in various modified forms will be a general favorite for a long time to come. Of its universal becomingness there can be no doubt; and its protectiveness renders it particularly desirable for Winter garments.

Corduroy will be favored for little boys' wear throughout the Winter. With a suit of this material in mouse-gray will be worn a large, white collar, and a brilliant scarf of generous size tied to flare well over the eliest. The stockings will usually be gray, although an effort is being made to introduce hosiery matching the scarf. A cap of the suit material, either plain or full, and decorated with a quill the color of the scarf, will complete a decidedly jaunty outfit.

A beautiful camel's-hair that is so soft and fine, and so light of weight that it suggests undressed cashmere, is justly popular for tea-gowns, and Bengaline is fully as much admired for indoor and ceremonious costumes. A combination of the two fabrics, the latter being used with reserve, produces a wonderfully artistic gown.

Sailor suits will be in vogue for little boys throughout the Winter. The long trousers render the style a sensible one for cold weather, particularly for boys who are not robust. Navy-blue wool goods are most appropriate for a suit of this kind, and brass buttons, with a few nautical emblems wrought in gold on the collar and cuffs, are quite indispensable, at least in the mind of the youthful wearer.



FIGURES NOS. 441 R AND  
442 R.—LADIES'  
GREEK TEA-GOWN.  
(For Illustrations see Page 361.)

FIGURES Nos. 441 R AND 442 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 4167 and costs 2s. or 50 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again represented on page 384 of this DELINEATOR.

At figure No. 441 R the gown, which is also known as the Sappho, is pictured developed in fine white albatross. The gown is in this instance made up with a low, round neck and has a dart-fitted Princess front that closes invisibly at the center; and over it the full front is arranged. The full front is disposed in the soft, graceful folds and wrinkles peculiar to the Greek modes, the fullness at the right side resulting from two forward-turning plaits at the top, while that at the left is disposed below the waist-line in upturning plaits which flare diagonally downward. The closing is made invisibly at the left shoulder and under-arm seams; below the closing the front falls free to the edge, and the right side of the front is included in the under-arm seam. The full back, which is arranged upon a lining fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, falls in classic folds resulting from a broad Watteau-plait at the top; the train is of regulation length, and the side edges of the back pass into the under-arm seams. The flowing angel sleeves rise with puff effect above the shoulders, and the coatsleeves provided by the pattern are here omitted. The edges of the sleeves and the upper and lower edges of the front and back are decorated with bands of old-gold ribbon, and old-gold appliqué trimming arranged along the inner edges of the ribbon completes an exceedingly effective garniture.

At figure No. 442 R is shown a back view of the gown made up in white nun's-veiling, with a very unique design done with ribbon for decoration. Upon the left shoulder is placed a bow of blue ribbon, its long loop and single end falling with picturesque effect over the folds almost to the edge of the train.

The Greek modes are especially becoming to tall, slender figures. They make up artistically in all sorts of softly clinging fabrics, such as *crêpe de Chine*, India silk, foulard, etc., and are also well adapted



FIGURE No. 451 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4191 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.  
(For Description see Page 370.)

to the numerous soft woolen textures so serviceable for house-gowns. White is most generally favored for gowns of this kind, upon which ribbon or braid embroidery in mauve, blue or yellow will be appropriately applied. The various metallic braids in copper, gold, silver and steel shadings may also be employed in any conventional design preferred, or dainty lace may alone supply the garniture.

FIGURE No. 443 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 362.)

FIGURE No. 443 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4183 and costs 2s. or 50 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views of page 375 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is here pictured made up in an artistic combination of flowered brocade and sapphire-blue velvet. The round, four-gored skirt is overhung at the front and sides by a sheath-like drapery that is cut at the bottom in deep leaf tabs, between which a demi-flounce of velvet is revealed, with pleasing effect. The tabs may be cut square, if preferred, the pattern providing for such a shaping.

The low-necked bodice is superbly adjusted by the customary darts and seams. It shapes a short, well defined point at the center of the front, where the closing is made with silk laces drawn through eyelets; and the back is extended to form a gracefully long, rounding train, a fan of velvet being inserted between the back edges of the backs. A simulated lacing is made with silk cord over the center seam, and sections of velvet ribbon arranged over the shoulders and at each side of the center seam converge to a point below the waist-line, where they are tied in a full bow of long loops and ends that fall with graceful effect over the folds of the train. The bodice is decorated along the lower edge at the front and sides with a demi-flounce of white Marquise lace, which is continued in

full jabot-folds down the sides of the train to the foot of the skirt. The top of the bodice and the arm's-eye edges are becomingly trimmed with a narrow frill of velvet, a butterfly bow of ribbon decorates the right shoulder, and a fluffy ostrich tip droops prettily backward from the left shoulder. The bodice may be cut in low V or in



Pompadour fashion, or it may be cut in ordinary high-necked style, with a standing collar and long coat or elbow sleeves; and the train may, if preferred, be in the square court fashion. The pattern provides for all of these variations in the shaping.

The mode will develop with exquisite effect in plain and brocaded silks or satins, and also in faille, Bengaline or velvet. The drapery may be of embroidered *mousseline de chiffon*, *crêpe*, *gazine*, etc., and the skirt of plain silk or satin; while the bodice will usually be made of rich brocade, velvet or corded silk. A handsome dinner dress for a matron may be developed in black-and-gold brocade and black velvet. It may have elbow sleeves and a Pompadour neck, and the latter may be filled in with *lisse*, rare lace or tulle.

FIGURE NO. 444 R.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.  
(For Illustration see Page 362.)

FIGURE NO. 444 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' evening waist. The pattern, which is No. 4160 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented in three views on page 390 of this magazine.

In the present instance the waist is pictured developed in myrtle-green velvet and bisque-pink brocaded satin. Side-front seams and the usual gores enter into the faultless adjustment, and the closing is made at the center of the front and back with lacing cords drawn through eyelets. The neck is low and deeply pointed at the center of the front and back, but it may be shaped in low round or square outline if preferred, directions for both styles being provided by the pattern. A narrow band of *coq*-feather trimming decorates the top of the waist, and also the lower edge, which is pointed at the center of the front and back and arches well over the hips. A section of Kursheedt's Standard *passementerie* covers each side-front seam. The full puff sleeves are shirred at the center to present the effect of double puffs. They extend only to the elbow and may be omitted in favor of short drapery-sleeves, that are included in the pattern; or, when the regulation full-dress effect is desired, sleeves may be dispensed with entirely.

The waist, which was designed especially for evening and full-



FIGURE NO. 452 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4162 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.  
(For Description see Page 372.)

dress wear, will make up with equally attractive results in velvet, faille, Bengaline, corded silk, *crêpe de Chine* and suitable woollen goods of all kinds. Its peculiar construction adapts it particularly to artistic combinations of colors and textures, but, if preferred, a single fabric may be employed throughout, with perfect satisfaction. Iridescent or jewelled *passementerie*, metallic gimp, rococo embroidery, rich lace and handsome bands may be applied for garniture in any becoming manner preferred; or pipings or milliners' folds of the same or some prettily contrasting material may furnish a simple but effective finish.

FIGURES NOS. 445 R AND 446 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 363.)

FIGURES NOS. 445 R AND 446 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4183 and costs 2s. or 50 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 375 of this magazine, and also at figure No. 443 R, where it is fully described.

At figure No. 445 R is shown a back view of the costume developed in white satin. The neck, which is here shaped in low, pointed outline, is decorated with gold braid-*passementerie*, and deep white silk fringe droops with graceful effect over the arms. The lower edge of the bodice is decorated at the front and sides with silk fringe, above which a row of *passementerie* is applied, the latter being continued along the side edges of the train to the bottom of the skirt.

At figure No. 446 R the costume is shown made up as a dinner dress in black corded silk. The neck is cut away to form a narrow Pompadour and is finished with a becomingly high jet Medici collar. Kursheedt's Standard jet ornaments of graduated sizes decorate the front of the costume in a handsome manner; the elbow sleeves are each trimmed with jet *passementerie* applied

above a softly falling frill of *chiffon*, and similar *passementerie* outlines the edges of the square tabs or battlements in the skirt and is continued along the edge of the square train. Jet *passementerie* is applied in a simple design at the center of each tab, and between the slightly flaring edges of the tabs is disclosed a deep plaiting of *chiffon*.





FIGURE No. 453 R.

The several portrayals of the mode illustrate its adaptability to occasions of the strictest ceremony, as well as to afternoon reception, dinner and carriage wear and to entertainments of a more or less informal nature. The development may be as elaborate or as simple as personal fancy may dictate, and garniture may be chosen from among the numerous laces, passementeries, gimps, galloons and embroideries offered for costumes of this kind.

FIGURES NOS. 447 R, 448 R, 449 R AND 450 R.—

LADIES' EVENING GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 364 and 365.)

FIGURES NOS. 447 R AND 450 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4151 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 376 of this magazine.

At figure No. 447 R the dress is shown made of figured *crêpe*



FIGURE No. 454 R.

FIGURE No. 453 R.—LADIES' WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4184 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. FIGURE No. 454 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Wrap No. 4184 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 4131 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 372 and 373.)

*de Chine*. The shapely four-gored foundation-skirt is decorated at the foot with a tiny knife-plaiting of the material, which is narrowly revealed below the fanciful draperies. The top of the front-drapery is disposed in a few soft folds and wrinkles at the center, and the lower part is festooned, according to a popular fancy, by upturning plaits at each side. The side edges of this drapery are overlapped by panel-like plaits arranged in the back-draperies, the bias back edges of which join in a seam at the center beneath graceful fan-plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the edge of a demi-train. The draperies are ornamented between the panels with a dainty frill of embroidered *chiffon*, at the front garlands of roses with their foliage are arranged among the folds of the festooning, and a single spray of similar flowers droops gracefully from the top of the panel at the left side.

The top of the fanciful basque is cut in low, square outline at the front and back. The superb adjustment is due to the usual number of darts and seams, and the closing is made at the left of the center of the front beneath the soft folds of a Bertha of embroidered *chiffon*, which rises with puff effect over the shoulders and falls below in jabot-folds both front and back, its ends tapering in revers fashion to the pointed lower edge of the basque. The full center-front and center-back portions are disposed in soft folds between the inner edges of the Bertha, the top of the center-front is decorated with three full-blown roses with their leaves, and a spray of similar roses stands well above the left shoulder. The sleeves extend to the elbow and are made with sufficient fulness to rise prominently above the shoulders and droop below their smooth linings, with full puff-sleeve effect.

A back view of the dress is given at figure No. 450 R, where it is pictured made of rose-pink cashmere and black velvet and trimmed with bands of velvet ribbon which fall to graduated depths over the skirt and terminate beneath full rosettes of similar ribbon.

A charming dress for a bride or maid of honor may be developed by the mode in plain or embroidered *chiffon* or *mousseline de soie*, *crêpon*, India silk or *crêpe de neige*, Faille, Bengaline, Surah, albattross, vailing or Henrietta cloth in white or the delicate shades of





FIGURE No. 455 R.

FIGURE No. 456 R.

FIGURE No. 455 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 4166 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 4165 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. FIGURE No. 456 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4185 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 373 and 375.)

rose-pink, blue, réséda or yellow will make up beautifully in reception, ball or fête gowns; and ruffles or platings of the material,

lace, *chiffon*, rosettes, bows or flowers may be added for garniture in any artistic way preferred.



FIGURES NOS. 448 R AND 449 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4187 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 378 of this DELINEATOR.

Pearl-white *crêpon* was chosen for the costume as illustrated at figure No. 448 R, and embroidered *chiffon* and grosgrain ribbon supply artistic garniture. The foundation skirt, which is fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style and made with a train of graceful length, is overhung by a skirt that is arranged with modified panier effect at each side, while at the back its bias ends join in a seam beneath fan-plaits that spread into the full folds of the train. Below the skirt a tiny knife-plaiting of *crêpon* is revealed, with dressy effect; the front of the skirt is decorated with grosgrain ribbon applied in three upright rows of graduated depths that terminate at the top in full butterfly bows; and three rows of embroidered *chiffon* applied diagonally between the sections of ribbon complete a very fanciful skirt-decoration.

The full fronts and backs of the shapely basque are arranged in plaits that spread becomingly to the shoulders from a point at the center of the front and back, and the smooth back and dart-fitted fronts underneath are cut away at the top to expose the neck in a modest V at the front and back. The neck is decorated with a drooping frill of embroidered *chiffon* that extends in soft jabot-folds at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front; and a frill of similar *chiffon* extends diagonally from the left shoulder to the sharp point at the center of the lower edge. The full sleeves, which are mounted on smooth linings, are gathered along the inside

of the arm and across the top to produce a series of soft, full folds which extend to the elbow; and below the elbows the sleeve and linings are cut away, the lower edge being finished with a drooping frill of embroidered *chiffon*, and a butterfly bow of rib-



FIGURE No. 457 R.

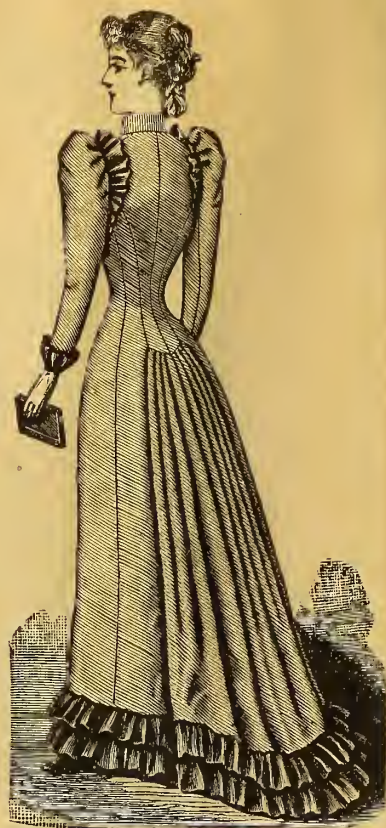


FIGURE No. 458 R.

bon applied at the inside seam.

The costume is illustrated made of mauve vailing at figure No. 449 R. The neck and sleeves are finished with dainty frills of *chiffon*, and a garniture of fine lilacs decorates the edges of the basque, skirt and sleeves.

Many stylish effects may be produced in the costume, as all sorts of seasonable fabrics of either silken or woollen texture are adaptable to it. The mode is susceptible of numerous variations in the matter of garniture, the disposal of which may be left to individual fancy. Frills and plaitings of the same or of some prettily contrasting fabric are always in order, and lace or passementerie are equally appropriate for decoration.

#### FIGURE No. 451 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 366.)

FIGURE No. 451 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4191 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 379 of this publication.

In the present instance the costume is shown developed in an effective combination of dark-blue Bengaline and white *crêpon*, and iridescent passementerie provides handsome decoration. The skirt is of the fashionable bell order and presents at the front and sides the sheath-like closeness peculiar to the style. Its bias back

FIGURES NOS. 457 R AND 458 R.—LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' House-Dress No. 4146 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 376.)



edges are joined in a center seam, over which the fulness is arranged in regulation fan-plaits, which flare into the rolling folds of a short

ened to round length, provision for which is made in the pattern. The fronts of the stylish three-quarter basque are shaped by



FIGURE NO. 459 R.

FIGURE NO. 460 R.

FIGURE NO. 459 R.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4189 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. FIGURE NO. 460 R.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4155 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 376.)

train. The skirt is mounted upon a five-gored bell foundation-skirt, which has also a train. If preferred, the skirt may be short-

single bust darts and open over a plaited vest of crépon arranged upon the smooth fronts of lining underneath; and the vest is closed



invisibly at the center. The back and sides are fitted by side-back and under-arm gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line; and the lower edge of the basque presents a uniform lower outline. The sleeves are the ordinary coat-sleeves made with sufficient fulness at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders; they are gathered at the top, and the fulness at the center of each is arranged in upturning plaits and caught by tackings, with novel effect. The wrists are trimmed with passementerie, and an upright section of passementerie trims each sleeve above the elbow. The fronts are decorated from the lower edge to a little above the bust with passementerie. At the neck is a rolling collar, the front ends of which are bent in Piccadilly fashion.

Many charming color contrasts may be effected in a costume of this kind. Homespun, chevot, tweed, camel's-hair and cloth will develop stylishly by the mode for travelling, shopping or promenade costumes, and faille, Surah, corded silk, armure, etc., may be chosen if a more elaborate effect be desired. Escorial embroidery, braiding, silk or metallic passementerie, galloon, etc., may be added for decoration in any pleasing way preferred, or a very simple finish may be adopted, with attractive results. A costume for wear without a wrap may be made of heavy dark-blue serge trimmed with black Astrakhan.

The fancy turban is stylishly trimmed with silk, nail-heads and an ostrich plume.

FIGURE No. 452 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 367.)

FIGURE No. 452 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4162 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated in page 380 of this DELINEATOR.

Mixed camel's-hair and dark-brown Bengaline are here associated in the costume, and brown silk passementerie and Milan drops comprise the decoration. The skirt is made with the regulation four-gored foundation and is of the bell order. It is adjusted with becoming smoothness at the front and sides by darts at the top, and its bias back edges are joined in a seam, over which shallow, backward-turning plaits flare in fan fashion to the edge. The skirt is trimmed with a silk flounce, which is shaped to form points at the top and is deeper at the back than at the front, but may be the same depth all round, if desired, the pattern providing for such an arrangement. The flounce is headed by sections of braid passementerie that are coiled in a fanciful design above each point, Milan drops being suspended from the coils, with graceful effect. Paniers are arranged over the top of the skirt, and a row of Milan drops ornaments the lower edge of each.

The superb adjustment of the basque is due to the usual number of darts and seams. A drapery-front, which is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams, is extended to cross the front diagonally to the left shoulder; and upturning plaits in the shoulder

edge produce a prettily wrinkled effect across the front. The drapery-front is fastened invisibly at the shoulder seam, and its free edge is trimmed with Milan drops. The fanciful sleeves are softly wrinkled over the upper part of the arm by gathers at the top and along the inside and outside seams, and below the elbow they are stylishly close-fitting. A moderately high standing collar is at the neck, and a row of passementerie follows the pointed lower outline of the basque.

The mode is exceedingly graceful in effect, and will develop quite as satisfactorily in a single material as in a combination of fabrics. Velvet, faille or Bengaline will unite exquisitely with camel's-hair, vigogne, serge, Henrietta cloth or cashmere; and for dressy wear Surah, corded silk, faille or Bengaline may be made up alone. Jet or braid passementerie, gimp, galloon or flat bands may supply the decoration.

The felt toque has a pointed crown and is stylishly trimmed with loops of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 453 R.—LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 368.)

FIGURE No. 453 R.—This illustrates a back view of Ladies' wrap No. 4184, a front view of which is shown at figure No. 454 R. The pattern, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 387 of this magazine.

Pearl-gray faced cloth was here selected for the wrap, and Kursheedt's Standard jet ornaments, handsome fur and cabochons contribute appropriate garniture. The fronts, which extend in narrow tabs some distance below the knees, are closely adjusted by single bust darts and fastened invisibly at the center. The cape sections flare gradually from the throat, rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and join the short back in seams that curve in dolman fashion over the shoulders and terminate in dart style at the front. The back is gracefully conformed to the figure by a curving center seam that ends below the waist-line above extra fullness underfolded in a broad box-plait. An elaborate jet-ornament depends in pointed outline at the center of the back near the top, the space above is thickly strewn with small cabochons, and similar cabochons ornament the high Medici collar and decorate the back below the waist-line; while the remainder of the wrap is all-over studded with large oblong cabochons, and the lower edges of the back and cape sections and the side edges of the fronts are trimmed with a fashionable variety of black fur.

Faced cloth, in white, black and the various shades of mode, tan, beige, écu and wood-brown, is the most popular fabric for developing the mode, although any other fashionable cloaking material may be used, if preferred. The decoration may be as elaborate or as simple as personal taste may dictate, although the fancy just now is for rich effects and lavish ornamentation.

The stylish large hat is profusely trimmed with ostrich feathers and grosgrain ribbon.



FIGURE No. 461 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4152 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 377.)



## FIGURE No. 454 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 368.)

FIGURE No. 454 R.—This consists of a Ladies' wrap and walking skirt. The wrap pattern, which is No. 4184 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 387 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4131 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The wrap, a back view of which is illustrated and fully described at figure No. 453 R, is here represented made of tan diagonal. The front and lower edges of the cape sections and the lower and side edges of the fronts are decorated with Kursheedt's Standard Milan drop trimming, similar trimming droops prettily from the shoulders toward the front, and an upright section of trimming ornaments the end of each tab at the center. All the edges of the wrap and also the lower part of each tab are trimmed with passementerie and brown curled-silk feather trimming, which also ornaments the inside and outside edges of the Medici collar.

The bell skirt, which is developed in striped chevriot, consists of four bias gores made over a five-gored bell foundation. It has a slight train, which, however, may be shortened to round length, if objectionable, provision for the change being made in the pattern. The front and sides of the skirt present the fashionable clinging effect, and the slight fullness at the back is massed in fan-plaits that spread gracefully to the edge.

The wrap will make up beautifully in all sorts of cloths having a smooth surface, and faille, plush, velvet or brocade are appropriate for theatre wear. Steel or jet nail-heads, *cabochons*, metallic passementerie, Persian bands, rare lace, etc., may be applied in any effective way for garniture, or a simple completion may be adopted. The bias gores of the skirt and the seam at the center of the front and back render it particularly suitable for striped, checked or plaid tweed, homespun, chevriot, camel's-hair and other goods which may be cut bias. Applied garniture is not necessary upon skirts of this kind, but rows of machine-stitching, braid, etc., will not be inappropriate.

The hat is a modified poke of fine felt, tastefully trimmed with passementerie, silk, feathers and ribbon.

## FIGURE No. 455 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 369.)

FIGURE No. 455 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and walking skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4166 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 389 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4165 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently represented on page 393.

In the present instance fawn-colored vigogne was selected for the toilette, and Kursheedt's Standard black Hercules braid and jet *cabochons* supply the decoration. The skirt has a four-gored foundation, over which the front is prettily wrinkled by upturning plaits in each side edge near the top. The front is decorated at the bottom with five rows of Hercules braid, upon which jet *cabochons* are artistically arranged in groups of three. The front edges of the back

overlap the back edges of the front in a broad plait at each side, upon which Hercules braid is looped at intervals, each loop being caught with a jet *cabochon*. The back edges of the back are bias and are joined in a seam at the center beneath stylized fan-plaits that spread into a slight train, which may be cut off to walking length, if desired.

The full fronts of the basque are disposed over the bust in soft folds by gathers at the

neck and shoulder edges, and the fulness below the waist-line is collected in closely drawn rows of shirrings, which are tacked to the dart-fitted fronts of lining; and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The full back is arranged to correspond with the full front over a back of lining shaped by the usual gores and a curving center seam, and a smooth adjustment is obtained at the sides by under-arm gores. The full sleeves are extended at the top to lap upon the basque, each being shirred at the top to form a standing frill; they rise with the fashionable curve above the shoulders and are stylishly close-fitting below the elbow. The wrists are trimmed, like the pointed lower edge of the basque, with loops of Hercules braid secured by jet *cabochons*, and sections of similar braid are arranged diagonally upon the sleeves above the elbows, the looped ends of the braid being caught with *cabochons*. A row of braid is also applied to the

edge of the sleeve above the shirrings, the effect being both pretty and stylish. The standing collar flares at the throat and is decorated with loops of braid and *cabochons*, and three rows of braid decorate the front of the bodice in girdle fashion below the waist-line.

The mode will develop charmingly in Bedford cord, serge, novelty goods and cloth, and also in Bengaline, faille, Surah, India silk and other fashionable fabrics of silken texture. For decoration, braid, cord and metallic passementeries, gimps, galloons and fancy braids are notably effective; but, if preferred, the simple tailor mode of finish may be appropriately employed.

The hat is a low-crowned sailor of fine felt. It is trimmed with galloon, a rosette and a shaving-brush pompon.



FIGURE No. 462 R.

FIGURES NOS. 462 R AND 463 R.—LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Blouse-Waist No. 4192

(copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 377 and 378.)



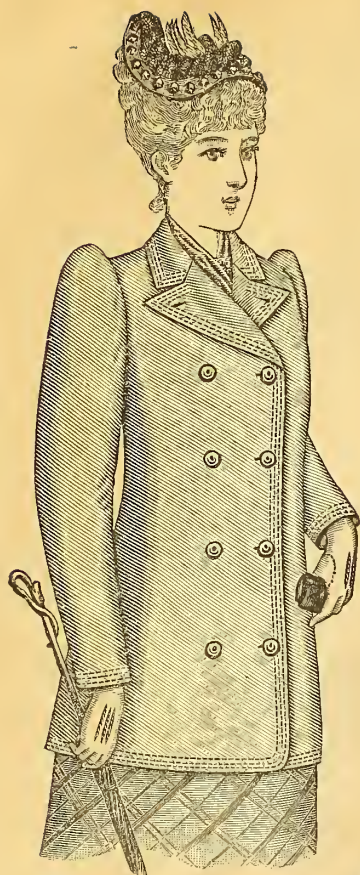


FIGURE NO. 464 R.



FIGURE NO. 465 R.



FIGURE NO. 466 R.



FIGURE NO. 467 R.



FIGURE NO. 468 R.

FIGURES NOS. 464 R, 465 R, 466 R, 467 R AND 468 R.—WINTER STYLES FOR LADIES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 378 and 379.)



## FIGURE No. 456 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

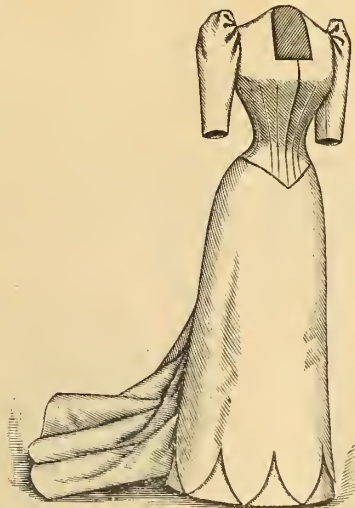
(For Illustration see Page 369.)

FIGURE No. 456 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4185 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 377 of this publication.

Gray Bedford cord and darker velvet

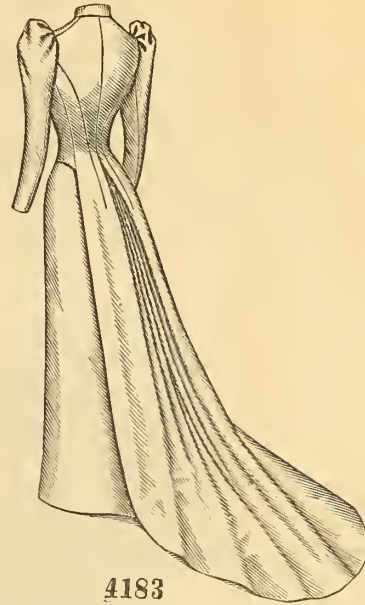
becoming folds over the bust, below which the fulness is collected in forward-turning plaits that overlap the hemmed front edges; and the front edges flare gradually to reveal in V outline a braid-embroidered facing of the material arranged upon the dart-fitted

fronts underneath. The back is shaped by the customary gores and a curving center seam, and the center, side and under-arm seams are discontinued to form the battlements, which are ornamented with braid embroidery. The sleeves are unusually full at the top, where they are stylishly elevated above the shoulders. They are made of velvet, and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a modified Medici collar, which is softly rolled all round.



4183

View Showing Pompadour Neck and Elbow Sleeves.



4183

View Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.



4183

Side-Back View, Showing Round Neck, Sleeves Omitted and Square Train.

enter into the present charming development of the costume, and Kursheedt's Standard *cabochons* and braid embroidery contribute effective decoration. The skirt, which is of the bell or *fin de siècle* order, is mounted upon a foundation shaped in the accepted four-gored style. The skirt has a deep tuck arranged at each side of the center of the front, and between the slightly flaring edges of the tucks a narrow, V-shaped facing of velvet is visible. The sides of the skirt are adjusted with the sheath-like closeness peculiar to prevailing modes; they are decorated at the bottom with an elaborate design wrought in braid embroidery, and the back of the skirt falls in regulation fan-plaits that are well pressed in their folds to the edge.

The basque is of coat-basque depth at the sides and back, where it presents a series of stylish tabs or battlements; and the center of the front extends only to basque depth and shapes a well defined point at the center of the lower edge. The full fronts are disposed in soft,



4183

Front View, Showing V Neck, Sleeves Omitted and Round Train.

LADIES' COSTUME, TO BE MADE HIGH, SQUARE, ROUND OR V-SHAPED IN THE NECK, AND WITH SQUARE OR ROUND TRAIN. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 380.)

The mode is exceptionally stylish and will develop with fully as pleasing results in a single silken or woollen fabric as in a com-



bination of colors or textures. The garniture may consist of Escorial embroidery, metallic or soutache braiding, jet or silk passementerie, fancy braid or galloon, applied in any pleasing manner preferred; or a simple finish of machine-stitching will suffice.

The fanciful toque is trimmed with tips, nail-heads and silk.

FIGURES NOS. 457 R AND 458 R.—LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 370.)

FIGURES NOS. 457 R AND 458 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' wrapper or house-dress. The pattern, which is No. 4146 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 383 of this DELINEATOR.

Figure No. 457 R illustrates a front view of the dress developed in flowered India silk and velvet. The closely adjusted Princess fronts are closed invisibly all the way down, and from the long under-arm darts sections of velvet ribbon of graduated length are carried diagonally downward toward the center, their ends being pointed. The fronts are also trimmed above the bust with pointed sections of ribbon arranged in a similar manner. The back is gracefully conformed to the figure by side-back gores and a curving center seam. The center-backs extend but little below the waist-line and are pointed at the lower edge, to which a full skirt-portion is gathered, falling into a train of graceful length. The coat sleeves rise high above the shoulders and are comfortably close below the elbow, and each is trimmed with a section of velvet applied diagonally at the lower part. A stylishly high standing collar of velvet is worn at the neck.

At figure No. 458 R is shown a back view of the dress, the material pictured being lilac cashmere. Two ruffles of silk in a pretty contrasting shade of lilac form a dainty foot-trimming, a single ruffle is upturned from each wrist, and frills of similar silk decorate the body, with boléro effect.

A becoming house-dress for afternoon tea or other semi-ceremonious occasions may be developed in *crêpe de Chine* or in plain or figured India or China silk or Surah, the dress being made as elaborate as desired by a lavish use of *chiffon* ruffling, jabots of lace or dainty arrangements of ribbon. Simpler dresses may be made of cashmere, serge, merino, challis, pongee, outing cloth, French flannel or novelty wool goods, and braid, feather-stitching, passementerie, gimp or platings or ruffles of the same or a contrasting material may be added, with attractive results. If desired, trimming may be omitted and a simple edge finish of machine-stitching applied.

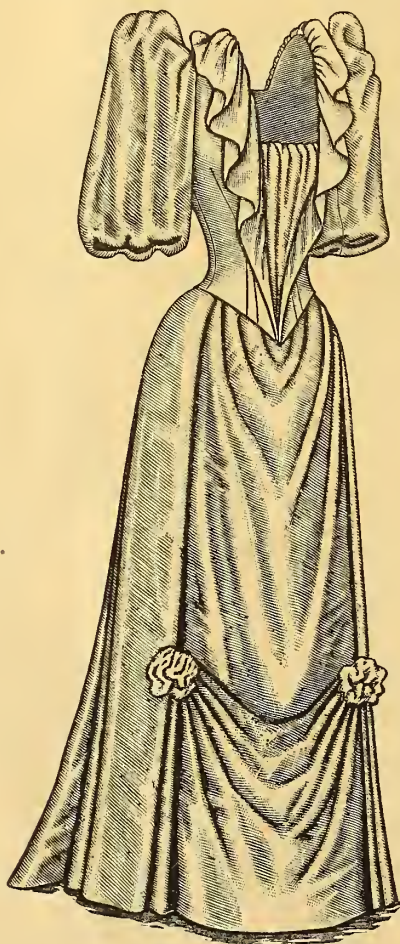
FIGURES NOS. 459 R AND 460 R.—LADIES' TEA-GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Page 371.)

FIGURE No. 459 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 4189 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 382 of the magazine.

Bisque-blue Bengaline, and figured *crêpon* having a background of English tea-rose yellow are here artistically associated in the gown, the *crêpon* being employed for the full vest, which falls in graceful folds from gathers at the top and is closed invisibly to convenient depth at the center. The fronts open with a graceful curve from the shoulders over the vest, and a smooth adjuster over the hips is obtained by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the closely adjusted fronts of lining underneath. The Princess back is admirably adjusted by side-lap

gores and a well curved center seam, below which an under-folded double box-pleat flares out into the full graceful folds of a *demi-train*. The train may, however, be cut off to round length, if desired, the pattern making provision for both styles. The sleeves are of the full puff variety and are stylishly elevated above the shoulders; from the lower edge of each a frill of ribbon droops prettily over a deep cuff-facing of Bengaline applied to the coat-shaped lining over which the sleeve is made, and an upturning frill of ribbon completes the wrist decoration. At the neck is a modified *Medici* collar which rolls and flares in characteristic fashion. Full, double frills of ribbon trim the front and back of the gown in boléro fashion, pointed arrangements of ribbon confirm the fulness of the vest above and below the



4151

Front View.



4151

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS, WITH DRAPED BELL-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 380.)

waist-line after the manner of a girdle, and a bow of long loops and ends of similar ribbon decorates each front, the bow being surrounded at the top by a rosette frill of ribbon, which is continued along the front and lower edges of the front and around the train, forming dainty foot-trimming.

The mode is simple in construction, although very fanciful in effect. It will develop as attractively in a single material of moderate cost as in a combination of rich textures, and the trimming may be as simple or as handsome as the wearer may desire. Cashmere, challis, vailing and merino will make dainty but unpretentious tea-gowns, and lace, embroidery, ribbon, feather-stitching or braiding may be applied for decoration.

FIGURE No. 460 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper or tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 4155 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six



inches, bust measure, and is represented in three views on page 381 of this *DELINEATOR*.

The gown is exceptionally graceful and will be especially becoming to tall figures. It is here pictured made of figured *mousseline de laine* in a medium shade of dahlia, combined with pale-mauve *crêpe de Chine*, which is used for the full vest. The vest, which is closed at one side and disposed in soft folds by shirrings at the neck and at the waist-line, is but partially revealed at the top between the edges of the fronts. The fronts are loose and flare widely below the waist-line; they overlap the vest in a broad plait at each side, and are adjusted smoothly over the hips by long under-arm darts taken up with corresponding darts in the close-fitting front of lining underneath; and velvet ribbon ties are drawn forward from the under-arm darts and tied in a bow of long loops and ends at the center of the front. The back is seamless at the center and is shaped by side-back gores; it is arranged upon a short center-back of lining adjusted by the usual curving center seam, and

the fulness at the waist-line is collected in several rows of shirring above a cluster of fan-plaits that spread into the full, rounding folds of the train, which may, however, be cut off to round length, if preferred. The fanciful sleeves present the effect of double puffs; they are gathered at the top to rise prominently above the shoulders, and droop gracefully over deep cuff-facings applied to the smooth coat-shaped linings over which they are made. The shirrings above the elbow are concealed by a band of velvet, upon which gold braid is applied in an attractive design; and velvet bands similarly decorated ornament the cuff facings and the high standing collar at the neck, the band at the neck being extended below the collar to form a pointed ornament upon the upper part of each front.

Picturesque effects may be obtained in a gown of this kind by tasteful combinations of contrasting shades and textures. The full vest may be of some delicately tinted silk, while the remainder of the gown may be of wool goods in a darker hue; or a single material of either silken or woollen texture may be employed throughout. Personal fancy may be given full sway in the matter of decoration; no trimming is considered too rich and no amount too lavish upon dainty house or tea gowns; but for more serviceable wear less elaborate effects are advised.

sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 388 of this publication.

The basque is here pictured developed in fancy cloth. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by the usual number of darts and seams, and the front and sides are lengthened to the fashionable three-quarter depth by coat-skirts that form stylish coat-plaits with the back and flare slightly at the front. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are reversed at the top in broad lapels, between which the under-fronts are revealed, with short chemisette effect. The under-fronts close at the center with button-holes and small buttons, and larger buttons and button-holes perform the closing of the outside fronts at the left side, a corresponding row of buttons being placed at the right side. At the neck is a standing collar, ornamented with two rows of fancy braid. A rather broad, rolling collar meets the lapels in notches and is entirely overlaid with rows of fancy braid, and rows of similar braid form deep cuffs on the shapely coat-sleeves, which rise full

and high above the shoulders and are stylishly close-fitting below the elbows.

Jaunty basques of this kind may be made of faced cloth, serge, camel's-hair, tweed, vigogne, homespun and novelty wool goods of all seasonable varieties. Velvet may be used for the rolling collar and sleeves, and the lapels may be all-over braided with soutache, if desired.

The stylish hat is trimmed with loops and wings of grosgrain ribbon and fluffy ostrich tips.



4155

Front View.



4155

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 381.)

FIGURES NOS.  
462 R AND 463 R.  
—LADIES'  
BLOUSE-  
WAIST.

(For Illustrations  
see Page 373.)

FIGURES NOS.  
462 R AND 463 R.  
—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' blouse-waist. The pattern, which is No. 4192 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-

six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 389 of this *DELINEATOR*.

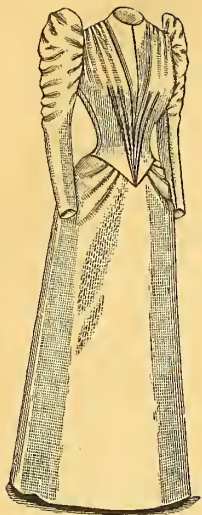
Figure No. 462 R illustrates a front view of the waist developed in figured Surah and trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard *chiffon* ruffling. It is gracefully loose-fitting in effect, although in reality closely adjusted, being arranged upon a lining that is shaped with the precision of a basque by the customary darts and seams. The becoming fulness in the waist is due to gathers along its neck, shoulder and arm's-eye edges, and the fulness below is drawn toward the center of the back and toward the invisible closing at the center of the front and collected in shirrings at the waist-line. A belt having pointed ends encircles the waist, below which the skirt of the blouse extends to a becoming depth. The sleeves are unusually full, and the fulness near the lower edge of each is collected in a row of shirring, which almost encircles the arm and produces a deep frill about the wrist

FIGURE No. 461 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 372.)

FIGURE No. 461 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4152 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen





4187

View Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

this instance finished with a high standing collar.

A blouse-waist developed in any of the delicate shades of mauve, pink or blue or in the deeper shades of red will be effectively worn with skirts of black lace, net, grenadine or silk. Plain or embroidered *chiffon* ruffling, oriental, *point d'esprit* or Fedora lace arranged in a pretty jabot, or a knife-plaiting of the material may decorate the front, or a less elaborate finish may be adopted.

#### FIGURES NOS.

464 R, 465 R,

466 R, 467 R

AND 468 R.—

WINTER

STYLES FOR

LADIES.

(For Illustrations see Page 374.)

FIGURE NO. 464 R.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4164 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented differently developed on page 387 of this magazine.

The coat, which is known as a box coat and exemplifies a popular English mode, is here pictured made of *seru* melton. The loose fronts close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large pearl buttons, and are reversed above the bust in broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The back is broad and seamless, the side seams are discontinued a short distance from the lower edge above extra widths allowed on the fronts, and the lower edges of the fronts and back are stylishly rounded. The wrists of the shapely coat-sleeves are each finished with three rows of stitching, and all the edges of the coat are decorated in a similar manner.

the shirring being stayed by tackings to the coat-shaped lining beneath. In this instance the frill at the lower part of the sleeve is cut off, and the lower edge is finished with a double frill of *chiffon*. The standing collar of the pattern is here omitted in favor of a frill of *chiffon*, which is continued in soft jabot-folds down the edge of the overlapping front to the waist-line.

The velvet hat is a moderately large shape, trimmed with velvet and silk.

At figure No. 463 R a back view of the waist is shown, the material being old-rose cashmere. The neck is in

Coats of this kind are particularly stylish for driving, for which purpose they will usually be made of melton or kersey in the light shades of gray, tan and brown. Wide-wale diagonal, chevron and cheviot may also be employed in developing the mode, although the smooth-surfaced, plain cloths are more desirable. Velvet may be used for the collars of coats made up in any of the above-mentioned coatings, and silk or mohair braid may provide the finish.

The hat is a small, fanciful shape in tan felt, tastefully trimmed with wings, velvet and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 465 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4199 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown developed in different material on page 389.

In the present instance figured wool goods and plain silk are effectively united in the basque, and appropriate garniture is contributed by Kur-sheedt's Standard gold eord. Bertha frills of plain silk arranged over the shoulders narrow to points below the waist-line both back and front, and between them a full vest is disposed upon the dart-fitted fronts; the vest is thrown into soft folds by gathers at the shoulder and neck edges and is plaited to a point at the lower edge, and the closing is made



4187

Front View, Showing Elbow Sleeves and Low Neck.



4187

Back View, Showing Elbow Sleeves and Low Neck.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A DEMI-TRAINED BELL-SKIRT (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 382.)

invisibly at the center. A full back, corresponding with the vest, is arranged upon the back of lining, which is shaped by the usual side-back gores and a curving center seam; and side-back sections of the material are included in the seams with the full back and pass into the center seam below the frills. The lower edge of the basque shapes a decided point at the front and back and arches well over the hips, and it is decorated with a frill of silk headed with gold eord. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to curve stylishly over the shoulders, and the fulness below droops in pretty folds and wrinkles. At the neck is a turn-over collar ornamented at the edge with gold cord.

The mode will develop becomingly in all seasonable woollens, either alone or in combination with velvet, silk, faille or Bengaline. The loose edges of the Bertha frills may be scalloped or pinked and



underlaid with pinked ruffles in some prettily contrasting color.

The jaunty sailor hat is turned up sharply at the back and trimmed with ostrich tips, ribbon, lace and *cabochons*.

FIGURE No. 466 R.—LADIES' JACKET.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 4182 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be observed in three views on page 388 of this publication.

Fine seal-plush was here selected for the jacket, and Kursheedt's Standard seal ornaments decorate the fronts, which are loose and may be reversed to the waist-line by the broad rolling collar, or closed to the top, the loops of the ornaments being passed over the corresponding buttons to perform the closing. The jacket is of three-quarter length, and the adjustment is due to under-arm and side-back gores, and a center seam that terminates above stylish coat-laps; and extra fullness allowed at the side-back seams is arranged in coat-plaits.

The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders, and below the elbow they are comfortably close-fitting, the wrists being plainly completed. The rolling collar is covered with a facing of plush, which is extended to form underfacings for the fronts to the edge of the jacket.

Heavy twilled serge and seasonable coatings of all kinds will be employed for jackets of this style. The sleeves may be of Astrakhan cloth, velvet or some other contrasting material; and fur of any fashionable variety, cord ornaments or braid may be applied for decoration in any appropriate manner.

The low-crowned felt hat is becomingly trimmed with ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 467 R.—LADIES' JACKET.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 4196 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in a different combination of materials on page 388 of this publication.

Dark-blue beaver and Kursheedt's Standard black Astrakhan cloth are here associated in the jacket, with stylish effect. The fronts are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted fashion below the bust, above which they are reversed by a rolling collar; and the closing is made at the left side with large Astrakhan cloth buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. The front and sides are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by coat-skirts, that flare slightly at the front and overlap the back in stylish coat-plaits below the side-back seams; and the curving center seam terminates above a broad coat-lap. Pocket-laps having square corners are arranged over the hips; they are cut from Astrakhan cloth, as are also the shapely coat-sleeves, which rise prominently over the shoulders; and the rolling collar and the

reversed portions of the fronts are covered with a facing of Astrakhan cloth.

A suitable jacket for the mild days of early Winter may be developed in coachman's tan broadcloth, with brown velvet for the pocket-laps and facing. Heavy twilled diagonal serge in dark-blue, dark-green and black will also make up attractively by the mode, either alone or in combination with some prettily contrasting fabric. Large pearl or bone buttons may be used, and a tailor finish of braid or machine-stitching may be followed.

The small, fanciful toque is handsomely trimmed with loops of velvet ribbon and feathers, and velvet



4191

View Showing Skirt of Round Length.

tie-strings are bowed under the chin.

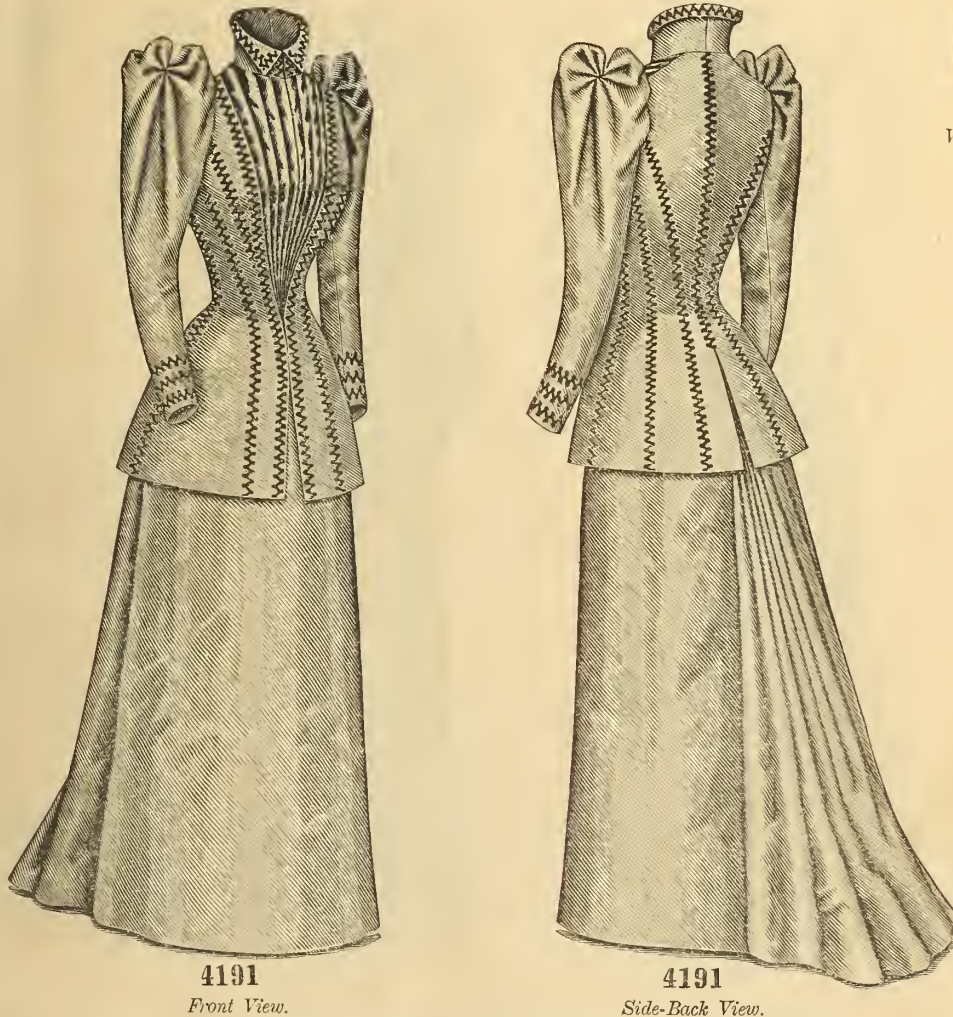
FIGURE No. 468 R.—LADIES' BASQUE AND STORM COLLAR.—This consists of the basque of a Ladies' costume and a Ladies' storm collar. The costume pattern, which is No. 4185 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 377 of this *DELINEATOR*. The collar pattern, which is No. 4170 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in three sizes—small, medium and large, and may also be seen in several views on page 391.

The basque, which is illustrated and fully described at figure

No. 456 R, is here pictured developed in mode serge and elaborately trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard jet ornaments and *cabochons*. The seams and the tabs or battlements are outlined with *cabochons* and decorated with jet ornaments, and the sleeves, collar and the upper part of the fronts are trimmed to correspond.

The storm collar is shown made of Astrakhan. It has a cape, which extends to the edge of the basque in front, forms a short point at the back and is closed invisibly below the bust. The collar rolls in a becoming fashion and is opened to the bust. If preferred, the collar may roll flatly over the cape, which may be opened to the bust; or the cape may be closed to the throat, the collar standing in modified Medici style.

The collar may be made of Persian lamb or any other fur, gray Astrakhan, plush, etc., and will be found as stylish as well as a most comfortable addition to a basque during the first cold days of early Winter. It may also be added to any style of cloak, coat or



4191

Front View.

4191

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 393.)



jacket and will afford ample protection to the throat and chest. The basque may be developed in any preferred silken or woollen fabric, and the manner of decoration will be simply a matter of individual taste.

The large hat is faced with velvet and trimmed with *cabochons* and loops of ribbon.

LADIES' COSTUME, TO BE MADE HIGH, SQUARE, ROUND OR V-SHAPED IN THE NECK, AND WITH SQUARE OR ROUND TRAIN.

(For Illustrations see Page 375.)

No. 4183.—Different illustrations of this costume may be observed by referring to figures Nos. 443 R, 445 R and 446 R in this DELINEATOR. It is also represented at figure No. 18 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The present illustrations show several beautiful variations of the costume, the large views representing it developed in plain and brocaded silk. The skirt is of the round, four-gored style, and its gores are covered with a flat drapery, that may be cut at the bottom in deep, square battlements or in large scollops, as preferred, a flounce of lace arranged about the foot of the foundation skirt being effectively revealed.

The over-dress has a Princess back that sweeps out into a train of elegant length. The train may be round or square, as preferred, and its sides are caught securely to the foundation skirt. The middle seam of the back ends at the top of a fan of deep, overlapping plaits which flare into soft, full folds; and a lacing is simulated down the seam, with pretty effect. Side-back seams that end in dart fashion considerably below the waist-line, under-arm gores and double bust darts perfect the smooth adjustment, and the fronts are closed at the center with cord laced through eyelets. At the front and sides the over-dress is only of basque depth, and a full flounce of lace is joined to the lower edge and continued in pretty jabots down the sides of the back to the foot of the skirt. The neck may be finished high with a standing collar, or shaped in a long, narrow Pompadour in front, or cut low in round or V shape, as preferred, the four styles being illustrated and provided for in the pattern. A frill of embroidered *chiffon* forms a lovely finish for the low, V and round necks. The sleeves are close at the wrists and full and high on the shoulders and are made up on smooth linings; if preferred, they may be cut off to elbow length, but when a low-necked gown is desired, they will usually be omitted and the arms' eyes trimmed to accord with the neck.

Specific directions for making up the costume as shown in each of the illustrations accompany the pattern. The costume is simple

of construction and very elegant in effect and will develop exquisitely in all materials devoted to ball, dinner, reception and other dressy gowns. Brocades combine stylishly with Bengaline and rich corded silks. One material may be used throughout, if preferred, and rich garniture may be added in the form of passementeries, fancy braids, feather trimmings, lace flouncings, embroidered *chiffon* ruffles, etc. The train should be lined with silk and interlined with padding, a material made expressly for the purpose; and usually a *balayouse* is added.

We have pattern No. 4183 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to



4162

View Showing Flounce of Equal Depth.



4162

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH PANIER-DRAPERY. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 383.)



4162

Back View.

forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires fourteen yards and an-eighth of plain and three yards and a-half of brocaded silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs fourteen yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS, WITH DRAPED BELL-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 376.)

No. 4151.—This dress is shown handsomely developed at figures

Nos. 447 R and 450 R in this DELINEATOR, where a front and a back view are given. It is pictured made of other material, with different trimmings, at figure No. 19 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The dress is picturesque, stylish and graceful in effect and is here shown beautifully made up in primrose-yellow China silk. The skirt flares in the prescribed bell fashion toward the foot and is handsomely draped over a four-gored foundation-skirt. The front is draped in soft folds at the top by plaits in the side edges and at the belt, and in festoon folds at the bottom by a cluster of six upturning plaits in each side edge; and the lower edge is deeply turned under and caught to the foundation skirt, with pretty effect. The skirt has bias back edges joined in a seam at the center, where it is arranged in a fan of handsome plaits that lap closely at the belt and flare very gradually toward the edge of the train. The front edges of the back form a deep, forward-turning plait at each side, and





4155

View Showing Round Length.

fronts meet over the center of a full center-front and flare to the shoulders, revealing the center-front in a pretty V between them. The center-front is gathered at the neck and lower edges and arranged over a smooth lining, to which it is tacked in soft folds; it is sewed permanently underneath to the right front along and above the first dart and is secured with hooks and eyes underneath to the left front. A full center-back is inserted between the backs above the waist-line; it is gathered at the top and bottom, and the backs flare over it to present a harmonious effect with the fronts. The backs and center-back are arranged upon backs of lining; and included in their seams are Bertha frills of the material, which taper to a point at the center of the back, are plain nearly to the top of the center-front, and then taper as on the back to the lower edges of the fronts. Each frill is caught up on the shoulder in two deep, overlapping plaits, at each side of which it is tacked to fall in jabot-folds at the front and back. The elbow sleeves are made up on smooth linings, below which they droop in puffs that flare with bell effect. They are gathered at the top and bottom, and the lower edge of each is joined to the lining, while the top rises in a stylish manner over the shoulder, tackings holding the fulness of the puffs in soft, flute-like folds.

*Crêpes, crépons, tissues, India and China silks, Pompadour silks, brocades, cashmeres, Henrietta cloths and various soft woollens in white and in colors will make up beautifully by this pattern. The*

over the side edge of the front, and back of this plait are laid two deep, backward-turning plaits which retain their folds to the edge. A big rosette of the silk is placed over the plaits near the lower part of the front, completing the skirt attractively. The bottom of the foundation skirt is suitably stiffened with canvas, and the fulness is drawn well to the back by shirring inserted in a casing across the breadth.

The bodice is a low, square-necked pointed waist that is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that is made in the lining backs. The

Bertha frills may be of embroidered *chiffon* or lace edging, and gold, silver or silk passementerie or gimp may be used with handsome results on both bodice and skirt. The front of the skirt and the center portions of the bodice may differ in material or color from the rest of the costume, and the sleeves may match them.

We have pattern No. 4151 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress needs twelve yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

## LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 377.)

No. 4185.—Other views of this costume may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 456 R and 468 R in this *DELINEATOR*. At figure No. 14 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, it is again illustrated.

Corded dress goods of the fashionable wood-brown shade were here used for the costume. The skirt is a straight, round shape, smoothly fitted at the front and sides by darts and laid in a fan of eight deep plaits at the back, the plaits flaring in soft folds toward the foot. A very broad, forward-turning tuck formed at each side of the center of the front produces a stylish panel effect, which is heightened by a row of fancy brown silk braid arranged down the sewing of each tuck, and turned and carried backward about the skirt along the top of the hem finishing the bottom. The skirt is hung over a four-gored foundation-skirt and is finished at the top with a belt.



4155

Front View.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 384.)



4155

Side-Back View.

(PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH.)

The basque is made with "pulled" fronts over dart-fitted fronts, and shapes a short point at the closing and deep, square tabs at the sides and back, the center, under-arm and side seams being terminated below the waist-line to form the tabs, while the side-back seams are continued to the edge. The "pulled" fronts are gathered at the shoulder edges, and the fulness is drawn or "pulled" well toward the center from the under-arm seams and laid in forward-turning plaits, which lap to a point at the end of the closing and spread slightly toward the waist-line. The plain fronts are closed at the center to the throat, and a jabot of *chiffon* is arranged down the closing to the top of a braid ornament applied upon the pointed lower part of the front. Above the waist-line the "pulled" fronts flare to the shoulders and show a row of fancy braid applied on each plain front along their hemmed front edges. A row of similar braid outlines the tabs. The collar is high and flaring and rolls over all round at the top in Medici style, its rolled-



over edges being bordered with braid. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, made with two seams and fitted linings; they are gathered with considerable fulness to rise high and form soft folds above the elbows, and are trimmed in the outline of round cuffs with braid.

Bedford cord, Bengaline, cordurette, hair stripes, plaids, checks, etc., are equally well suited to the mode, and a second material may be introduced, with stylish effect. The collar may be of velvet or some contrasting material, and the wrists, the visible part of the plain fronts, and the drapery between the tucks may be faced with material to match, and all-over embroidered with metallic or other braids.

We have pattern No. 4185 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs twelve yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

#### LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A DEMI-TRAINED BELL-SKIRT

(PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 378.)

No. 4187.—A front and a back view of this costume are given at figures Nos. 448 R and 449 R in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 20 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, it is again represented.

The costume is an elegant mode for ceremonious wear and is here shown made up in *crêpe de Chine*. The skirt is of the circular bell order, draped to form soft panier-folds across the hips by three backward-turning plaits in the top at each side of the front and by three forward-turning plaits at each side of a handsome fan of plaits at the back. The fan-plaits

are closely lapped at the belt and flare out of their set folds into the train, which is of demi-length and oval outline. A five-gored bell foundation-skirt is arranged beneath the skirt, and the train is tacked to it at intervals to secure its graceful pose. The fulness is held well to the back by tapes inserted in a casing applied to the back-breadths of the foundation skirt and by tapes tacked to the side-back seams. A flounce of the material shirred to form a narrow ruffle, a soft puff and a frill heading forms a stylish foot-garniture, and its edges are ornamentally finished with French bindings. The skirt may be cut to round length, if the train be undesirable, the pattern providing for both lengths.

The pointed bodice is fanciful in effect and is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. Upon the fronts are surplice fronts that spread toward the shoulders, where they are gathered; the resulting

fulness is smoothly disposed below the bust in overlapping plaits that lap to a point at the end of the closing, which is invisibly made. Surplice backs are correspondingly arranged and extend into the side seams. The front and back of the bodice are fashioned high in the neck as shown in the small engraving, but may be cut away in V shape both back and front, the outline being indicated by perforations in the pattern. A full frill of embroidered *chiffon* frames the low neck and is continued down the closing to the waist-line, with double jabot effect. A graduated knife-plaiting of the material supports the *chiffon* at the neck, and its sewed edge is covered by a row of rich *passementerie*. A row of similar *passementerie* trims the lower part of the bodice. The mousquetaire sleeves may extend to the wrists or elbows, as preferred. They are made with only inside seams, and their seam edges are gathered with pretty fulness above the elbows; the sleeves are also gathered to rise high above the shoulders and are made over smooth coat-



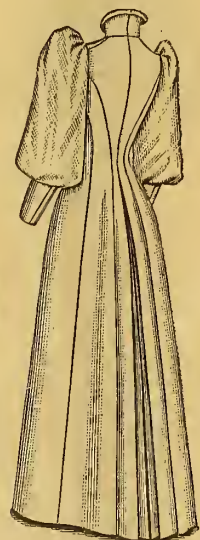
4189

Front View.



4189

Side-Back View.



4189

View Showing Round Length.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 385.)

shaped linings, upon which they fit smoothly below the elbows. In the large views they are cut off to elbow length and are each decorated with a frill of *chiffon* headed by a row of *passementerie*.

Brocaded and plaid silks, velvets, *crêpes*, figured and plain India silks and all sorts of textures devoted to ceremonious gowns will make up attractively by the mode. Cashmere, serge, Henrietta cloth and various fine woollens are admired for dressy wear. *Chiffon*, lace, feather trimming, fur, *passementerie*, fancy braid of all kinds, ribbon, gimp, ruffles, flounces, ruffles, etc., are fashionable garnitures and may be arranged in any preferred way.

We have pattern No. 4187 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires nine yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or



four yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

**LADIES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).**

(For Illustrations see Page 379.)

No. 4191.—Dark-blue Bengaline and white cr  pon are associated in this costume at figure No. 451 R in this *DELINEATOR*, iridescent passementerie supplying the decoration. The costume is also pictured at figure No. 5 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The costume is notably stylish in effect and is here shown made up in a heavy variety of dress goods. The skirt is of the circular bell order, being fitted smoothly at the front and sides by darts, and showing a pretty fulness collected in overlapping plaits at the back. Its bias back edges are joined in a seam, above which a

up with the darts in the fronts. Below the meeting point the fronts flare in coat fashion. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam that ends a little below the waist-line complete the superb fitting, and the seams and darts are covered with fancy braid. A row of similar braid decorates the front edges of the fronts, and another row is carried from each arm's-eye to disappear under this row where the fronts meet. The stylish collar is edged on both sides with braid and rolled evenly all round at the top. The sleeves fit smoothly below the elbows and are gathered to rise full and high on the shoulders, the fulness in each being caught in a cluster of upturning plaits which are tacked in front of the shoulder seam to produce two high puffs. The sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with three encircling rows of braid and are made over coat-shaped linings.

For cloth, chevrot, serge, camel's-hair and all seasonable woollens the mode is exceptionally elegant. It will also develop richly in

velvets and plain and brocaded silks for reception, visiting and carriage wear. Fur, feathers, gimp, passementerie, braid, etc., may be used for garniture, or a severely plain finish may be followed. Rows of braid, plaitings, ruffles, flounces and bands are stylish for skirt garnitures.

We have pattern No. 4191 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires five yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and one yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need ten yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or five

yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4146

Front View.



4146

Side-Back View.



4146

View Showing Round Length.

**LADIES' WRAPPER OR HOUSE-DRESS, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 385.)

placket is finished. The skirt has a slight train, but may be made up in round length, if preferred, the pattern providing for both lengths; and it is arranged over a foundation skirt consisting of five bell-gores which insures the proper flare at the edge. The front and side gores of the foundation skirt are smoothly fitted by darts, and the back-gores are gathered, the placket being finished at the left side-back seam.

The deep, round basque is perfectly close-fitting and beautifully proportioned. The fronts are fashionably adjusted by single bust darts and meet below the waist-line, from which point they flare sharply toward the shoulders over a side-plaited vest, that is revealed in a long V. The plaits in the vest lap closely at the bottom and spread gracefully toward the top; and both vest and fronts are arranged over fronts of lining that are closed at the center and smoothly fitted by double bust darts, the second darts being taken

smoothly by darts across the front and sides and laid in two deep, backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam joining its bias back edges. A placket is finished above the seam in the skirt, and also at the left side-back seam of the foundation skirt. Over the top of the skirt are arranged graceful, rounding paniers, which are laid in numerous upturning plaits at their front and back edges and in a single backward-turning plait near each of the front edges, which are joined in a seam and tacked to the skirt. The back edges are connected with hooks and loops. A unique flounce decoration, which is included in the pattern, is seen on the bottom of the skirt. The flounce is gradually deepened toward the center of the back and cut out in deep curves at the top, where it is gathered and sewed on under a row of fancy gimp. If preferred, the flounce may be the same depth at the back as in front, as shown in the small engraving, the pattern providing for both effects.

**LADIES' COSTUME, WITH PANIER-DRAPERY.**

(For Illustrations see Page 380.)

No. 4162.—Mixed camel's-hair and dark-brown Bengaline are associated in this costume at figure No. 452 R in this *DELINEATOR*, with passementerie and Milan drops for trimming. The costume is also shown at figure No. 15 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

A seasonable variety of dress goods is here made up in the costume, which introduces some very attractive ornamental effects. The circular bell skirt is made over a four-gored foundation-skirt and is fitted



The bodice is dressy in style, though really very simple in construction. It has dart-fitted fronts, which close down the center with hooks and loops, and over which a pretty drapery-front is arranged. The drapery-front fits smoothly on the right shoulder and extends across to the left shoulder, where it is draped by five upturning plaits and secured with hooks and loops under a pretty buckle. From the left shoulder it is shaped off sharply to the end of the right under-arm seam, into which it passes; and its edge is outlined with fancy gimp. The back is made over plain linings fitted by a curving center seam, and is gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, the fulness being drawn well to the center below the waist-line by cross-rows of shirring that draw the back to a point at the lower edge. Side-back gores that almost meet at the point of the back give a long, tapering effect to the waist, and under-arm gores complete the handsome adjustment. The collar is in high standing style and is decorated with two rows of gimp. The sleeves have mousquetaire wrinkles above the elbow which result

seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

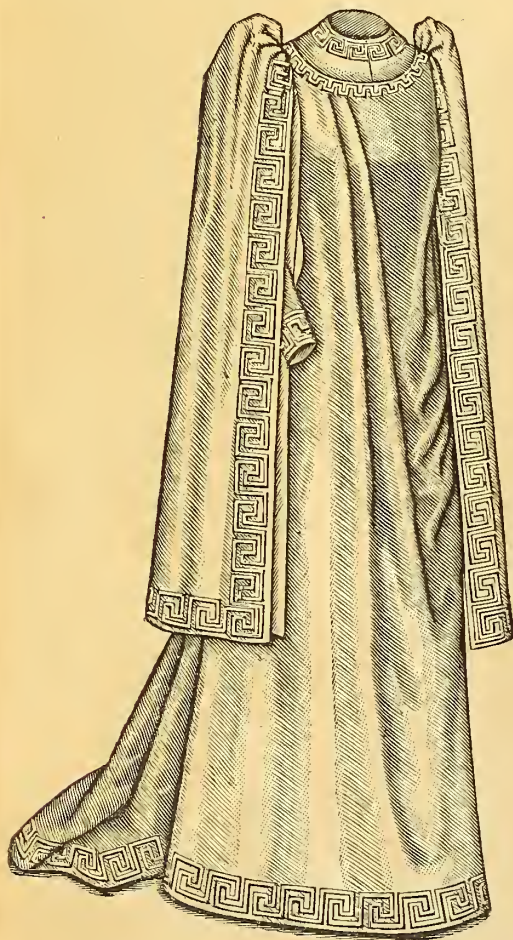
LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN  
(PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 381.)

No. 4155.—Figured dahlia-colored *mousseline de laine* and pale-mauve *crêpe de Chine* are combined in this wrapper at figure No. 460 R in this magazine, velvet ribbon and gold braid contributing the decoration.

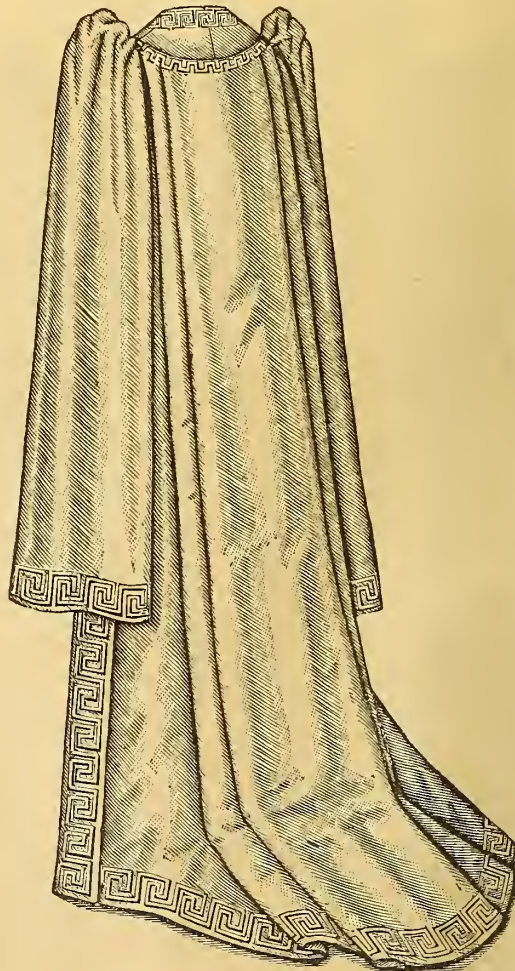
In the present instance Dresden-blue cashmere, Surah and velvet are effectively associated in the wrapper. It has a front of lining, which is closely adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts and closed to a desirable depth at the center with hooks and eyes, the

left side being provided with an under-lap. A full vest, which extends to the lower edge and falls in graceful folds from two rows of shirrings at the top, is permanently sewed along its back edges to the lining front, except for a desirable distance at the left side, where it is secured to the lining front with hooks and loops. The fulness in the vest is drawn to the figure at the waist-line by three rows of shirring, below which it falls unconfined to the edge; and the shirrings are stayed underneath. The front edges of the fronts are turned under deeply and tacked along the back edges of the vest, except along the closing of the vest, the fronts overlapping the vest in a broad forward-turning plait at each side. The plaits meet at the top and flare in graceful fashion toward the lower edge, and



4167

Front View.



4167

Back View.

LADIES' GREEK TEA-GOWN. (KNOWN AS THE SAPHO GOWN.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 386.)

from gathers in the side edges; they are gathered to rise to a stylish elevation on the shoulders and are made over smooth linings. The wrists are bordered with gimp, which is carried in a double row on the upper side nearly to the elbow, with handsome effect. A row of fancy gimp follows the lower outline of the bodice, which is deeply pointed at the center of the front and back and arched stylishly high at the sides.

Very attractive combinations may be easily achieved in a costume of this style. If desired, the drapery-front or the fitted fronts may be of contrasting material, and the collar, sleeves and flounce may match. The flounce may give place to any preferred garniture, or the skirt may be plainly finished. All sorts of seasonable dress goods are adapted to the mode, and any of the fashionable garnitures may be applied in any manner pleasing to the taste.

We have pattern No. 4162 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the costume needs thirteen yards and

the fronts are adjusted smoothly at the sides by long under-arm darts taken up with those in the lining front. The back is shaped by side-back gores only, and is arranged upon a center-back of lining that extends a little below the waist-line and is shaped by a curving center seam. The fulness in the back is collected in thirteen rows of shirring made above and below the waist-line, and below the shirring a fan is inserted, the plaits of which flare into the sweeping folds of a train of graceful length. If preferred, the wrapper may be cut off to the length shown in the small engraving, provision for both styles being made in the pattern. The sleeves are very fanciful in effect and have coat-shaped linings, over which full puff-sleeves are arranged. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and are each divided by three rows of shirring made above the elbow, to have the effect of double puffs; and the smooth linings exposed to deep cuff depth below the puffs may be finished with cuff facings of the material or may be cut away to elbow length, as preferred. At the neck is a stylishly



high standing collar made of velvet. Velvet tie-strings are included in the under-arm darts and tied at the center of the front in a bow of long loops and longer ends that fall with dainty effect over the full vest, and bands of velvet cover the rows of shirring in the sleeves.

The mode will develop daintily in *crêpe de Chine*, India silk, foulard and all softly clinging woollen fabrics of seasonable texture. The full front may contrast prettily with the remainder of the gown, or a single material may be employed throughout. Frills of *chiffon* may ornament the neck and sleeves, and any pretty arrangement of feather-stitching, or velvet or grosgrain ribbon may complete the decoration.

We have pattern No. 4155 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper needs six yards and seven-eighths of cashmere forty inches wide, with two yards and a-half of Surah silk and a-fourth of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires twelve yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 382.)

No. 4189. — Another illustration of this tea-gown is given at figure No. 459 R in this *DELINEATOR*, the materials being bisque-blue Bengaline and English tea-rose yellow figured *crêpon*.

Dress goods, velvet and Surah are here prettily combined in the tea-gown, which is a notably handsome mode. It is made with closely fitted Princess fronts of lining, upon which a full *gilet* and loose fronts are attractively arranged. The loose fronts open straight down from the shoulders, revealing the *gilet* attractively, and are fitted smoothly over the hips by long under-arm darts taken up with similar darts in the Princess fronts, which are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes to a desirable distance below the waist-line, the hemmed front edges being lapped and tacked below. A closing is also arranged to a suitable depth at the center of the *gilet*, which is gathered at the neck, falls in free folds below, and passes into the under-arm darts, below which it is sewed flatly to the Princess fronts. Tackings to the *gilet* and Princess fronts prevent the loose fronts flying back. A unique arrangement of velvet ribbon is seen on the *gilet*: the ribbon is turned in a point and tacked over the closing of the *gilet* some distance above the waist-line; it is carried diagonally backward to the waist-line, where it is turned again in a point and tacked, and is then carried forward and tied in long loops and ends near the end of the closing. The back of the gown is in close-fitting Princess style, with a deep, underfolded double box-plait below the waist-line of the center seam, and a deep, underfolded side-plait below the waist-line of each side-back seam. The plaits fall in graceful folds into the demi-train, which, however, may be cut off if a gown of round length be

preferred. The collar is of the high Medici order and rolls softly. The sleeves are gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulders, and also at the bottom, where they droop with bell puff effect over their sewing to the linings, which are faced with velvet in deep cuff outline. A frill of velvet ribbon rises from the top of each sleeve with stylish effect, its ends disappearing under the arm.

Rich effects in colors and textures may be easily developed in a tea-gown of this style. The *gilet* may be of *crêpe*, India or China silk, Surah, figured silk, etc.; and the collar and wrist facings may be of velvet and the rest of the gown of rich silk or some pretty soft woollen material. All sorts of dress goods may be used for tea-gowns; and lace, passementerie, braid, ribbon, fancy stitching, feather bands, ravelled or ribbon ruches, *chiffon* ruffles, etc., may be applied in any preferred manner for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4189 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the gown needs six yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with



LADIES' CLOAK, TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 386.)

three yards and three-eighths of Surah silk and five-eighths of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires thirteen yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR HOUSE-DRESS, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 383.)

No. 4146. — A front and a back view of this handsome wrapper are given at figures Nos. 457 R and 458 R in this magazine.

Dress goods were here used in the development of the wrapper. Double bust and single under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam perform the adjustment, and the closing is made down the front with buttons and button-holes. The back extends to basque depth and is pointed at the end of the center seam; and



it is extended by a full breadth that is lengthened into a short train, which may, if desired, be cut to round length according to perforations in the pattern. The breadth is gathered at the upper edge and joined to the lower edge of the back, and its side edges are joined to the corresponding edges of the side-backs. The standing collar fits the neck closely, and the coat sleeves rise high and full above the shoulders.

Cashmere, challis, flannel and other pretty woollens will stylishly develop a wrapper of this kind, and ribbon, lace or embroidery may be used for trimming. If intended for a house dress, maroon serge may be made up by the mode. Three ruffles of the material edged with narrow white ribbon may trim the foot of the garment, a jabot of white lace may be adjusted at the neck, and a frill of similar lace may fall over each hand from the wrist edge. China and India silk and Surah will be chosen for handsome wrappers, and white or black lace may be used for trimming. For very dainty house-dresses of silk or wool goods, the collar may be omitted and the neck finished with a double frill of embroidered *chiffon*, which may be carried down the fronts over the closing.

We have pattern No. 4146 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the wrapper requires eight yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES'  
GREEK TEA-  
GOWN. (KNOWN  
AS THE SAPPHO  
GOWN.)

(For Illustrations  
see Page 384.)

No. 4167.—  
Other illustrations of this tea-gown are given at figures Nos. 441 R and 442 R in this magazine.

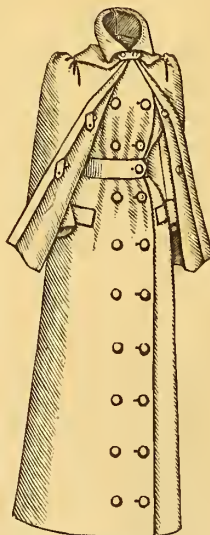
The gown is truly Greek in effect and is very picturesque. It is here shown developed in white cashmere and decorated in Greek-key design with gold braid. It is constructed upon a perfectly close-fitting Princess, which is adjusted by double bust darts, and under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and closed at the center of the front to a desirable depth with hooks and loops. The Greek front is low and round at the neck and closes at the left shoulder and under-arm

seams to some distance below the hip, where the left edge flares prettily forward to the foot. This front is draped on the left hip by four upturning plaits and is smooth on the shoulders. Two deep forward-turning plaits laid in the neck edge at the right of the center fall loosely and make a beautiful drapery. The right shoulder and under-arm

seams pass into the corresponding seams of the Princess, and the back enters the shoulder and under-arm seams at both sides. The back is low and round at the neck to correspond with the front and is laid in a handsome Watteau its entire width, the double folds of the Watteau falling gracefully to the edge of the slight train. If a low, round neck be preferred, the high-necked portions may be cut away at the top. The neck of the fronts and backs, the left side edge of the Greek front and the bottom of the gown are prettily decorated with gold braid put on in a Greek-key design. Long angel sleeves open at the front over coat sleeves; they fall square at the front corners and are gathered at the top to rise high on the shoulders. The edges of the angel sleeves and the wrists of the coat sleeves are ornamented with a Greek-key design in gold braid.

Albatross and Henrietta cloths, nun's-veiling, cashmere, crêpon, *crêpe de Chine*, Asiatic silks and all softly falling fabrics in light or dark colors and in plain or fancy varieties are adapted to gowns of this style. The angel sleeves are usually prettily lined. Any Greek design in braid or embroidery or any Greek arrangement of passementerie, gimp, ribbons etc., will be suitable; or the gown may be plainly finished.

We have pattern No. 4167 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires fourteen yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.



4190



4190

Front View.



4190

Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (DESIRABLE FOR SEA VOYAGES, SLEIGHING, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 387.)

LADIES'  
CLOAK, TO BE  
MADE WITH  
OR WITHOUT  
SLEEVES. (ALSO  
KNOWN AS THE  
INVERNESS COAT.)

(For Illustrations  
see Page 385.)

No. 4161.—  
Mixed cloth was used for the construction of this cloak, and button-holes and bone buttons perform the closing. The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts. The front edges are hemmed, and the closing is made at the center of the front to some distance below the waist-line. The adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam which terminates a little below the waist-line above extra fullness laid in an underfolded double box-plait. The extra width

allowed at each side-back seam is arranged in an underfolded, backward-turning plait. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top, which causes them to rise stylishly over the shoulders; and they fit smoothly below the elbow. If desired, the sleeves may be omitted and the arms'-eyes cut out and bound with ribbon. Perforations



in the pattern show where to cut out the sleeve to the required depth.

The cape extends to the fashionable depth below the waist-line and is gracefully conformed to the figure at the back by a curving center seam that terminates a short distance from the lower edge. Two backward-turning plaits are laid at each side of the center seam to the waist-line; the plaits are stitched to position a short distance from their outer folds and are tacked to the back of the cloak at the waist-line, below which they flare to the edge. The fronts are extended to join the back, and two deep, overlapping plaits conceal the joining at each side and are tacked to the cloak a short distance below the shoulder. The cape is fitted smoothly over the shoulders by shoulder and cross seams; the lower edges of the cross-seams are laid in box-plaits to produce the popular pronounced curve above the shoulders, and the high effect is maintained by pads adjusted underneath. At the neck is a modified Medici collar. The loose edges of the cape and collar are neatly finished with machine-stitching. A belt-tie is tacked to the side-back seams and holds the cloak closely to the figure.

A long cloak is a necessary adjunct of a Winter wardrobe. The mode combines elegance with comfort, and will be particularly favored for travelling. Cheviot, cloth, diagonal, chevron, tweed, serge and plaid and striped cloakings may be employed for it, and while cord or gimp may be used for decoration, a severe tailor finish is always in good taste. A lining of some pretty plain, striped, checked or plaid silk or satin will generally be added to the cape, and it may match or contrast with the material, as desired.

We have pattern No. 4161 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cloak needs thirteen yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

# LADIES' COAT. (DESIRABLE FOR SEA VOYAGES, SLEIGHING, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 386.)

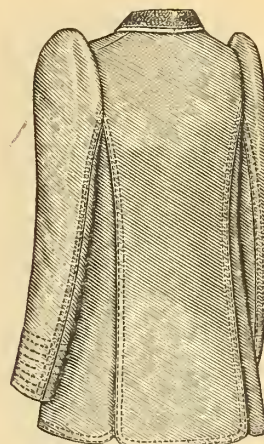
No. 4190.—Dark-blue heavy rough cloth was selected for the construction of this serviceable garment.

The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts and are widened to lap in double-breasted style, and the closing is effected with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. The admirable adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width underfolded in a broad box-plait; and extra fullness allowed at each side-back seam is arranged in a forward-turning plait underneath. The coat sleeves rise stylishly high above the shoulders and are lengthened and reversed at the wrists to form deep rolling cuffs, which are faced with the material. At the neck is a high storm collar, which may be deeply rolled all round, or slightly rolled with the effect of a Medici collar. The ends of the collar are joined by means of a pointed strap in which button-holes are made and passed over buttons sewed to the collar. The coat is girdled by a belt passed beneath straps tacked to the side-back seams, the belt being fastened by a button-hole and button at the front. A pocket-lap is placed on each front and



4161

Front View.

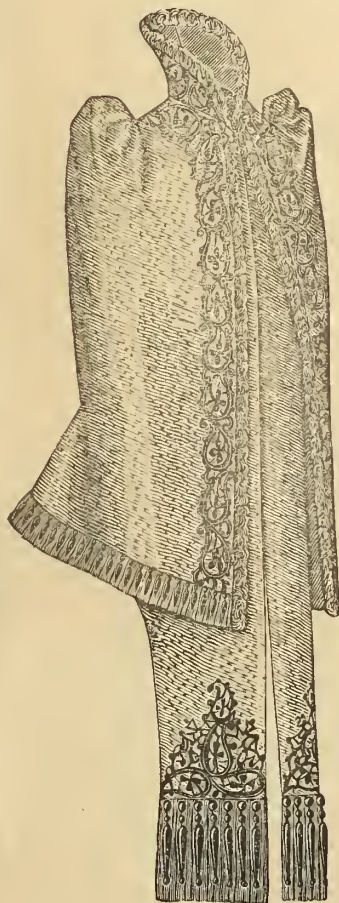


4161

Back View.

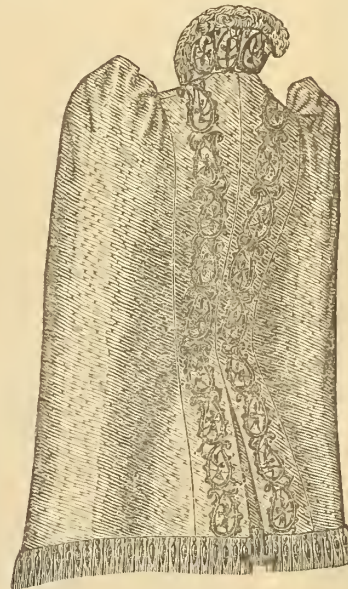
LADIES' BOX COAT, WITH A BROAD BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 385.)



4184

Front View.



4184

Back View.

LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 388.)

may conceal an opening to a capacious pocket.

The cape extends to a stylish depth below the waist-line and has bias back edges which are seamed at the center of the back. Short shoulder seams and curved cross-seams complete the adjustment of the cape, and the lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to produce the fashionable high effect above the shoulders. The front edges of the cape are hemmed; they are closed at the throat with a hook and loop and are connected below with two pointed straps passed over buttons underneath. The Capuchin hood has a seam at the center and falls in characteristic pointed fashion. The hood is lined, and the edges are prettily reversed.

Diagonal, chevron, faced cloth, tweed, cheviot, serge and homespun in plaid, checked or striped designs will develop handsomely by the mode. Silk, mohair or soutache braid, gimp or novelty bands may be employed for garniture, if preferred; but a simple tailor finish is in better taste.

We have pattern No. 4190 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat needs fourteen yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



## LADIES' BOX COAT, WITH A BROAD BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 387.)

No. 4164.—Another illustration of this stylish coat is given at figure No. 464 R in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of écu melton and finished with machine-stitching. It is also represented at figure No. 13 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The coat is similar in style to a gentleman's box coat and is very fashionable. It is here illustrated made of tan melton. The loose sack fronts lap widely and close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large bone buttons below small lapels, which meet

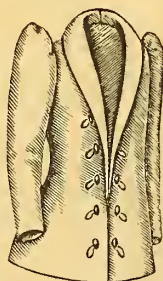
medium size, the coat needs four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with a-fourth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide for facing the collar.

Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

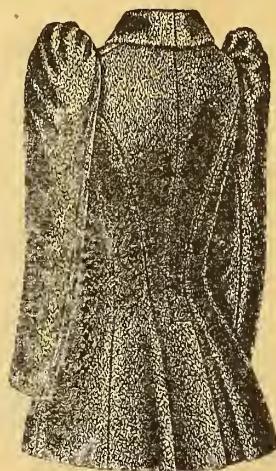


4182

Front View.



4182

View Showing Fronts  
Rolled to Waist-Line.

4182

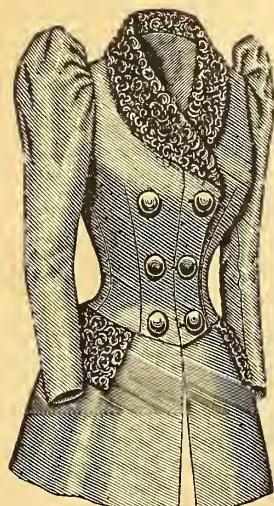
Back View.

## LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 387.)

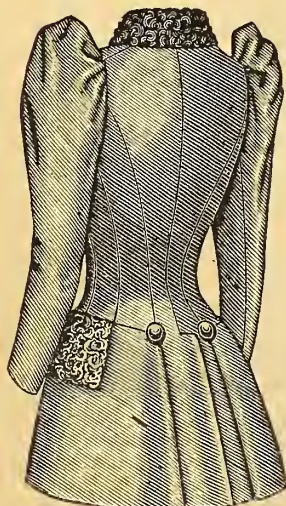
No. 4184.—This wrap is shown differently made up at figures Nos. 453 R and 454 R in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 16 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the garment is again represented.

The wrap is a modification of the dolman modes and is here pictured made



4196

Front View.



4196

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 389.)

the rolling coat-collar in deep notches. The collar is faced nearly to the lower edge with velvet, and a button-hole is worked in each lapel. Long under-arm darts render the fronts smooth and clinging at the sides, and the lower front corners of the fronts are stylishly rounded. The back is seamless at the center and joins the fronts in shoulder and side seams, which are made in lap style, the side seams ending at the top of underlaps allowed on the back edges of the fronts. Two rows of machine-stitching follow the loose edges of the coat in tailor style. The sleeves fit smoothly below the elbow and are gathered to rise high on the shoulders; the outside seams are made in lap style, and each wrist is encircled with eight evenly spaced rows of machine-stitching.

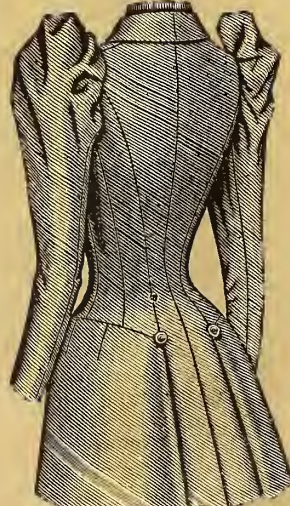
Coats of this description are generally made of heavy cloth, such as beaver, melton, broadcloth, etc., and may be lined or not, as preferred. The finish is usually as above described, in which case the edges are cut off a-fourth of an inch. When light-weight cloths or coatings that will fray at the edges are used, the seams are generally made in the ordinary way or turned in a-fourth of an inch before stitching. Braid may bind the loose edges of the coat if preferred to machine-stitching, and the lapels may be faced with velvet to correspond with the collar.

of heavy dark mixed cloth and richly garnished with silk passementerie and fringe and feather trimming. The fronts extend in tabs low upon the skirt and are fitted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts. They join the back in side-back and shoulder seams, and the openings for the arms are scarcely larger than those for a coat sleeve. Cape portions are inserted in the lower part of the side-back seams, below which they are joined to the front edges of the back. A little above the waist-line they are free from these seams and are sewed to the back in seams that are continued over the shoulders in dolman fashion and ended in dart style in front of the arms. The lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to produce a pronounced high effect over the shoulders, and the cape portions fall deeply over the fronts and are handsomely pointed at their lower front corners. The back is made with a center seam that ends at the top of an underfolded box-plait. A row of passementerie trims the front edge of each cape portion and is continued along the neck over the shoulder and down the center seam to the lower edge of the back. A row of fringe is applied along the lower edge of the back and of each cape portion, and the tabs are each decorated at the end with a row of deeper fringe headed by a handsome ornament made of the passementerie. The high Medici collar is covered on the outside with passementerie and edged with feather trimming, and



4152

Front View.



4152

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 390.)

We have pattern No. 4164 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of



feather trimming borders the front edges of the cape portions. Hooks and loops close the wrap at the center of the front; and a belt-tie is usually tacked at the back to hold the wrap in gracefully to the figure.

Rich wrap materials of all kinds, also cloth, Bengaline, corded silk and many varieties of dress goods may be made up by the mode, and trimmed with fur, feather bands, fringe, passementerie, gimp, galloon, bands, ornaments, etc. A pretty lining will usually be added, and an interlining may be used when extra warmth is desired.

We have pattern No. 4184 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrap needs six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. In each instance two yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide will be required to line the cape sections. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 388.)

No. 4182.—This jacket may be seen made of seal-plush at figure No. 466 R in this Delineator.

In this instance the jacket is also pictured made of seal-plush. It is of fashionable depth, and the back and sides are gracefully conformed to

and camel's-hair will make stylish jackets; facings of faille may be added, and braid may ornament the edges, if a severe tailor finish be not desired.

We have pattern No. 4182 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket needs five yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Of goods fifty-four inches wide, two yards and a-fourth will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 388.)

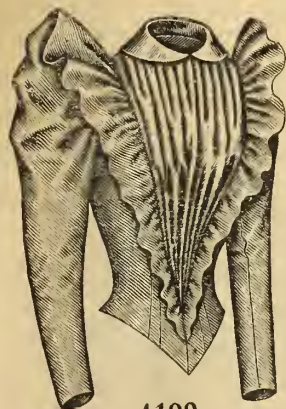
No. 4196.—At figure No. 467 R in this magazine this jacket is pictured made of beaver cloth and Astrakhan.

Cloth and Astrakhan were here united in the construction of the jacket, and large smoked-pearl buttons supply the decoration. The close adjustment is effected by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above stylish, hemmed coat-laps. The fronts are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted fashion and are closed with buttons and button-holes, a row of buttons being placed ornamentally on the overlapping front. At the top the fronts are reversed by a rolling collar, which, as well as the reversed portions, is

covered with Astrakhan; and the Astrakhan is extended to the lower edge of the lap to form an underfacing. The front and sides of the coat are deepened by long coat-skirts, the back edges of which overlap the back in coat-plaits that are each marked at the top with a button. Ob-long pocket-laps of Astrakhan fall over the hips, the upper edge of each being included in the coat-skirt seam. The coat sleeves rise with a fashionable curve above the shoulders.

Melton, faced cloth, cheviot, serge, diagonal and other fashionable textures are adaptable to the mode, and a plain finish may be adopted. If liked, the collar, sleeves and pocket-laps may be fashioned from velvet, which may be associated with any variety of cloth. Several

rows of machine-stitching or a braid binding may finish the free edges of the garment in tailor fashion; or narrow braid or passe-



4199

Front View.



4199

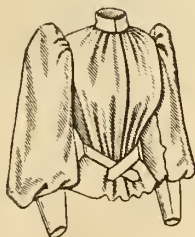
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

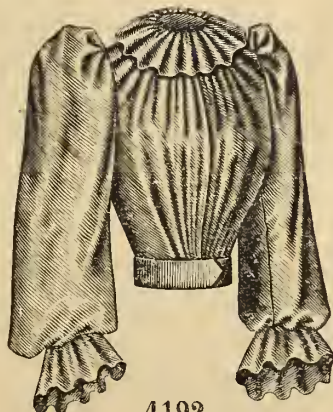
(For Description see Page 390.)

the figure by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps, extra fullness allowed at the side-back seams being arranged in fashionable coat-plaits. The fronts are loose and are widened to lap diagonally, the closing being made with silk loops passed over seal olive buttons. The fronts are reversed by a rolling collar that is covered with a facing of the material, which is continued down the fronts to form wide underfacings. If preferred, the jacket may be worn open and the fronts rolled to the waist-line, as shown in the small engraving. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders.

All sorts of cloths and coatings, as well as furs of suitable kinds, will develop attractively by the mode. For the intermediate season cheviot, tweed

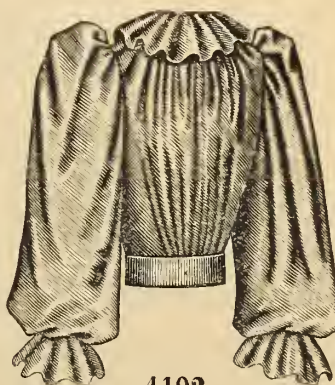


4192



4192

Front View.

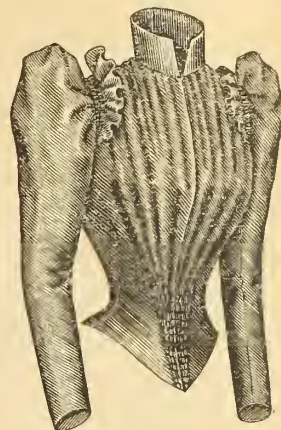


4192

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 391.)



4166

Front View.



4166

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 390.)



menterie may also be applied, but a simple finish is best liked.

We have pattern No. 4196 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket needs a yard and seven-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of Astrakhan in the same width. Of one material, it requires five yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

### LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 388.)

No. 4152.—At figure No. 461 R in this magazine this basque is shown made of fancy cloth and trimmed with fancy braid. A different illustration of the basque is given at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

In the present instance wool goods of seasonable texture are employed for the basque. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that disappears above extra width underfolded in a stylish plait. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are reversed above the bust to form lapels, between which is disclosed a vest, that passes into the shoulder and under-arm seams and is closely adjusted by double bust darts taken up with those in the basque fronts. The fronts close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front; and button-holes and small buttons close the vest at the center. The front and sides of the basque are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by coat-skirts, which are adjusted smoothly over each hip by two darts. The coat-skirts flare stylishly at the front and overlap the back in coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a large button. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise with puff effect over the shoulders, and below the elbow they are comfortably close-fitting. At the neck is a high standing collar, below which is a rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches.

The mode will develop with especially attractive results in camel's-hair, faced cloth, tricot, foulé, vigogne, Bedford cord and various other fashionable fabrics of suitable texture for Autumn wear; and it is well adapted to combinations of shades and textures. Machine-stitching, silk or mohair braid, narrow metallic or soutache braiding, large bone buttons, etc., may be applied for decoration in any pretty way suggested by individual fancy, or a plain completion may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4152 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

### LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 389.)

No. 4199.—A pretty combination of silk and figured dress goods

is shown in this basque at figure No. 465 R in this magazine, gold cord providing the garniture. At figure No. 4 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the basque is again pictured.

Dress goods and silk are here combined in the basque, which is deeply pointed at the center of the front and back and curved well over the hips. The fronts are closely fitted by double bust darts and closed at the center with hooks and loops. Upon the fronts is a full *gilet* that is gathered at the neck and shoulders and plaited to a point at the closing far enough below the waist-line to give the fashionable long, tapering effect to the waist. On a lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam is arranged a full back that is gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and plaited to a point, which extends below the waist-line to correspond exactly with the *gilet*; and in front of the full back are plain side-backs that reach to the shoulders and join in a center seam below the point of the full back. Bertha or fichu frills of the material are inserted in the side-back seams along the sides of the full back and are joined to produce a pointed effect below; the frills are carried over the shoulders and down the sides of the *gilet*, below the point of which they are finished to present the same pointed effect as at the back. At the neck is a stylish collar that stands very high at the back and is rolled over deeply and rounded away sharply

from the throat, where the stand and roll are very shallow. The sleeves are close-fitting below the elbow and show stylish fulness above; they are gathered to rise high over the shoulders and are made over smooth linings.

This style of basque is very popular and makes up beautifully in soft woollens and silks, and also in all kinds of nets, tissues, *crêpes*, etc. The *gilet* and full back may be of *crêpe*, the frills of *chiffon* and the rest of the basque of some pretty woollen or silken fabric. Lace, gimp, passementerie, braid, feather trimming, galloon, etc., may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4199 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires two yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one

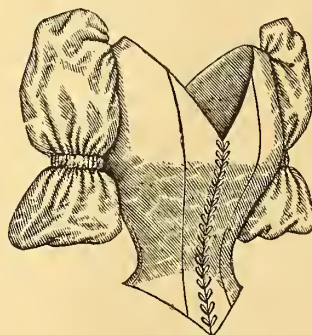
material, it calls for five yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

### LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 389.)

No. 4166.—This basque forms part of the stylish toilette shown at figure No. 455 R in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of fawn-colored vigogne and trimmed with Hercules braid and jet *cabochons*. At figure No. 2 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, it is again illustrated.

The basque belongs to the class fashionably called "pulled" waists and is here shown developed in soft woollen dress goods. It is made up on a smooth lining, closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and under-arm gores appear between the full fronts and back to give a perfectly smooth effect at the sides. The full fronts and back are gathered at the neck and shoulders, and the fulness is well drawn or "pulled" toward the center below the bust and collected in short



4160

Front View, Showing V Neck and Elbow Sleeves.



4160

View Showing Round Neck and Sleeves Omitted.

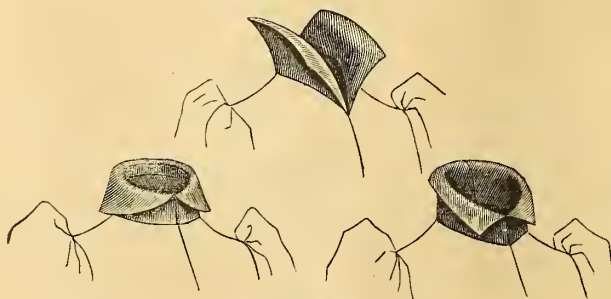


4160

Back View, Showing Square Neck and Drapery Sleeves.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST, WITH ROUND, SQUARE OR V-SHAPED NECK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 391.)



4194

LADIES' DRESS COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 391.)



rows of shirring from the waist-line to the lower edge, the shirrings being carefully tacked to the lining. The closing is made with hooks and loops at the center of the front, and the basque is sharply pointed at the center of the front and back and curves high over the hips. A high collar with flaring square corners is at the neck. The sleeves fit the arms closely below the elbow and present much fullness at the top, which is deeply reversed and shirred several times to form pretty frills that graduate almost to points at the seams; the sleeves are lapped upon the basque to the lowest shirring and are sewed firmly through the shirrings, and underneath they are sewed in the usual way.

This basque, combined with skirt No. 4165, also illustrated in this *DELINEATOR*, will form a very stylish toilette. All sorts of soft woollens and pretty silks may be made up by the mode, sheer and thin goods being particularly effective. At each side of the fullness in the fronts and back ribbon, gimp, passementerie or beads may be effectively arranged; and *chiffon* ruffles may decorate the collar, closing and wrists, and also the edge of the basque.

We have pattern No. 4166 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque needs three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 389.)

No. 4192.—A front and a back view of this waist may be observed by referring to figures Nos. 462 R and 463 R in this magazine. At figure No. 1 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the waist is again pictured.

The waist, which is made over a closely fitted lining, is here shown made of crimson Surah. The lining is slightly shorter than the waist and is perfectly fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. The garment has full fronts and a full seamless back that are joined by shoulder and under-arm seams, the shoulder seams passing into the corresponding seams of the lining. It is gathered all round at the neck, and the fullness is drawn well to the center by shirrings at the waist-line both front and back, the shirrings being securely tacked to the lining. The fullness on the shoulders is collected in gathers at the arm's-eye edges; and at the neck is a high standing collar, which may be omitted in favor of a ruffle of Surah, if a low-necked completion be desired. A belt of the Surah is worn, its pointed ends being closed at the center of the front. The sleeves are very full and are made over coat-shaped linings. They are gathered to rise becomingly on the shoulders and are shirred nearly all the way round some distance above the wrist edges, forming full, flowing frills below the shirrings, which are tacked to the linings. If desired, the linings may be cut away beneath the frills, with dainty effect.

Waists of this style are especially becoming to slender figures, while the lining renders them perfectly comfortable for plump ladies. They are made up in all sorts of soft silks, *crêpes* and woollens, and also in cotton textures; and they may be worn under or outside the skirt, and with a sash or belt, as preferred.

We have pattern No. 4192 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist requires four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### LADIES' EVENING WAIST, WITH ROUND, SQUARE OR V-SHAPED NECK.

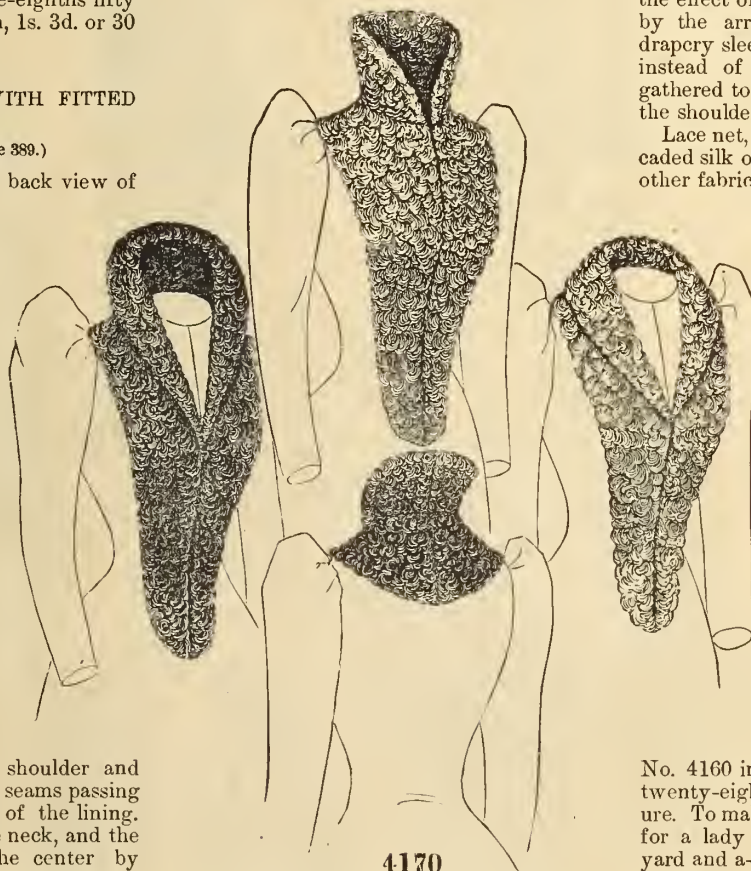
(For Illustrations see Page 390.)

No. 4160.—A handsome combination of myrtle-green velvet and bisque-pink brocaded satin is shown in this waist at figure No. 444 R in this *DELINEATOR*, passementerie and *cog* feathers providing the decoration. At figure No. 17 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the waist is shown differently made up.

White silk and lace edging are here combined in the waist. Side-front seams and under-arm and side-back gores make a perfectly close adjustment, and the fronts and backs are closed with white silk lacing-cords run through eyelets worked at the closing edges, which are stiffened with round whalebones. The waist is sharply pointed at the center of the front and back and curves stylishly over the hips. The neck is in low V outline, but may be cut either Pompadour or round, as preferred, according to perforations in the pattern. The full, puffed sleeves are made over smooth linings and extend only to the elbow. The upper edge of each is gathered to rise high above the shoulder, two rows of shirring are made midway between the elbow and the shoulder, and the lower edge is gathered and sewed to the lining, the effect of a double puff being produced by the arrangement. If preferred, short drapery sleeves of lace edging may be worn instead of the elbow sleeves; they are gathered to the arm's-eye and caught up on the shoulder, with dainty effect.

Lace net, figured China or India silk, brocaded silk or satin, veloutine, Bengaline and other fabrics devoted to evening wear will develop a waist of this kind fashionably. Pearl, gold and jewel passementerie and marabou and ostrich-feather trimming are appropriate and elegant garnitures. A handsome ball toilette may consist of a skirt of black embroidered *mousseline de soie*, and a bodice of this description developed in black velvet and *mousseline*, the latter material being used for the sleeves. Black marabou edging showing yellow ostrich flues may define the V neck and lower edges.

We have pattern No. 4160 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the waist with drapery sleeves for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and a-half of silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and a-half of lace edging four inches and a-fourth wide. Of one material, it needs a yard and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. The waist with puff sleeves needs two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. To make the waist without sleeves, will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4170 LADIES' STORM COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 392.)

#### LADIES' DRESS COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 390.)

No. 4194.—These collars are among the most fashionable styles for high-necked Autumn gowns and all three are pictured made of a seasonable variety of dress goods. One collar is in two parts that meet at their lower back corners, where they are tacked together and flare above. The front edges also meet at the lower corners and flare in the same way above, and the sections are rolled at the top, the upper corners being curved well over. Another



collar is made with a seam at the center of the back and has square front corners, the ends flaring sharply at the throat. This collar is rolled over all round at the top to a pretty depth, being rolled most deeply at the front corners. The third collar includes a standing collar, over which a deep collar rolls in Byron fashion. The rolling portion of this collar is rounded away sharply at the throat, and the deepest part of the roll is at the back.

These collars should be well stiffened with linen canvas. They may be handsomely made up in velvet and all kinds of silk and woollen dress goods. Passementerie, gimp, braidings, etc., may be used for decoration, with good effect.

We have pattern No. 4194 in three sizes—small, medium and large. In the medium size, either collar requires half a yard of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

#### LADIES' STORM COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 391.)

No. 4170.—This collar forms part of the stylish toilette pictured at figure No. 468 R in this magazine, where it is shown made of black Astrakhan. It is again illustrated at figure No. 14 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The collar is here portrayed made of Astrakhan and will be found exceedingly comfortable in stormy and cold weather. It is very high and may be fastened close about the throat, or rolled in pronounced Medici fashion or like a shawl collar to close at the bust as illustrated. The outside of the collar is made with a seam at the center of the back and rolls the cape over to the bust; while the inside is made to cover the collar and the reversed parts of the cape, and has also a seam at the back. The cape is deeply pointed at the center of the back, curves over the shoulders, and extends to below the waist-line in front with the effect of a plastron, the ends being prettily tapered. Hooks and loops close the cape, and a cord loop and buttons are also used at the end of the collar. The cape is lined with silk.

The collar may be worn with almost any style of top garment and will usually be developed in Astrakhan, seal, Persian lamb, beaver or some other fashionable variety of fur. It may also be made of cloth to match the top garment, and may be finished plainly or trimmed, according to individual taste.

We have pattern No. 4170 in three sizes—small, medium and large. To make the collar of medium size, will require a yard and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

#### LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH ANGEL-DRAPERY. (TO BE CUT EITHER SQUARE OR ROUND AT THE BOTTOM.)

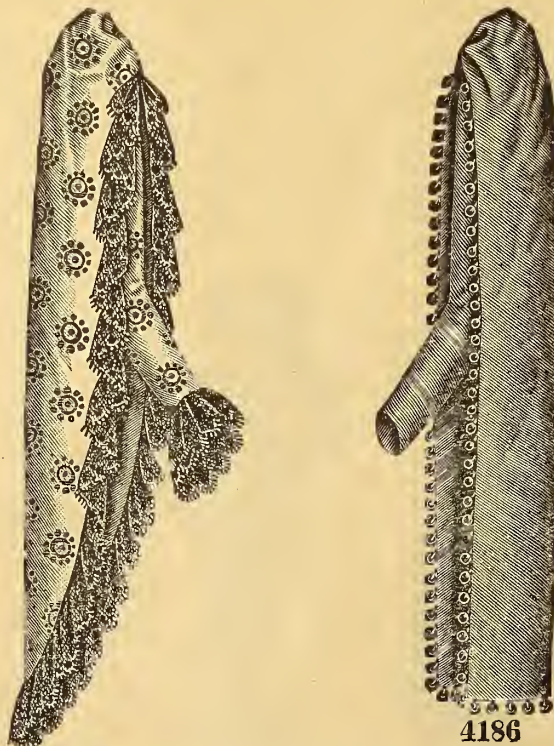
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4186.—This sleeve combines a coat sleeve and an angel or wing sleeve, which may be made up with square or rounding corners, as illustrated. The coat sleeve fits smoothly and closely. The wing or angel sleeve is gathered at the top to rise with fashionable fulness on the shoulder and is sewed into the arm's-eye with

the coat sleeve, its side edges meeting a short distance in front of the inside seam of the coat sleeve and flaring sharply below. The rounded sleeve is pictured edged with a frill of lace, the wrist of the coat sleeve being trimmed to correspond; and the square sleeve is outlined with silk ball trimming, while the corresponding coat sleeve is plainly finished.

Sometimes the coat sleeve will be omitted and the upper part of the angel sleeve connected with ribbons. All sorts of dress goods are suitable for sleeves of this style, and frequently the sleeves will be of different material. A pretty lining is generally added to the angel sleeve. The edges may be finished plainly or trimmed with any of the fashionable garnitures. In morning, tea and reception gowns these sleeves are very picturesque.

We have pattern No. 4186 in six sizes for ladies from nine to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

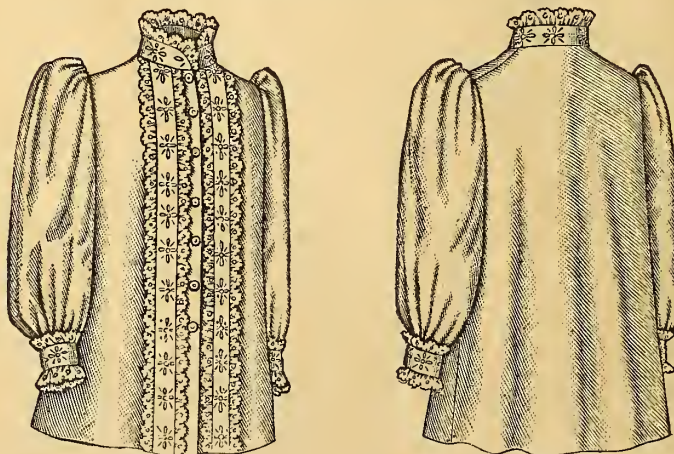


4186

4186

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH ANGEL-DRAPERY. (TO BE CUT EITHER SQUARE OR ROUND AT THE BOTTOM.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4169

4169

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' SHORT SACK NIGHT-GOWN.

(For Description see this Page.)

#### LADIES' SHORT SACK NIGHT-GOWN.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4169.—Cambric and insertion were chosen for making this comfortable garment, and Hamburg insertion and edging provide the decoration. The gown, which is loose-fitting and extends but a

short distance below the waist, is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams. The front and lower edges of the garment are hemmed, and the closing is effected nearly to the lower edge by means of button-holes and buttons. A band of insertion edged with frills of embroidered edging is tastefully applied at each side of the closing. The sleeves are in the regulation shirt-sleeve style and are gathered to wristbands of insertion bordered at each edge with a frill of edging. A narrow collar having rounded front corners is at the neck; it is trimmed at its loose edge with a frill of edging.



Linen, cambric, fine muslin and all other fabrics suitable for underwear will develop satisfactorily by the mode. Florentine, Medici and Italian laces and insertions are favored trimmings, and feather-stitching, tucks and novelty bands are always pretty and effective.

We have pattern No. 4169 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs two yards and five-eighths of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with one yard of insertion two inches and a-fourth wide. Of one material, it requires three yards and seven-eighths twenty inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

may be made up by the mode, and the front may be of contrasting material, if desired. Any preferred arrangement of garniture may be followed, gimps, passementeries, bands, ruches, flounces, ruffles, feather trimmings, fur bands, etc., being equally fashionable. The skirt will combine stylishly with basque No. 4166, also illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

We have pattern No. 4165 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs seven yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT (HAVING A FOUNDATION), WITH DRAPED FRONT, BELL BACK AND A SLIGHT TRAIN  
(PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4165.—This skirt forms part of the toilette pictured at figure No. 455 R in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of fawn-colored vigogne and trimmed with black Hercules braid and jet

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Prevailing modes are marked by the most pleasing suggestions of military, nautical, ecclesiastical and historic attire.

It is said that *chiffon* cannot remain much longer in vogue. Nevertheless, it is still generally favored by tasteful shoppers. The ephemeral nature of this fabric is its chief charm for those women who are not compelled to study economy in the matter of dress.

A beautiful evening gown lately designed is developed in an almost lustreless ivory-white corded silk, and garniture is entirely omitted. The skirt is demi-trained, and the plain, collarless bodice is pointed both front and back and cut slightly low in front. The sleeves are high on the shoulders and very long. A fichu of fine lace is tied in a single knot upon the bust and held in place by jewelled pins; and a linked or looped gold girdle set with topazes is arranged about the hips, its ends falling at the left side. To the ends of the girdle is secured a small, flat, oval case of gold in which the kerchief is placed.

The roughest of Irish frieze is selected by ultra-fashionable women for ample top-garments, and also for military overcoats with highly ornamental linings. Satin in floral and other light hues is favored for these lin-



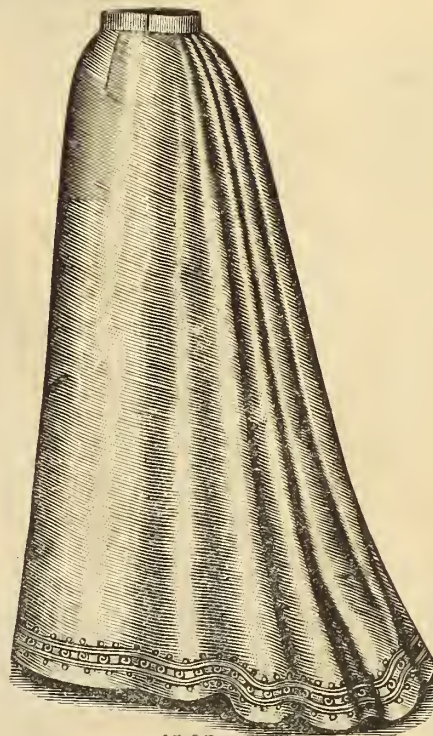
4165

Side-Front View.



4165

View Showing Round Length.



4165

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT (HAVING A FOUNDATION), WITH DRAPED FRONT, BELL BACK AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see this Page.)

*cabochons*. At figure No. 13 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the skirt is again represented.

In this instance the skirt is illustrated made of dress goods and effectively trimmed with fancy braid. It is made over a four-gored foundation-skirt and has a slight train, which, however, may be cut off, if a round skirt be preferred, the pattern providing for the proper shaping. The front is draped to fall in soft diagonal folds and wrinkles by plaits in the upper and side edges and extends only to the side-front seams. The back is shaped to flare in bell style toward the foot and is wide enough to lap in a broad side-plait over each side edge of the front; its back edges are bias and are joined in a seam, at each side of which two backward-turning plaits flare gracefully to the edge. A dart gives a smooth effect over each hip. A row of fancy braid decorates each of the plaits overlapping the front and is continued about the bottom of the back, the front being left plain to produce a pretty contrast. A belt completes the top, and the placket is finished under the plaits at the left side of the back. Tapes adjusted from the side-back seams hold the fulness well backward.

In skirts of this kind the foundation skirt is frequently underfaced for a considerable depth at the bottom with canvas to give the proper flare at the foot. All sorts of seasonable dress goods

may be made up by the mode, and the front may be of contrasting material, if desired. Any preferred arrangement of garniture may be followed, gimps, passementeries, bands, ruches, flounces, ruffles, feather trimmings, fur bands, etc., being equally fashionable. The skirt will combine stylishly with basque No. 4166, also illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

One of the most fascinating of Winter bonnets is made of black velvet and has a tiny shirred brim. In front is placed a full black osprey aigrette between two black wings, while beneath the edge just over the left temple is secured an exquisite pale-pink rose with brownish-green stem and leaves.

Citron-pink is to be a popular shade in brocades for stately gowns, in China silks, *crêpeline*, *crêpe de Chine*, Bengaline and cashmere for the dinner toilettes of young women, and in cloths for dressing fashionable dames of all ages.

White, citron-pink, crimson and pinkish-gray opera cloaks are stylishly trimmed at the top of their high collars with tiny ostrich tips that curl outward; and sometimes similar plumes follow the edges of the fronts. The yokes are frequently formed of overlapping folds of the material that cross in surplice fashion at the back and meet at the center of the front.

It is a rather curious but none the less prevalent fancy to cut the sleeves of tea-gowns from white wool goods or some other soft white material quite irrespective of the other colors and fabrics.



# Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURES NOS. 469 R, 470 R AND  
471 R.—MISSES' COSTUMES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 469 R.—This illustrates  
a Misses' costume. The pattern, which

hemmed and tastefully ornamented with  
several rows of nail-heads.

The top of the body is cut away in low,  
pointed outline at the front and back. The  
full fronts are arranged at each side of the  
invisible closing in forward-turning plaits  
that flare becomingly upward from the low-  
er edge; they are revealed between the flar-  
ing edges of fanciful jacket-fronts which  
are included in the shoulder and under-arm  
seams; and above the full fronts a frill of  
embroidered *chiffon* rises prettily from the  
edges of the dart-fitted fronts underneath.  
A plaited girdle-section is arranged over the

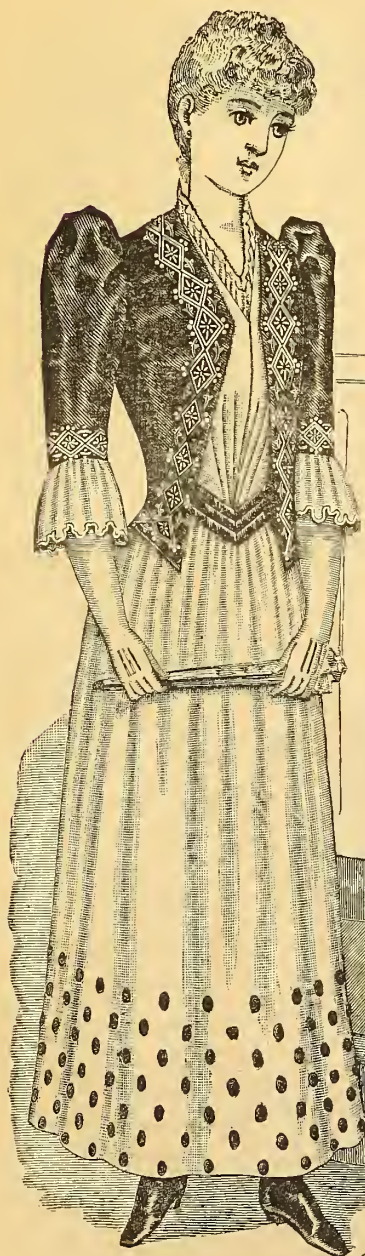


FIGURE No. 469 R.

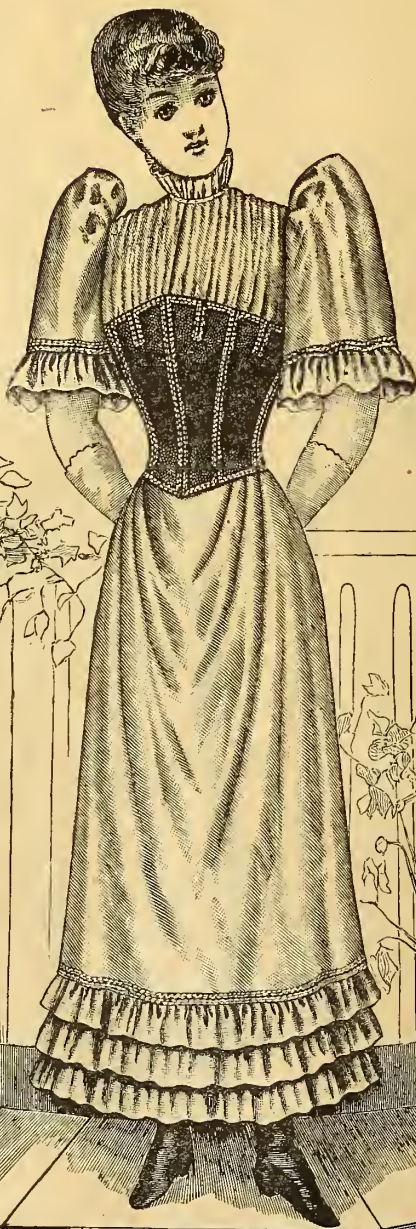


FIGURE No. 470 R.



FIGURE No. 471 R.

FIGURE No. 469 R.—MISSES' COSTUME.—This  
illustrates Pattern No. 4175 (copyright), price  
1s. 6d. or 35 cents. FIGURE No. 470 R.—  
MISSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern  
No. 4153 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.  
FIGURE No. 471 R.—MISSES' COSTUME.—This  
illustrates Pattern No. 4172 (copyright), price  
1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 394 to 396.)

is No. 4175 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35  
cents, is in seven sizes for misses  
from ten to sixteen years of age,  
and is differently represented on page 400 of this DELINEATOR.  
Cream-white camel's-hair and myrtle-green silk are here charm-  
ingly united in the costume. The four-gored foundation-skirt is  
overhung by a full, round skirt which falls in free, graceful folds  
from gathers at the top. The lower edge of the skirt is deeply

front. The back  
and sides of the  
body are fitted  
by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and  
the back shapes a short point at the lower edge. A silk sash is tied



in a soft knot near the center and attached to the back. The sleeves extend only to the elbows and are gathered at the top to rise full and high above the shoulders; the lower edge of each is decorated with a drooping frill of *chiffon*, above which is applied a row of

lace net, flouncing, etc., in combination with silk, faille, Bengaline or Surah. The jacket fronts and sleeves may be of velvet, brocade or some other prettily contrasting material. For less dressy uses the costume may be made of some inexpensive woollen fabric, with



FIGURE No. 472 R.

FIGURE No. 473 R.

FIGURE No. 472 R.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Costume No. 4177 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Jacket No. 4178 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 473 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4177 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 397 to 399.)

green-and-gold passementerie; and similar passementerie ornaments the fancifully shaped front edges of the jacket fronts.

The mode is graceful in effect and will make up exquisitely for party wear in plain or embroidered *mousseline de soie*, *chiffon*, *crépon*,

ruffles or plaitings of the material, gimp, fancy braid or feather-stitching for garniture.

FIGURE No. 470 R.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pat-



tern, which is No. 4153 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 400 of this magazine.

An effective combination of white China silk and sapphire-blue velvet is here pictured in the costume, which is very fanciful in effect and eminently appropriate for full-dress occasions and for afternoon wear at home. The skirt is of the fashionable bell order and is mounted on a bell-shaped foundation. A few wrinkles at the front of the skirt break the severity of the shape, and fan-plaits are arranged at each side of the seam joining the bias back edges. The lower edge of the skirt is ornamented with three full ruffles of the material, the upper one of which is headed by a double row of fancy silver braid.

The body has a deep corselet, the shaping seams of which are each covered with two rows of fancy braid, that is continued along the bottom, and also at the top, where it is arranged to simulate square tabs or battlements. The corselet is closed at the left side; and above it full front and back yoke-portions arranged upon smoothly fitting fronts and backs of lining are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the neck, shoulder and lower edges, the fronts and front yoke-portions being closed invisibly at the center. The sleeves are very full and extend nearly to the elbow; long coat-sleeves are also provided by the pattern, but are here omitted. A frill of the material

elled nail-heads, or they may be made of some fanciful material that contrasts strongly with the remainder of the costume. Nun's-



FIGURE No. 476 R.

vailing, albatross or cashmere may be tastefully employed in developing the mode; and if a gown of ceremony be desired, such as a graduation or party costume, *crêpe de Chine*, *chiffon*, *crêpon*, *gazine* or *tulle* may be made up in conjunction with silk, *Surah* or *faille*. Lace, ribbon, embroidery, *passementerie* or jewelled bands may be chosen for decoration.

FIGURE No. 471 R.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4172 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on page 401 of this publication.

As here pictured the costume is developed for full-dress wear in a dainty combination of rose-pink *crêpe de Chine* and fancy-striped rose-pink silk. The full, round skirt, which overhangs the



FIGURE No. 474 R.

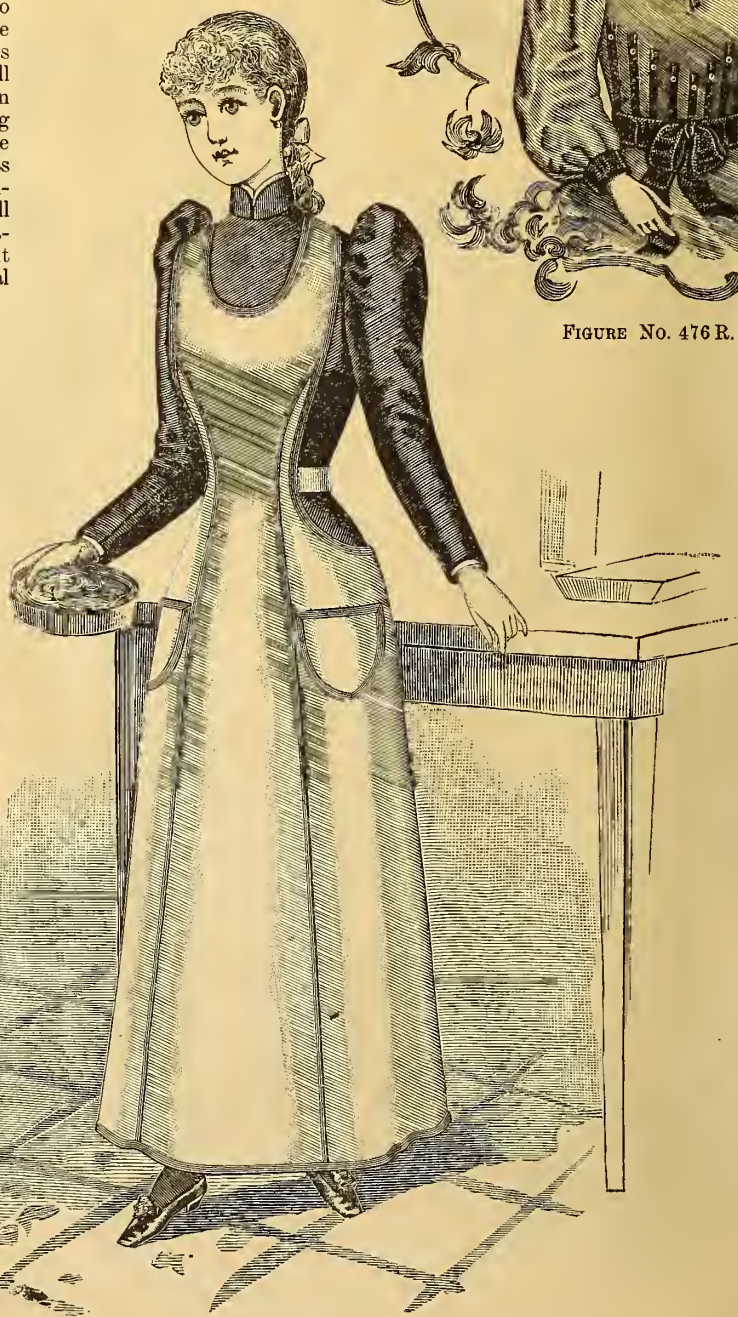


FIGURE No. 475 R.

FIGURE No. 474 R.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Apron No. 4157 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 4083 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 475 R.—MISSSES' WORKING TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Work-Apron No. 4149 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 4154 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 476 R.—GIRLS' PLAIN WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4150 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 399 and 400.)

with a heading of silver braid finishes the lower edge of each sleeve, and a standing frill ornaments the neck.

Corselets of this style may be all-over studded with jet or jew-

four-gored foundation-skirt, is decorated at the bottom with a frill of rose-pink embroidered *chiffon*, above which pink roses and their leaves are arranged at intervals to form a charming heading.



The deep, pointed corselet arranged on the front of the shapely basque is made of striped silk, and its shaping seams are ornamented with silk cord laced through eyelets, the cord being permitted to fall in long loops and ends over a frill of embroidered *chiffon* that decorates the lower edge of the basque. The full front-portions, which extend only a little below the top of the corselet, are arranged in a group of upturning plaits at each side of the seam; their front edges flare widely to the shoulders, where the fulness is collected in gathers, the dart-fitted front underneath being cut away or turned under to expose the throat in V shape; and the Medici col-

each wrist is decorated with a drooping frill of *chiffon*, and a single pink rose placed above the frill. A rose and bud are placed above the corselet at the right side of the basque.

A picturesque costume may be developed by the mode in faille, Bengaline or Surah combined with velvet, brocade or novelty silk. The sleeves may be of velvet or some other contrasting fabric; and a pretty skirt decoration will consist of three tiny ruffles of the material.



FIGURE No. 472 R.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 395.)

FIGURE No. 472 R.—This consists of

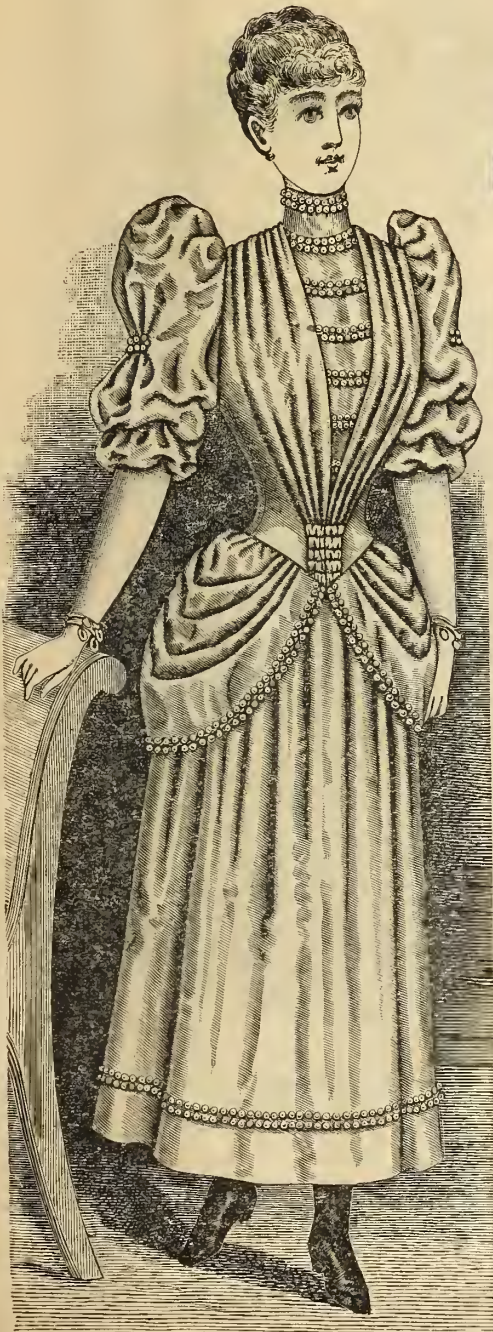


FIGURE No. 477 R.—MISSSES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Waist No. 4181 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 4180 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 400.)

FIGURE No. 478 R.—MISSSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4156 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. (For Description see Page 401.)



FIGURE No. 479 R.—MISSSES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4154 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 401.)

lar provided by the pattern is omitted in favor of a frill of *chiffon* which falls softly over the basque. The adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are very full at the top, where they rise with the fashionable curve over the shoulders; the fulness below falls with corkscrew effect, and

a Misses' costume and jacket. The costume pattern, which is No. 4177 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from



ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 401 of this DELINEATOR. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4178 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 406.

Light-colored cloth is here illustrated in the toilette, with machine-stitching and dark fur for garniture. The costume has a four-gored foundation-skirt, which is overhung by a stylish skirt that is adjusted with fashionable smoothness at the front and sides and is disposed in fan-plaits at the back; and a band of dark fur is applied to the lower part, with good effect.

The basque extends to ordinary pointed-basque depth at the

shoulders, and below the elbows they are shaped with the precision of a coat sleeve. At the neck is a Medici collar.

The fronts of the jaunty jacket lap in double-breasted fashion, the overlapping front being reversed at the top to form a single broad lapel. The fronts are becomingly adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, and the back is handsomely conformed to the figure by the usual gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps. Extra fullness allowed at the side-back seams is disposed in fashionable coat-plaits. The front and lower edges of the jacket are finished in tailor style with a double row of machine-stitching, and the



FIGURE No. 480 R.

FIGURE No. 481 R.

FIGURE No. 482 R.

FIGURE No. 480 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4195 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 481 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4176 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 482 R.—GIRLS' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4174 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 402 and 403.)

front and is lengthened at the back to form stylish tabs below the curving center seam, which terminates below the waist-line above extra width turned under for hems. The fanciful front is shaped in low, sharply pointed outline at the top and is arranged upon a smooth, high-necked front, both fronts being closely adjusted by single bust darts and closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams; and the left side of the basque is provided with a dart-fitted under-front of lining. The sleeves have each but one seam. They are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the

pointed cuffs, which finish the shapely coat-sleeves, are ornamented in a similar manner. The high Medici collar is covered with fur matching that upon the costume, and similar fur decorates the deep pocket-laps arranged over the hips. Large dark bone buttons close the jacket at the left side, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front.

Jackets of this kind may match or contrast with the costumes they accompany. They may be developed in light or dark melton, kersey, frieze, faced cloth and all varieties of rough-surfaced and



fancy coatings. The costume may be made up in plain or figured camel's-hair, Bedford cord, bourette and bouclé, serge, tweed and homespun. Astrakhan cloth, any fashionable variety of fur, narrow or wide braid, machine-stitching or velvet may be added for garniture, with good effect.

The hat is a moderately large shape in fine brown felt, handsomely trimmed with tan ribbon and silk.

FIGURE No. 473 R.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 395.)

FIGURE No. 473 R.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4177 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 401 of this magazine.

The costume, which is illustrated and described at figure No. 472 R, where it forms part of a toilette, is here shown made up in an effective combination of figured silk and plain velvet. Two ruffles of silk provide a stylish foot-trimming for the skirt, and passementerie is applied to the upper and lower edges of the bodice front. The coat sleeves are finished with cuff facings of velvet decorated at the top with passementerie, and the Medici collar, also of velvet, is trimmed to correspond.

The mode is fanciful in effect and will develop equally well in plain and fancy silks and woollens. A combination of textures or a single material may be employed, with perfectly satisfactory results. Platings, ruffles or ruchings of the same or a contrasting fabric, fancy gimp, galloon, braid, ribbon, contrasting bands, etc., may be applied in any preferred way for garniture, or a plain tailor finish may be adopted.

FIGURE No. 474 R.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 396.)

FIGURE No. 474 R.—This consists of a Girls' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 4157 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 408 of this *DELINEATOR*. The dress pattern, which is No. 4083 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

The apron is here shown made of fine white cambric and em-

broidered edging. It has a full skirt, which is shirred to a belt and finished at the bottom with a deep hem held in place by a row of feather-stitching; and the belt is decorated along its upper and lower edges with similar stitching. The fronts are narrowed in strap fashion at the top and lapped at the lower edge, and they flare upward to meet the backs in short shoulder seams. The backs close at the center with button-holes and buttons, and the frills which border the outer edges of the fronts and backs are made of embroidered edging. The fronts are decorated along their inner and outer edges with feather-stitching. Pockets provided by the pattern are here omitted.

The dress is made of plain cashmere. The round body has full fronts and full backs that flare toward the shoulders over a plain front and backs which are revealed in V outline between the full portions. The skirt is gathered at the top and falls in full folds from the body.

The sleeves droop with full puff effect over deep cuff-facings of cashmere applied to the coat-shaped linings, and a moderately high standing collar is at the neck.

Camel's-hair, cashmere, serge, cheviot or any other fashionable variety of woollen goods may be employed for the dress, and a combination of plain and figured or plaid fabrics will be tasteful and appropriate. For the apron nainsook, mull, percale, lawn, gingham or Swiss may be chosen; and embroidery, feather-stitched band, lace, etc., may be added for garniture, or a perfectly plain finish may be adopted.



FIGURE No. 483 R.

FIGURE No. 484 R.

FIGURE No. 483 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4148 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 484 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4173 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 403.)

FIGURE No. 475 R.—MISSES' WORKING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 396.)

FIGURE No. 475 R.—This consists of a Misses' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 4149 and costs

10d. or 20 cents, is in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown made of different material on page 409 of this magazine. The dress pattern, which is No. 4154 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and is displayed in two views on page 402.

The apron, which is here pictured developed in linen, is sufficiently long to be wholly protective to the dress over which it is worn. The front is extended to form a bib that passes over the shoulders in straps, which are fastened with buttons and button-holes at the center of the back. The sides curve gracefully from the bust and are extended to the center of the back, where a button and button-hole perform the closing; and belt sections tacked to the sides at the waist-line draw the bib nicely to the figure. The seams are piped with wash braid, and similar braid decorates all



the outer edges of the apron, and also the edges of moderately deep pockets that are rounded at the bottom and applied upon the sides.

The dress, which is in Princess style and is here shown made of dark wool goods, is differently illustrated and fully described at figure No. 479 R.

All sorts of washable fabrics suitable for aprons may be employed for the mode, and feather-stitching or braid may be applied for decoration, although ornamentation is not really necessary upon an apron of this kind. The dress may be developed in any silken or woollen material of seasonable texture, with velvet, ribbon, braid, etc., for garniture.

FIGURE No. 476 R.—  
GIRLS' PLAIN  
WAIST.

(For Illustration see  
Page 396.)

FIGURE No. 476 R.  
—This illustrates a  
Girls' waist. The pattern,  
which is No. 4150 and costs 5d. or

encircles the waist and is arranged in a bow at the center of the front. Plain, round waists of this kind are much favored for house and school dresses. They may be made up in all sorts of seasonable woollens, and also in gingham, percale, chambray and other washable fabrics. The decoration may be as simple as the wearer or maker may desire, or a tasteful garniture of soutache or washable braid, feather-stitching, velvet or silk may be appropriately added.



4175

Front View



4175

Back View.

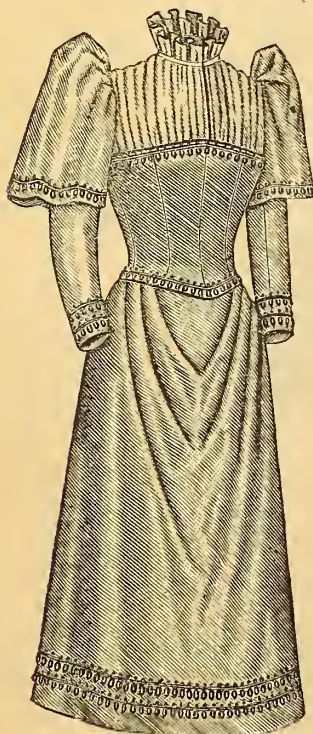
MISSSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 404.)

FIGURE No. 477 R.—  
MISSSES' RECEPTION  
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see  
Page 397.)

FIGURE No. 477 R.  
—This consists of a  
Misses' waist and  
walking skirt. The  
waist pattern, which  
is No. 4181 and costs  
1s. or 25 cents, is in  
seven sizes for misses  
from ten to sixteen  
years of age, and may  
be seen in two views  
on page 408 of this  
publication. The skirt  
pattern, which is No.  
4180 and costs 1s. 3d.



4153

Front View.

MISSSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 404.)

10 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age, and is shown in two views on page 408 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance plain wool goods and velvet are united in the waist, which is shaped by shoulder and underarm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top to rise stylishly high above the shoulders, and their lower edges are also gathered and sewed to narrow wristbands of velvet. A standing collar of velvet is at the neck, and below the collar upright sections of velvet ribbon of graduated length are arranged in pointed yoke outline on the front of the waist. The lower part of the waist is finished with a belt, above which are applied sections of velvet ribbon that terminate at equal distances from the corre-

or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently displayed on page 410.

The toilette is here shown developed as a reception or party gown in white silk. The skirt is arranged over a four-gored foundation with slight fulness at the front and sides, while at the back stylish fan-plaits flare in well pressed folds to the edge. Paniers arranged over the hips fall into soft folds from gathers at the top and side-plaits at the front and back; their rounding lower edges are decorated with silk passementerie, and similar passementerie trims the skirt at deep hem depth from the bottom.

The full fronts and backs of the shapely waist are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the shoulder edges, and the fulness below the waist-line is collected in rows of shirring, above which the hemmed front edges of the fronts and the back edges of the backs flare prettily upward to reveal the dart-fit-



4153

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 404.)

sponding sections above. Each section of ribbon is doubled in a loop at the end and is caught to position with a button. Velvet ribbon

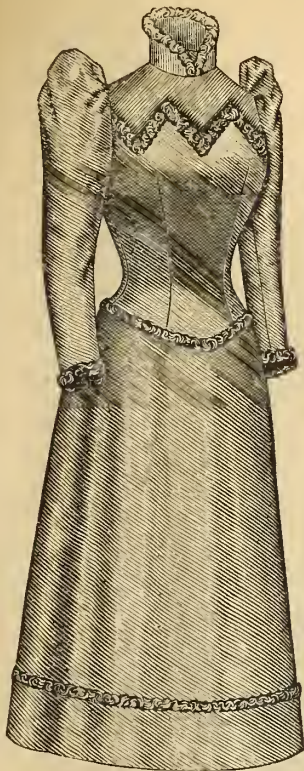


ted front and smooth backs in V outline. The smooth front is trimmed with passementerie applied in crosswise rows. The smooth backs, which are shaped by side-back gores, close at the center with button-holes and buttons, and under-arm gores produce a becoming, smooth adjustment at the sides. The sleeves are very fanciful in effect. They have coat-shaped linings, which extend to the wrist, but in this instance are cut off just below the elbow. The sleeves are each gathered at the top to stand fashionably high above the shoulders, the fulness at the lower edge is gathered to droop with puff effect, and two short rows of shirring arranged above draw the fulness into a series of puffs, the upper row of shirring being covered with a short section of passementerie. At the neck is a high standing collar ornamented at the top with passementerie.

The mode will develop with graceful effect in *crêpe de*

meet the rolling collar in notches, and between them dart-fitted under-fronts, that close at the center with tiny buttons and are finished with a standing collar, are revealed, with the effect of a short chimisette. The fronts are closed at the left side with buttons and button-holes, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front to heighten the stylish effect. The front and sides of the basque are lengthened to the fashionable three-quarter depth by coat-skirts that flare slightly at the front and overlap the back in stylish coat-plaits; and the back is shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam that terminates above extra widths. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to curve prominently above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with round cuff-facings of cloth.

The mode is very stylish and will be becoming alike to slender and to stout figures. It will make



4177

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 405.)



4177

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 405.)

*Chine, crêpe de neige, Bengaline, China silk, faille and soft woollens of all kinds. Rocco embroidery, Russian lace, jewelled gimp or passementerie or cabochons may decorate the waist in any preferred way, and a ruffle or plaiting of the material or bands of braid or ribbon may form a stylish foot-trimming for the skirt.*

FIGURE No. 478 R.—  
MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see  
Page 397.)

FIGURE No. 478 R.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4156 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 407 of this *DELINEATOR*.

Dark-brown velvet and beige-colored cloth are here united in the basque. The fronts are widened to close in double-breasted fashion below the bust, above which they are reversed in broad lapels. The lapels



4172

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 405.)



4172

Back View.

up attractively in faille, Bengaline or Surah, combined with velvet or brocade, or in a single silken or woollen fabric of seasonable texture. Escurial or soutache braiding, stitching, gimp, galloon or passementerie may supply the decoration or garniture may be dispensed with.

The large hat is becomingly trimmed with velvet and ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 479 R.—  
MISSES' PRINCESS  
DRESS.

(For Illustration see  
Page 397.)

FIGURE No. 479 R.—This illustrates a Misses' Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 4154 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again in two views on page 402 of this magazine.

In the present instance the dress is shown made of plain woollen dress goods and trimmed with fancy braid. It is superbly adjusted



by single bust and under-arm darts and side-back gores, and the closing is made to a convenient depth at the back with buttons and button-holes. Extra fulness allowed below the closing is underfolded in a broad double box-plait, which flares with the effect of fan-plaits to the lower edge; and the lower edge is decorated with two rows of fancy braid. The coat sleeves rise full and high at the top and are stylishly close-fitting below the elbows. They are ornamented at the top with three upright rows of braid of unequal length, the lower ends of which are pointed; and the wrists are trimmed with two rows of similar braid applied crosswise, and also pointed at the ends. The standing collar is in two sections, the front ends of which are rounded prettily. The collar is trimmed along its loose edges with fancy braid, and sections of braid cover the bust darts, the upper ends of the braid being pointed and the lower ends concealed beneath bows of braid.

The mode will be widely favored for developing house and school gowns. It will make up attractively in all sorts of silken and woollen dress fabrics and in piqué, pereale, nainsook, gingham and other washable materials. Braiding, feather-stitching, lace, embroidery or flounces or ruffles of the same or a contrasting material may form the decoration or a less elaborate finish may be applied.

FIGURES NOS. 480 R, 481 R AND 482 R.—  
STYLES FOR GIRLS.

(For Illustrations see  
Page 398.)

FIGURE NO. 480 R.  
—GIRLS' DRESS.—  
This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4195 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown differently developed on page 403 of this DELINEATOR.

Figured wool goods and plain black velvet are here tastefully combined in the dress. The round skirt falls in full, graceful folds from gathers at the top, where it is joined to the body; and its lower edge is finished with a hem. The front of the body is disposed at the center with the effect of a

full vest between long lapels of the contrasting goods. The front is arranged upon a dart-fitted lining and is gathered at the shoulder edges, while the fulness at the lower edge is collected at the center

in a series of short plaits. The backs are arranged to correspond with the front over backs of lining; long revers that meet the revers on the front extend to the lower edge of the backs, and the closing is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. Under-arm gores complete the adjustment. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet decorated along its upper and lower edges with fancy gold braid. The puff sleeves droop prettily over deep cuff-facings of the material applied to their smooth coat-shaped linings, and the cuff facings are decorated at the bottom with shorter facings of velvet that are trimmed at the top with gold braid. Similar braid ornaments the outer edges of the revers, and two large rosettes of velvet are placed at the center of the front at the waist-line, with charming effect.

Figured and plain challis, cashmere, serge and camel's-hair and the various washable goods in vogue will make up attractively by the mode, which is quite as well adapted to the development of a single fabric as to a combination of materials. For garniture, rows of braid or velvet ribbon, lace, embroidery or feather-stitching may be added in any pretty way preferred.

FIGURE NO. 481 R.  
—GIRLS' DRESS.—  
This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4176 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on page 403.

In the present instance deep-red cashmere and black Surah are united, with charming effect. The full, round skirt is trimmed above its deep hem with a row of fancy black gimp, and the top is gathered and joined to the fanciful body. The front and back of the body are shaped in low, round outline to reveal, with guimpe effect, a full, seamless yoke of Surah arranged upon the smooth front and backs of lining, which are fitted by side-back gores. The yoke is turned under at the top and shirred to form a pretty standing frill about the neck. The adjustment is completed by under-arm gores, and the closing is made at



4174

Front View.



4174

Back View.

GIRLS' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 406.)



4154

Front View.



4154

Back View.

MISSSES' PRINCESS DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 406.)

the back with button-holes and buttons. The rounding upper edges of the front and back are trimmed with two rows of gimp, and the lower edge of the body is decorated with a single row of similar



gimp, below which sections of ribbon are fancifully arranged to droop at intervals over the skirt. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, the smooth linings over which they are made are finished with cuff facings of the material, and a standing frill of Surah is included in each arm's-eye.

All sorts of pretty woollens and fashionable silks are adaptable to the mode, and a single fabric may be appropriately made up. Dainty garnitures, such as soutache or metallic braid, rows of velvet ribbon, fancy stitching, etc., may be added in as elaborate or as simple a manner as may be desired. For dressy wear the sleeves may be of Surah or China silk and the full yoke of lace or net, in which case the lining portions may be cut away from beneath the yoke.

FIGURE No. 482 R.—**GIRLS' COSTUME.**—This illustrates a Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4174 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in six sizes for girls from seven to twelve years of age, and may be observed differently made up on page 402 of this publication.

The costume is here pictured developed in gray-and-black mixed suiting and gray faille. The four-gored foundation-skirt is overhung by a full, round skirt which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and ornamented with a band of gray Astrakhan cloth; and the top of the skirt is gathered and finished with a belt.

The vest of the basque is short, and closes at the center beneath a broad box-plait, which is decorated with buttons applied in a single row at the center. A deep girdle-section of faille, that is prettily wrinkled by gathers at the ends and shirrings at the center, is disclosed between the edges of the jacket fronts, which extend to the fashionable three-quarter depth. The jacket fronts are widened below the waist-line to join plaited skirts that are sewed to the edge of the back and sides, which reach only to the waist-line. The front and lower edges of the jacket fronts are bordered with a band of Astrakhan cloth, and round cuff-facings to match decorate the shapely coat-sleeves. At the neck is a standing collar, the ends of which are rounded off to flare slightly at the throat.

A charming Winter costume may be developed by the mode in plain or fancy cloth, camel's-hair, serge, foulé or novelty wool goods. Velvet will unite nicely with any of the above-mentioned fabrics and may be used for the girdle section and for trimming. Rows of machine-stitching or metallic braid, gimp and fur of all stylish varieties may be employed for garniture.

The felt hat has an edge finish of Astrakhan cloth and is prettily trimmed with feathers and ribbon.



4176

Front View.



4176

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 406.)

Serge in a rich, deep shade of red was here selected for the coat, and gold braid and a cord girdle comprise the decoration. The coat has a shallow yoke, which is pointed at the center of the front and back and is made upon a lining, both portions being shaped by shoulder seams. The fronts and back of the coat hang from the yoke in well pressed plaits that all turn toward the center of the front or back, and the yoke is trimmed with sections of gold braid applied in lengthwise rows. Included in the joining of the yoke is a deep frill of the material, over which a narrower frill is arranged, both frills being decorated along their loose edges with gold braid. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are finished at the wrists with deep cuff-facings of the material. Rows of gold braid encircle the cuff facings, and two rows of similar braid trim the edges of the rolling collar. The waist is encircled by a fancy cord girdle, which is knotted at the center.

A comfortable and serviceable coat may be made up in this way in any of the smooth or rough surfaced coatings now in vogue, and fur, velvet, braid, galloon or gimp may be applied for decoration. The mode is especially appropriate for school or travelling coats, which may be developed in homespun, tweed, serge, diagonal, camel's-hair or heavy twilled cloaking.

The hat is a flat shape in fine felt trimmed from the back with an ostrich plume and loops of grosgrain ribbon.

FIGURE No. 484 R.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4173 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen developed in different material on page 405 of this *DELINEATOR*.

Silver-gray faced cloth and darker gray Astrakhan cloth are here united in the coat, with stylish effect. The skirt is full and round and falls in natural folds from gathers at the top, where it is joined to the body, which is shaped by the usual gores and a center seam. The closing is made at the front with cord frogs. The standing collar is made of Astrakhan cloth, as is also a deep, round collar which lies flatly over the body. A broad band of Astrakhan cloth is ornamentally applied above the lower edge of the body, and the shapely, high-shouldered coat-sleeves are trimmed with round cuff-facings of the ornamental fabric.

The coat is one of the simplest of the season's modes, but is very dressy in effect. It will develop attractively in any of the fashionable coatings, and with especially stylish results in a combination of materials. Plain or fancy braid, several rows of machine-stitching, velvet, fur, gimp, cord passementerie, soutache braiding, etc., may be chosen for



4195

Front View.



4195

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 407.)

FIGURES NOS. 483 R AND 484 R.—**GIRLS' COATS.**

(For Illustrations see Page 399.)

FIGURE No. 483 R.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4148 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently represented on page 405 of this publication.

garniture. Fur of any variety will trim the coat richly.

The large hat is of silver-gray felt, simply trimmed at the back with a full gray ostrich plume.



## MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 400.)

No. 4175.—Cream-white camel's-hair and myrtle-green silk are united in this dainty costume at figure No. 469 R in this DELINEATOR, with passementerie, embroidered chiffon and nail-heads for garniture. The costume is again represented at figure No. 24 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

An artistic combination of dotted tulle and dark and light silk is here illustrated in the costume, and a tulle ruching, lace, fringe and a fancy slide provide handsome garniture. The foundation skirt is in the accepted four-gored style and is concealed beneath a full, round skirt that falls in graceful folds from gathers at the top. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem.

The fanciful basque is shaped at the top in low, pointed outline both front and back. It has jacket fronts that open from the shoulders and almost meet above the bust, below which they flare widely to reveal full fronts arranged upon dart-fitted fronts that close at the center with buttons and button-holes. The full fronts are gathered at the shoulder edges, and the fulness below is drawn toward the center and collected at the lower edge in three forward-turning plaits that flare prettily upward at each side of the hemmed front edges, which close invisibly below the bust. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The lower edge of the back shapes a decided point, upon which a broad silk sash is carelessly knotted, the ends of the sash, which fall gracefully over the skirt, being finished with deep, knotted silk fringe. A plaited girdle, arranged over the lower part of the full fronts and shaped by a seam at the center, is drawn through a slide and is included in the right under-arm seam and fastened invisibly at the corresponding seam at the left side. The elbow sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are gathered at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders, and from the lower edge of each, which is slightly deepened at the back of the arm, a dainty frill of lace edging droops prettily. A narrow box-plaited ruching of tulle applied to the top of the backs and fitted fronts forms a charming neck-completion.

The mode will develop attractively for wear at a party or afternoon reception in plain or embroidered chiffon, mousseline de soie or crépon. It is also nicely adapted to the various drapery nets, flouncings, etc., employed for dressy gowns, and will make up with attractive results in soft silken and woollen fabrics. Dainty garnitures of lace, rococo embroidery, ribbon or jewelled gimp may be applied for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4175 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the costume requires three yards and three-fourths of plain light, and four yards and an-eighth of plain dark silk each twenty inches wide, and two yards and a-fourth of polka-spotted tulle forty-six inches wide. Of one material, it calls for nine yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

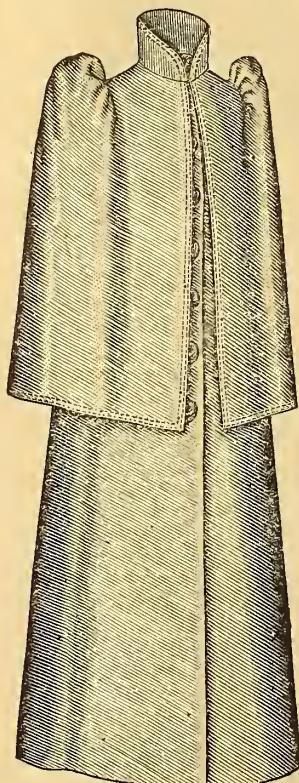
## MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 400.)

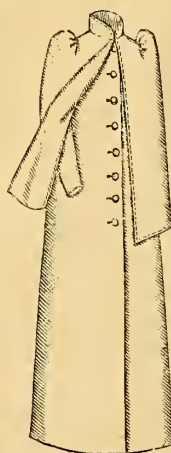
No. 4153.—At figure No. 470 R in this DELINEATOR this costume is shown made of velvet and China silk and trimmed with fancy braid. It is again represented at figure No. 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

In the present instance plain dress goods were employed for the costume, and fancy braid supplies the decoration. The skirt is in the fashionable circular bell style, its bias ends joining in a seam at the back; the front is slightly draped by three forward-turning plaits arranged at each side of the center, and a shallow dart at each side of the back produces the much admired sheath-like effect over the hips, the full, soft folds below resulting entirely from the ingenious shaping of the skirt. The skirt is made over a circular bell foundation-skirt, which is smoothly fitted at the top by darts at each side and at the center of the front. The fulness of the skirt is held well to the back by a tape passed through short loops of tape tacked at intervals underneath to the skirt and foundation some distance from the top. The placket is finished at the seam of the back, and the skirt and foundation skirt are completed at the top with a belt.

The basque of lining is admirably adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is effected invisibly at the center of the front. Full yoke-ports are arranged over the upper part of the lining and are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, the fulness being held in position at the lower edges by means of gathers. At the neck is a cording and a doubled frill of the material. The sleeves are in the regulation coat-sleeve shape and are each trimmed at the wrist with two rows of fancy braid. Very full, short sleeves are arranged over the coat sleeves, sufficient fulness



Front View.



Back View.

MISSSES' CLOAK, TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 407.)

being allowed at the top to cause them to rise fashionably above the shoulders; and the lower edge of each is outlined with a row of braid.

The bodice extends to the yoke and has gracefully rounded upper and lower outlines. It has a seam at the center of the front and back and is superbly adjusted by side-front seams and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the left under-arm seam with hooks and loops. The upper and lower outlines of the bodice are followed by a row of braid. The full yoke above the bodice and the coat sleeves appearing beneath the short, full sleeves produce the effect of a guimpe.

All sorts of pretty combinations may be developed by the mode. Crépon, serge, camel's-hair, cashmere, nun's-vailing, crêpe de Chine, Surah or India silk will make up attractively, and velvet or faille will be favored for the yoke and coat sleeves. Braid, soutache, gimp, galloon and passementerie may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 4153 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



## MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 401.)

No. 4177.—This costume may be seen differently made up at figures Nos. 472 R and 473 R in this *DELINEATOR*.

In the present instance gray cloth was employed in the construction of the costume, and a band of the material and gray Astrakhan furnish the decorations. The skirt is made over a four-gored foundation-skirt, upon which it lies smoothly at the front and sides, the sheath-like effect being produced by three tiny darts made over each hip. At the back the skirt is disposed in well pressed fan-plaits that flare in the regulation manner to the edge; in front of the fan at each side a tiny backward-turning plait is laid. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a band of the material headed by a tiny band of Astrakhan. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

The basque is made with a left under-front that extends only to the center, and a right front that overlaps the left front to the shoulder and under-arm seams, along which the closing is made invisibly with hooks and loops, the front edge of the left front being attached in a similar manner. A deep bodice-front extends from the lower edge of the basque almost to the neck, where it is cut away in deep points. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The side-back gores and the backs are extended below the remainder of the basque, and the center seam is discontinued below the waistline at the top of extra widths that are turned under for hems, the arrangement producing the effect of two square tabs. The tabs are outlined with a piping of Astrakhan, which is continued along the lower edge of the basque; and a similar piping outlines the points of the bodice. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve has but one seam, which comes at the inside of the arm; it is gathered at the top to present the fashionable high curve above the shoulder, and is finished at the wrist with a piping of Astrakhan. A moderately high Medici collar is at the neck, and its loose edge is becomingly followed with the Astrakhan.

Bedford and whipped cords, serge, camel's-hair, cheviot and all sorts of striped or plaid woollens will make up attractively by the mode, and velvet, faille, Surah, plain and fancy braid, gimp, galloon, etc., will be favored for garniture. If desired, the bodice section may be made of contrasting material or covered with an elaborate braided design. A becoming costume for a brunette is made of scarlet cloth and black velvet.

We have pattern No. 4177 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires seven yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

## MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 401.)

No. 4172.—A handsome combination of *crêpe de Chine* and fancy striped silk is shown in this pretty costume at figure No. 471 R in this magazine, embroidered *chiffon* being used for decoration.

Mauve cashmere and darker velvet are here tastefully combined in the costume, and velvet and fancy gimp provide the garniture. The full, round skirt falls in soft folds from gathers at the top and is arranged over a four-gored foundation-skirt. The edge of the skirt is finished with a hem and decorated with a band of velvet headed by a row of fancy gimp.

The shapely basque has a plain front of lining closely adjusted by single bust darts, and a pointed bodice-front shaped by a center and side-front seams. The back edges of the bodice pass into the under-arm seams, and its upper edge overlaps the lower edge of full front-ports arranged upon the upper part of the lining front. The full portions are gathered at the shoulder and arm's-eye edges, and the fulness below is drawn in soft folds toward the center, where each portion is laid at the front edge in four upturning plaits. The plaited edges are joined in a short seam, above which a V-shaped section of velvet applied to the lining is effectively revealed between the flaring edges of the full portions. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The lower edge of the basque shapes a well defined point at the center of the front and back and is trimmed with a puffing of velvet. The coat sleeves are elevated on the shoulders and fashionably close-fitting below the elbows. They are mounted upon smooth linings, and each wrist is trimmed with a soft puffing of velvet. The standing collar is in two sections, and its front ends are prettily rounded; it is made of velvet and trimmed with fancy gimp, and similar gimp decorates the top of the bodice.

A becoming costume may be developed in *crêpe de neige*, India silk, Bengaline or faille, as well as in the less expensive but equally attractive woollens now fashionable. Her-

cules or fancy braid, gimp, ribbon or velvet may be used to trim in as simple or as elaborate a manner as desired, or frills of the material may contribute the garniture. A ruffle may be worn at the neck instead of the collar, if preferred.

We have pattern No. 4172 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards of dress goods forty inches wide, and one yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for seven yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4173  
Front View.



4173  
Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 407.)



4148  
Front View.



4148  
Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 408.)



## GIRLS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 402.)

No. 4174.—Gray-and-black mixed wool goods and faille are united in this costume at figure No. 482 R in this magazine, with gray Astrakhan cloth for decoration.

In the present instance the costume is shown made of dress goods and silk, and gimp and buttons supply tasteful decoration. The foundation skirt is in the ordinary four-gored style and is overhung by a round skirt which falls in full, graceful folds from gathers at the top. The lower edge of the skirt is deeply hemmed, and the top of both skirts is finished with a belt. A placket opening is finished at the center of the back.

The basque is admirably adjusted to the figure by means of under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The loose jacket-fronts are cut away to reveal a fanciful vest, and are extended at their lower edges to form the first plait of plaited coat-skirts which lengthen the basque and flare at the center of the back. A dainty piping of silk is inserted in the seam which joins each skirt to the basque. The vest is closed with button-holes and small buttons, which are concealed by a box-plait laid in the right vest-portion and ornamented at

the center with a row of buttons. The bottom of the vest is crossed by a silk girdle, which passes under the jacket fronts and is shirred at both ends and at the center, the center shirrings being tacked to the center of the box-plait. One end of the girdle is inserted in the right under-arm seam and for a short distance in the arm's-eye seam, and the other end is fastened with hooks and loops. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and rise stylishly over the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with two rows of gimp. The standing collar has rounded ends and is outlined with a row of gimp.

Many effective combinations of textures and colors may be developed in a costume of this style. Bedford cord, poplin, camel's-hair and plaid and striped dress goods will make up attractively by the mode.

We have pattern No. 4174 in six sizes for girls from seven to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the costume requires three yards and an-eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

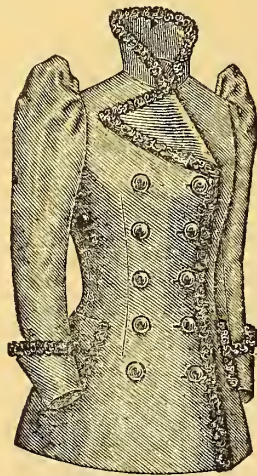


4171

Front View.

MISSSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 408.)



4178

Front View.

MISSSES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 408.)



4178

Back View.

three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

## GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 403.)

No. 4176.—This dress is shown made of red cashmere and black Surah at figure No. 481 R in this DELINEATOR, black ribbon and gimp contributing the decoration. At figure No. 23 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the dress is again very prettily illustrated.

Dress goods and silk were selected for the garment in the present instance, pipings of the material and velvet ribbon supplying tasteful garniture. The fanciful waist has plain portions fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes; and on these portions is arranged a full, seamless yoke of silk that is turned down at the top and shirred to form a standing frill. The fulness at the arm's-eye and lower edges of the yoke is collected in gathers and sewed to the lining. The lower part of the yoke is concealed beneath a front and backs that are cut in low, round outline at the top and adjusted by under-arm gores and short shoulder seams; and the closing is effected at the back with button-holes and buttons. A frill

of velvet ribbon, gathered at one end and one edge to stand prettily above the shoulder, extends along each arm's-eye from the side-back seam nearly to the under-arm seam and crosses the back to the end of the closing, where it is finished with a bow of velvet ribbon. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and the smooth linings over which they are made are exposed to cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of velvet. Tabs of two-inch velvet ribbon are ornamentally sewed to the edge of the waist, and a piping of the dress goods finishes the upper edge of the low-necked front and backs. The full, round skirt is finished at the lower edge with a



4171

Back View.

MISSSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 408.)

by referring to figures Nos. 475 R and 479 R in this DELINEATOR.

Dress goods are here pictured in the dress, and white braid in two widths provides tasteful garniture. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts and side-back gores, and the closing is made to a desirable depth at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons, the left side being provided with an underlap. Below the closing extra fulness is underfolded in a broad double box-plait, and the plaits flare in fan fashion to the edge, which is decorated with two rows of rather broad white braid arranged between two rows of narrow braid.

MISSSES' PRINCESS DRESS.

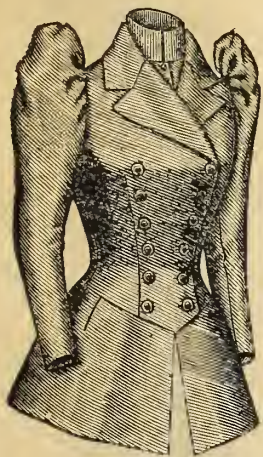
(For Illustrations see Page 402.)

No. 4154.—This dress may be seen differently made up



deep hem, and the upper edge is gathered and joined to the waist. The dress will develop attractively in camel's-hair, serge, Henrietta cloth, cashmere, merino and all sorts of fancy wool suitings, and combinations of colors will prove particularly attractive; Surah, faille, India or China silk or velvet will combine prettily with any of the above mentioned materials.

We have pattern No. 4176 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress will require two yards and an-eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of silk twenty inches wide, seven yards of velvet ribbon two inches and an-eighth wide, and an-eighth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for facing. Of one material, it calls for five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4156

Front View.

MISSIS' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 409.)

it falls in free, graceful folds; and a placket is finished at the center of the back. The full front and backs are gathered across the shoulders almost to the arms'-eyes, and the fulness is brought well toward the center and laid in small plaits at the bottom, which turn toward the center at the front and toward the closing at the back. The plaits are held in position by tackings extending some distance from the lower edge. The full front and backs are arranged over smooth linings, the front being fitted by single bust darts, and under-arm gores producing a smooth effect at the sides; and the closing is effected at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. A tapering revers of velvet is sewed at each side of the fulness in the front, and corresponding revers are applied upon the back with bretelle effect, the revers flaring at the shoulders. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet. The full puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with cuff effect and faced with velvet.

Combinations of colors and materials will prove particularly attractive in a little dress of this kind, and camel's-hair, serge, cashmere, merino, nun's-vailing and crêpon are favored materials for it. Velvet, Surah, faille, gimp, sou-tache or fancy braid and feather-stitching will be largely used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 4195 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs two yards and three-eighths of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of plain velvet twenty inches wide.

Of one material, it requires five yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSIS' CLOAK, TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS COAT.)

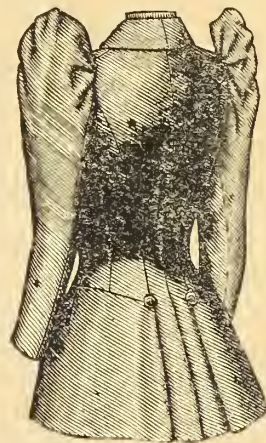
(For Illustrations see Page 404.)

No. 4163.—Marine-blue cloth was used for this cloak, and the finish is in tailor style. The cloak is made with loose sack fronts

fitted over the hips by long under-arm darts, and a close-fitting back adjusted by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends at the top of an underfolded double box-plait. Underfolded, backward-turning plaits are arranged at the side-back seams, and all the plaits are pressed to preserve their folds to the edge. Button-holes and bone buttons close the fronts at the center. The cloak may be made up with or without the long coat-sleeves, which have fashionable fulness at the top. When the sleeves are omitted, the arms'-eyes are enlarged and neatly bound with ribbon, specific directions for enlarging them accompanying the pattern. An unusually stylish cape belongs to the cloak. It is joined to the neck with a Medici collar of modified height. From the neck to the waist-line the back is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of its curved center seam; the plaits are stitched to position a short distance in front of their outer folds, and below they fall free, with pretty effect. The center seam ends several inches above the edge, and the back is stitched to the cloak at the waist-line. The fronts of the cape join the back in side-back seams, over each of which, two deep, backward-turning plaits fall free from the neck. Shoulder seams and curved cross-seams complete the shaping of the cape, and the lower edges of the cross-seams are laid in small box-plaits, which introduce the fashionable fulness over the shoulders. Pads arranged under the fulness preserve the high effect. The cape flares from the throat, and its edges, like those of the collar and sleeves, are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. The cape may be lined or not, as preferred.

The cloak is of the jaunty Inverness type and is especially handsome made of melton and plainly finished. All sorts of cloths and coatings will, however, be devoted to the mode; and the finish may be perfectly plain, or a decoration of braid, fur, narrow gimp or passementerie may be chosen. For school and general wear, and also for special uses, the cloak is exceedingly stylish. Broadcloth is handsome for nice wear, with Astrakhan, Persian lamb or some other pretty fur for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4163 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the garment requires nine yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4156

Back View.

MISSIS' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 409)

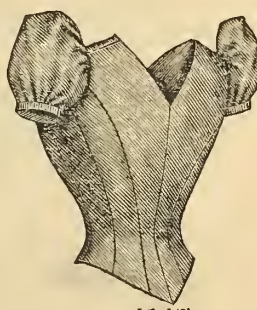


4147

Front View.



4147



4147

Back View.

MISSIS' BASQUE (PERFORATED FOR ROUND OR POINTED NECK AND WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 409.)

#### GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 405.)

No. 4173.—Silver-gray cloth and dark-gray Persian lamb are united in this coat at figure No. 484 R in this magazine.

Tan faced cloth and black Astrakhan are here pictured in the coat, and Astrakhan supplies the garniture. The skirt is full and round and falls with pretty fulness from gathers at the top, where it is joined to the body; and the

front and lower edges are finished with hems. The body is adjusted with becoming closeness by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide. They are made with sufficient fulness at the top to curve slightly above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed to round cuff depth with Astrakhan. At the neck are a moderately high standing collar and a deep rolling collar, the ends of the latter flaring prettily at the front.

The mode is well adapted to cloth, serge and camel's-hair of suitable weight for Autumn and Winter wear, and also to kersey,



melton, diagonal serge, chevron and the heaviest grades of cloaking fabrics. Astrakhan cloth or any stylish variety of fur, such as Persian lamb, beaver, otter, etc., may be applied for the collar and cuff facings, and a narrow binding to match may decorate the edges.

We have pattern No. 4173 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the garment requires a yard and seven-eighths of cloth and a-fourth of a yard of Astrakhan each fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

### GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 405.)

No. 4148.—Deep-red serge is pictured in this coat at figure No. 483 R in this DELINEATOR, with gold braid and a cord girdle for trimming. The coat is again shown at figure No. 10 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

Red faced cloth is here chosen for the coat, and feather-stitching done with heavy black silk, and a black cord girdle provide the decoration. The coat has a shallow, pointed yoke which is shaped by shoulder seams; the yoke is deepened slightly at the center of the back and has a lining, also adjusted by shoulder seams. Each of the loose fronts is arranged in three forward-turning plaits back of its hemmed front edge; the fronts are adjusted smoothly at the sides by long under-arm darts and join the back in side seams and in short seams on the shoulders. The back has three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, and these plaits, as well as those at the front, are stayed at the waist-line by tackings, below which they flare gradually to the lower edge, which is finished with a hem. The upper edges of the front and back are inserted between the edges of the yoke and lining, and included in the seam is a deep frill of the material. Overlapping this frill is a narrower frill, and the front and lower edges of both frills are finished with broad hems held in place by feather-stitching. The closing is made to a desirable depth at the front with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and hooks and eyes secure the edges of the yoke. The puff sleeves are very full. They are gathered at the top and bottom and are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of the material, over which the fullness droops, with characteristic effect. At the neck is a rolling collar ornamented with feather-stitching and closed with a hook and eye. The waist is encircled by a heavy black cord girdle, the knotted ends of which fall prettily at the left side.

A picturesque coat may be developed in Surah or Bengaline or in cashmere, camel's-hair or any of the numerous woollen fabrics employed for garments of this kind. The fanciful effect of the mode renders applied garniture really unnecessary, but if it be desired, metallic braid, velvet ribbon or gimp may be used.

We have pattern No. 4148 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat needs

eight yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

### MISSSES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 406.)

No. 4178.—Light cloth and dark fur are shown in this jacket at figure No. 472 R in this magazine.

The jacket is here depicted made of gray cloth, and gray Astrakhan supplies attractive decoration. The garment extends well below the waist-line, and the admirable adjustment is accomplished by means of single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above coat-laps below the waist-line. Each side-back seam disappears above extra width that is underfolded in a forward-turning plait underneath. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The upper part of the right front is reversed in a deep, pointed lapel and faced with the cloth. At the neck is a high Medici collar; and the sleeves, which rise with high effect over the shoulders, are finished with cavalier cuffs. Large, square pocket-laps are stylishly applied over the hips. A narrow band of gray Astrakhan outlines the front edge of the right front and the loose edges of the lapel, collar, pocket-laps and cuffs and extends along the back and upper edges of the coat-lap.

Cloth, camel's-hair, cheviot, tweed and serge may be stylishly used for a jacket of this kind. The garment may be finished in severe tailor style with machine-stitching, if preferred.

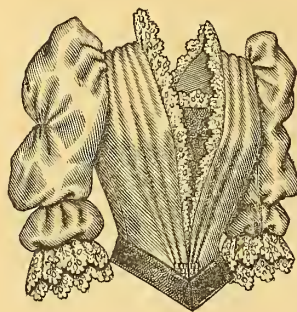
We have pattern No. 4178 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

### MISSSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 406.)

No. 4171.—This basque is pictured developed in seasonable wool goods and trimmed with fancy gimp. The admirable adjustment is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the front with button-holes and buttons. The basque is lengthened to the stylish three-quarter depth by skirt portions, which

flare slightly at the center of the front and back and are disposed with pretty fullness back of each under-arm seam. Bertha frills are arranged upon the basque to disclose the front and back in V shape; they are gathered on the shoulders to rise with pretty effect and extend to the skirt portion, tapering almost to points at the front and back. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders. They are mounted upon smooth lining-ports, and the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of gimp. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar decorated along its front and upper



4181

Front View.

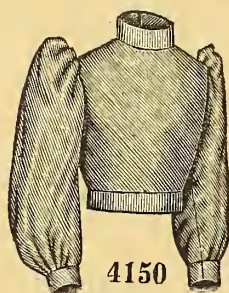


4181

Back View.

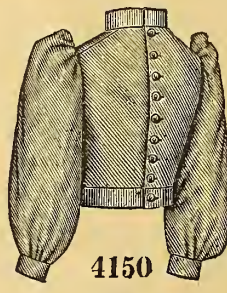
MISSSES' WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 409.)



4150

Front View.

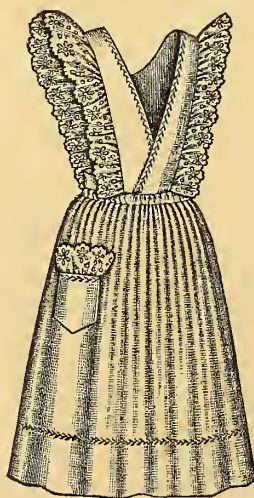


4150

Back View.

GIRLS' PLAIN WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 410.)



4157

Front View.



4157

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 410.)



edges with gimp, and similar gimp conceals the sewing of the Bertha frills and also the cross-seams over the hips.

The mode will develop charmingly in soft silken fabrics, such as faille, Bengaline, India silk and Surah, and also in such fashionable woollens as French serge, camel's-hair, cashmere, foulé, tricot, vigogne, etc. For decoration, fancy braid, galloon, passementerie, velvet ribbon or jewelled gimp may be applied in any pretty way.

We have pattern No. 4171 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque of one material for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

### MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 407.)

No. 4156.—Velvet and light cloth are united in this basque at figure No. 478 R in this *DELINEATOR*.

In the present instance the basque is shown developed in navy-blue serge. It is superbly adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width, the extra width at the left side being turned under. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are reversed above the bust in stylish lapels, between which is revealed a vest, that passes into the shoulder and under-arm seams and is adjusted by single bust darts taken up with those in the fronts. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and the vest is closed at the center with button-holes and smaller buttons. The front and sides of the basque are lengthened to be of even depth with the back by coat-skirts which are adjusted smoothly over each hip by two darts. The coat-skirts flare at the front and overlap the back in coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a large button. The coat sleeves are made with sufficient fullness at the top to rise high above the shoulders, and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a rolling collar which meets the lapels in notches, and also a standing collar.

A jaunty basque may be developed in camel's-hair, vigogne, Henrietta cloth or heavy twilled serge in any of the fashionable tan shades or in brown, green, gray or black. Combinations of plain goods with polka-dotted, striped, or figured goods are stylish.

We have pattern No. 4156 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the basque requires three yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

### MISSES' BASQUE (PERFORATED FOR ROUND OR POINTED NECK, AND WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES).

(For Illustrations see Page 407.)

No. 4147.—This basque may be made up for day or evening wear, three very pretty variations of it being shown in the engravings. It is here pictured made of soft silk-and-wool dress goods. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the basque with perfect smoothness, and buttons and button-holes close the fronts. The basque is pointed at the center of the front and back and becomingly curved over the hips; and the neck may be finished high with a standing collar or cut in

low round or V shape, as most becoming. The pattern provides for the three styles of neck, and also for three styles of sleeve. The long sleeves fit smoothly below the elbow and rise with stylish fullness above the shoulders; they may be cut off to elbow length with a fancy lower outline, as shown in the large front view. The high baby sleeves are particularly pretty with the low V neck. They are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow bands.

The basque may be trimmed with lace, feather bands, gimp, *chiffon* ruffling, etc. All sorts of dress goods are suitable for the mode.

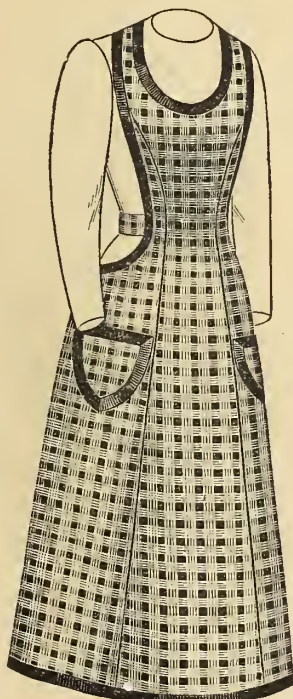
We have pattern No. 4147 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the basque requires three yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

### MISSES' WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 408.)

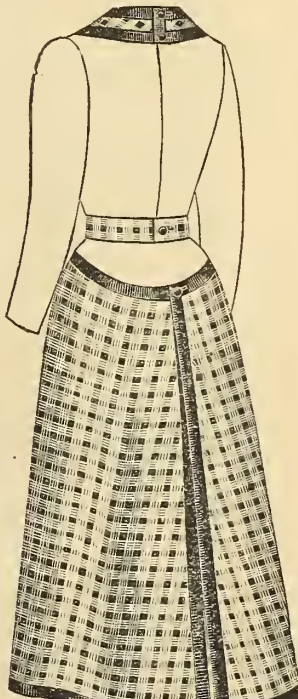
No. 4181.—White silk is pictured in this handsome waist at figure No. 477 R in this *DELINEATOR*, with silk passementerie for trimming. It is again illustrated at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

In the present instance the waist is shown developed in an artistic combination of plain wool dress goods and velvet, and frills of lace in two widths apply the decoration. The waist has full fronts which are arranged upon a smooth front adjusted by single bust darts, and full backs mounted upon backs of lining that are shaped by side-back gores and closed at the center with buttons and button-holes; and under-arm gores complete the adjustment. The full fronts are drawn by gathers at the shoulder edges, the fulness below spreads into becoming folds over the bust, the hemmed front edges meet for a short distance above the lower edge, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in seven rows of shirring. The full backs are arranged to correspond with the full fronts, and the smooth front revealed in V shape between the flaring edges of the full fronts is covered with a facing of velvet. A band of velvet ornaments



4149

Front View.



4149

Back View.

### MISSES' WORK-APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 410.)

the pointed lower edge of the basque, with girldle effect. The sleeves are of the full puff variety and are very fanciful. They are gathered at the top to rise with high puff effect over the shoulders, the lower edges are also gathered, and the fulness above is drawn by two short rows of shirring made some distance apart to complete the effect of three puffs. The sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, and tackings made to the lining of each at the inside seam preserve the artistic arrangement of the fulness. The linings are exposed to deep cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of velvet. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, also of velvet. If desired, the back and front of the basque may be cut away in low, square outline, as shown in the front view, provision for such shaping being made in the pattern. In such a case the upper edges of the front and back and the free edges of the full portions will be decorated with frills of dainty lace, and the sleeves will be shortened to elbow length and trimmed with drooping frills of wider lace. Perforations in the pattern indicate where the sleeves may be cut off.

Becoming waists of this kind may be developed in plain and figured China or India silk, faille or Surah, and also in cloth, serge and other seasonable woollens. Velvet, brocade or novelty goods will combine effectively with any silken or woollen fabric, and lace, embroidery, gimp, galloon etc., may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4181 in seven sizes for misses from ten to



sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the high-necked waist needs a yard and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. The low-necked garment requires the same quantity of dress goods, with five-eighths of a yard of the velvet. Of one material, it requires three yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

#### GIRLS' PLAIN WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 408.)

No. 4150.—This waist is shown made of woollen dress goods at figure No. 476 R in this magazine, velvet ribbon and buttons providing the decoration.

The waist is here portrayed made of dress goods. The adjustment is accomplished by shoulder and under-arm seams, the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons, and the lower edge is finished with a belt. The sleeves are of the full shirt-sleeve variety, being gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands. A moderately high standing collar is at the neck.

Waists of this kind are much favored for girls' use at school. They may be developed in all sorts of woollen goods of seasonable texture and are especially well adapted to percale, gingham, chambray, nainsook, batiste and other washable fabrics. A simple

garment of torchon lace, feather-stitched bands or Hamburg embroidery may be applied or a plain completion may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4150 in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the waist requires two yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



4180

Side-Front View.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT, WITH PANIER-DRAPERY. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

white cambric and embroidered edging. The full, flowing skirt is shirred twice all round at the top and finished at the bottom with a broad hem that is feather-stitched to position. The back edges are hemmed and meet all the way down, and the top of the skirt is joined to a belt that closes at the back. The bib is narrow at the bottom and laps over the belt both back and front, its lower edges passing into the seaming of the belt to the skirt. The front sections join the back sections in short shoulder seams and are made quite ornamental by their shaping, which necessitates the left section overlapping the right diagonally toward the lower edge, making the neck in front a low V. Buttons and button-holes unite the back sections at the center of the back, the neck at the back being round. Bertha frills of embroidered edging join the side edges of the front and back and lie with picturesque effect upon the shoulders. The neck of the bib and the overlapping front edge of the left front-section are prettily decorated with a row of feather-stitching. Upon each side of the skirt is a pointed patch-pocket that is hemmed at the top and decorated at the hem with a frill of edging and a row of feather-stitching.

Dainty lawn and nainsook, hemmed, embroidered, striped, checked and plain muslins, figured linens, prints, ginghams, seersuckers, etc., are all suitable for aprons of this style. Of course, the dressiest effects are produced in white. Flouncings will make up exceedingly well in this way, with lace or embroidered edging for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4157 in seven sizes for girls from three to

nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, the apron needs two yards of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with three yards of embroidered edging three inches and a-fourth wide. Of one material, it requires three yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

#### MISSES' WORK-APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 409.)

No. 4149.—At figure No. 475 R in this DELINEATOR this apron is shown made of linen and trimmed with braid.

The apron is here pictured developed in checked gingham, and all its edges, save those of the belt, are decorated with a bias band of plain gingham. Its skirt almost encircles the skirt of the dress and consists of three sections, which are extended to form the bib and are joined by well curved side-front seams. The bib and skirt fit smoothly, and the bib is extended in narrow straps over the shoulders, to close at the center of the back with two buttons and button-holes. Belt sections are joined to the sides of the bib and closed at the back, and below them the skirt of the apron is hollowed out and connected at the upper corners with a button and button-hole. A patch pocket is applied on each side of the skirt back of the side-front seam.

All varieties of gingham, seersucker, linen, cambric, muslin, etc., are used for aprons of this kind, which will be found very protective by the miss who has household duties to perform or who uses the palette and brush. A narrow edging, rows of narrow braid, contrasting bands, scalloped and bound or button-holed edges and fancy stitching are all suitable and pretty decorations.

We have pattern No. 4149 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the apron requires three yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4180

Side-Back View.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT, WITH PANIER-DRAPERY.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4180.—At figure No. 477 R in this DELINEATOR this skirt forms part

of a stylish toilette made of white silk. It is shown differently made up at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

Striped wool goods were here selected for the skirt. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style and is concealed beneath a second skirt, which falls at the front and sides with easy fulness resulting from slight gathers at the top; and the fulness at the back is collected in four deep, backward-turning, overlapping plaits that flare gracefully with fan effect to the edge. A placket is finished beneath the plaits at the left side. Overlapping the fan-plaits are the ends of paniers, which are each arranged in three backward-turning plaits that flare diagonally forward in an artistic manner. The paniers are disposed with characteristic fulness over the hips by gathers at the top, and in the front end of each are four backward-turning plaits that flare diagonally into graceful folds below. The ends are lapped at the center of the front.

The mode is very picturesque and will develop charmingly in plain, figured or checked cheviot or novelty wool goods and with equally attractive results in camel's-hair, serge, foulé, vigogne and cashmere. Plain and fancy gingham, percale, chambray and other washable fabrics will also make up nicely in this way, and a simple completion will be most appropriate.

We have pattern No. 4180 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt calls for five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT, WITH PANIER-DRAPERY. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



# Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 435 R.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 485 R.—This consists of a Child's cloak and cap. The cloak pattern, which is No. 4159 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 414 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 2989 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the cloak is pictured developed in fine white twilled serge. It extends to the fashionable depth and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and by a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above a broad, under-folded box-plait; and the fronts are closed nearly their entire length with button-holes and buttons. A deep cape falls to the waist-line in full folds, which result from several rows of shirring at the top; and the edge of the cape is trimmed with a broad band of white Angora fur. The coat sleeves are comfortably full, and the wrists are plainly completed.

The cap is made of white silk and consists of a front and circular crown. The front is gathered and sewed to the crown, its ends being joined in a short seam at the center of the back. A full ruching of silk sewed along the edge of the cap forms a pretty framing for the face, a large rosette of silk decorates the top, and ribbon ties are bowed beneath the chin.

The cloak will develop attractively in all sorts of coatings and heavy-weight dress goods in either figured, plain, checked or striped varieties. Little applied decoration is necessary upon a cloak of this kind, but any simple arrangement of ribbon, braid or feather-stitching will be in order.

The cap may match the cloak or may be made of velvet, Surah or cloth in a daintily contrasting color. The edge may be trimmed to match the cloak or with feather or fur bands, lace frills or ruchings. If preferred, a full bow consisting of upright loops of heavy grosgrain ribbon may be used instead of the rosette here pictured.



FIGURE No. 485 R.

FIGURE No. 486 R.

FIGURE No. 485 R.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Cloak No. 4159 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 2989 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 486 R.—

LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Coat No. 4179 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)



4188

Front View.



4188

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 413.)

FIGURE No. 486 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 486 R.—This consists of a Little Girls' coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 4179 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and is differently pictured on page 414 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, hatsizes, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

Tan faced cloth and dark-brown Astrakhan cloth are here charmingly

united in the coat. Its short body is shaped by side-gores and a curving center seam, and is joined to a long skirt, which falls at the back and sides with pretty fullness resulting from gathers at the top. The fronts are folded back in broad lapels, below which the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. Large pocket-laps of Astrakhan cloth are arranged over the hips, and the deep rolling collar, which overlaps the lapels with the effect of double lapels, is also made of Astrakhan cloth. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are fashionably elevated above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with deep cuff-facings of Astrakhan cloth.

The cap is made of tan cloth and suggests the Tam O'Shanter style. It has a circular crown, to which the sides are joined; and a band of Astrakhan cloth is sewed to the loose edges of the sides and joined at the center of the back.



The coat is remarkable for its simplicity of construction, and it may be developed in faille, Bengaline or Surah or in any of the numerous inexpensive woollen coatings. All fashionable varieties of fur may be appropriately used for decoration, or machine-stitching, braid, feather-stitching or other garniture of a similar nature may be substituted, if preferred. The cap may match or contrast with the garment it accompanies.

FIGURE No.  
487 R.—LITTLE  
GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration  
see this Page.)

FIGURE No.  
487 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4193 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age, and is differently portrayed elsewhere on this page.

The materials illustrated in this instance are white China silk, cardinal Surah and velvet. The dress has a fanciful, low-necked front, which is slashed at the center and turned back in small revers that are faced with

Checked, striped or figured goods will make up as attractively as those of plain weave and coloring. The fanciful effect of the mode obviates the necessity of applied decoration. A ruffle of the material, several rows of ribbon or braid or a tasteful arrangement of feather-stitching may, however, be added for a foot trimming.

FIGURE No.  
488 R.—CHILD'S  
DRESS.

(For Illustration  
see this Page.)

FIGURE No.  
488 R.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 4168 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and is shown in two views on page 413 of this magazine.

The dress is here portrayed in a dainty combination of polka-dotted challis and plain silk. A guimpe effect is simulated by full, gathered yoke-ports, which appear above the low-necked front and backs of the short body and are arranged upon smooth lining-ports that close invisibly at the back. The



FIGURE No. 487 R.

FIGURE No. 488 R.

FIGURE No. 487 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4193 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 488 R.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4168 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)



4193

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 414.)

velvet and decorated with nail-heads; above this front a full front of China silk arranged on the smooth front of lining is revealed with the effect of a guimpe; and velvet boleros included in the arms'-eyes are trimmed at their rounding edges with nail-heads. The backs are prettily gathered in front of their hemmed edges and are arranged over backs of lining that close invisibly at the center. The fashionably long skirt falls in full, soft folds from the edge of the body. The full puff sleeves are extended at the top to stand with frill effect over the shoulders, and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are finished with cuff facings of China silk. The standing collar of the pattern is here omitted in favor of a standing frill of China silk.

Other materials of contrasting colors and textures may be as effectively combined in the dress; and, if preferred, a single fabric may be used throughout.

yoke portions are made of silk, and the guimpe effect is carried out by full shirt-sleeves to match, that are gathered to wristbands and tacked at the top to rise in high curves above the shoulders. The skirt falls to the fashionable depth and is round and full. It is trimmed above its deep hem with three rows of fancy braid, and the upper edges of the low-necked front and backs are bordered with similar braid. At the neck is a standing frill of silk.

The mode is very picturesque and will at once find favor with those who admire the quaintness which is just now so marked a feature of little folks' gowning. It will make up satisfactorily in a single fabric of either silken, woollen or cotton texture or in a combination of two or even three materials of widely different hues.

Any preferred decoration of fancy braid or gimp, stitching, ribbon or velvet may be applied in any way suggested by personal taste.



4193

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 414.)



FIGURE No. 489 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 489 R.—This consists of a Little Girls' dress and apron.



4168

Front View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 414.)

The dress pattern, which is No. 4188 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 411 of this *DELINEATOR*. The apron pattern, which is No. 4158 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and is again depicted on page 414.

In the present instance the dress, which is but partially revealed, is pictured made of figured challis and trimmed with embroidered edging. It is illustrated and fully described at figure No. 490 R.

Sheer white nainsook and nainsook insertion are united in the apron. The front and backs are arranged with pretty fullness by means of gathers at the top, and they are

front of lining. The backs are arranged over plain lining-ports to correspond with the front, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, and from each wrist a deep frill of lace edging droops prettily over the hand. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar below which a deep lace frill is ornamentally applied to lie flatly upon the front and back of the body; and a silk sash encircles the waist and is tied in a large bow at the center of the back.

Figured, checked or plain goods of either silken or woollen texture will make up attractively in this way, and the various plaids are also adaptable to the mode. The completion may be plain or elaborate, as preferred, although simple garnitures are, perhaps, in best taste.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS,  
WITH LEG-O'-MUTTON  
SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 411.)

No. 4188.—Other mate-



4168

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 414.)

extended at the sides in straps that meet in seams on the shoulders and are concealed by ribbon ties that are prettily bowed. The apron is completed at the top with stays cut from nainsook insertion, and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem, above which a band of insertion is applied, and below which a frill of nainsook embroidery droops, with pretty effect.

Aprons of this style are very ornamental as well as protective. They will make up nicely in lawn, Swiss, cambric, etc., and may be decorated with feather-stitching, ribbon lace or embroidery.

FIGURE No. 490 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 490 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4188 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age, and may be seen made of different material on page 411 of this publication.

The dress is here represented developed in figured India silk. Its round, full skirt falls in graceful folds from the body and is deeply hemmed at the bottom. The front of the body is disposed in soft folds at the center by gathers at the top and bottom, and it is mounted upon a plain



FIGURE No. 489 R.

FIGURE No. 490 R.

FIGURE No. 489 R.—CHILD'S HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Apron No. 4158 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents; and Dress No. 4188 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 490 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4188 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

materials and trimmings are shown in this little dress at figures Nos. 489 R and 490 R in this *DELINEATOR*.

Plaid dress goods were here selected for the dress. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed and is gathered at the top and joined to the body, from which it falls in free, graceful folds. The full front and backs of the body are gathered at the top, and the fullness is drawn toward the center of the front and backs at the lower part by similar rows of gathers. These portions are arranged over a lining that is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they rise fashionably high above the shoulders and fit smoothly below the elbow. At the neck is a standing collar.

This little dress will be particularly favored for school and for wear during play hours. It may be appropriately developed in any kind of plain, figured, plaid or striped woollen material, such as serge, flannel, camel's-hair, cashmere or merino. Velvet, plain or fancy braid, feather-stitching or bands of a contrasting color or material may be used to trim, or it may be made up without trimming if preferred.

We have pattern No. 4188 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress needs



four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

### LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 412.)

No. 4193.—A pretty combination of white China silk and cardinal Surah and velvet is shown in this dress at figure No. 487 R in this DELINEATOR, with nail-heads for decoration. At figure No. 9 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92, the dress is again shown.

Old-rose dress goods and velvet are here united in the construction of the dress, and silk cord furnishes attractive decoration. The skirt is round and full, is hemmed deeply at the bottom and gathered at the top, and hangs in free, graceful folds from the body, to which it is joined. The fanciful body is made over a smooth lining, which is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The full backs are shirred at the neck and lower edges for some distance at each side of the closing, and their back edges are deeply hemmed. A full center-front shirred at the neck and gathered at the lower edge is arranged over the lining front and is exposed effectively above the low, square-necked front, which is slashed at the center and turned back in tiny revers that are faced with velvet and outlined with silk cord. A boléro of velvet is arranged on each side of the front, being included in the shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams; and its prettily rounded free edge is outlined with silk cord. The full puff sleeves have each but one seam, and are extended at the top and shirred to form frills, that rise stylishly above the shoulders and narrow almost to points at the front and back. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with deep cuff effect, the exposed portions being faced with velvet. At the neck is a standing collar outlined at the top by a row of silk cord, and a row of similar cord conceals the joining of the skirt and body.

Plain and figured China silk, Surah, serge, cashmere, merino, foulé, nun's-veiling, crépon and similar soft woollen or silken fabrics will develop charmingly by the mode. Velvet, lace, embroidery, fancy braid, galloon, ribbon, etc., in any pretty contrasting color will trim the dress attractively. A charming little dress developed in this way is made of white camel's-hair. The full center-front is of white Surah, the boléros are made of fine *point de Gène* lace over Surah, the cuffs are decorated in a similar manner, and the tiny revers and the frills at the upper edges of the sleeves are faced with silk.

We have pattern No. 4193 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress needs

two yards and a-half of dress goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4179

Front View.



4179

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 415.)



4159

Front View.

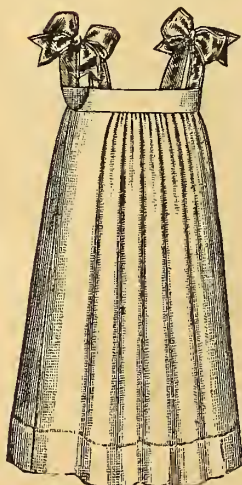


4159

Back View.

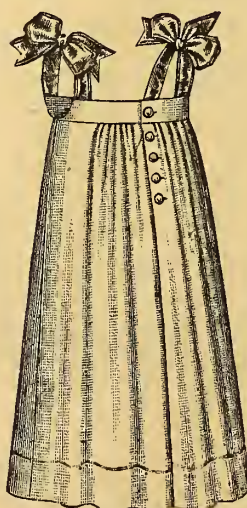
CHILD'S CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 415.)



4158

Front View.



4158

Back View.

CHILD'S APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 415.)

### CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 413.)

No. 4168.—Polka-dotted chalis and plain silk are united in this dress at figure No. 488 R in this DELINEATOR, fancy braid providing the decoration. Another view of the dress is given at figure No. 8 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

Old-rose cashmere and white Surah silk were selected for the dress in the present instance, with frills of lace for garniture. The skirt is full and round and falls in graceful folds from the short body, to which it is joined. The front and backs of the fanciful body are cut away in low, square outline at the top, above which the full portions are effectively revealed. Full yoke-ports of white silk are arranged over a smooth lining, and the fullness is evenly disposed by rows of shirring at the neck, while the fullness at the lower edge is collected in gathers. The body is smoothly adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing of both the lining and the body is made invisibly. The puff sleeves are made of silk and are gathered and tacked at the top to the arms'-eyes, the arrangement causing them to rise prettily over the shoulders; the lower edges are gathered to wristbands, which are daintily trimmed with frills of lace. A similar frill is at the neck.

Surah, India or China silk, Lansdowne, plain or figured cashmere, serge and merino will develop charmingly by the mode, and plain or fancy braid, Valenciennes or Italian lace or feather-stitching will form tasteful garnitures. Combinations of colors and materials are favored for dresses of this kind, and individual taste may decide how simple or elaborate the decoration may be. A pretty dress may be made of white embroidered crépon, the square neck being outlined with white silk gimp, and the yoke and sleeves cut from white faille, and a dainty frill of fine Italian lace finishing the neck and sleeves.

We have pattern No. 4168 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the dress requires a yard and a-half of cashmere forty inches wide, with two yards of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for four yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



## LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 414.)

No. 4179.—By referring to figure No. 486 R in this magazine, this coat may be seen made of tan cloth and brown Astrakhan.

Plaid cloth was here employed in the construction of the coat, and fancy buttons contribute the decoration. The short, round waist closes in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and the upper part of the fronts are reversed in lapels. The waist is adjusted to the figure by side-back gores and a curving center seam. A deeply rolling collar is at the neck, its ends overlapping the lapels broadly. The sleeves are in the fashionable leg-o'-mutton style and fit smoothly below the elbow, while gathers at the top cause them to rise with the popular high curve above the shoulders. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and narrower hems finish the front edges. The top is gathered to within a short distance of the hems and is joined to the waist. A square pocket-lap is arranged over each hip, the upper edge being inserted in the seam joining the waist to the skirt. A large button is tastefully applied to the upper back corner of each pocket-lap.

Camel's-hair, foulé, serge, cashmere and other light-weight cloths will develop attractively by the mode, and Astrakhan, velvet or some other prettily contrasting fabric will usually be employed for the collar and pocket-laps. Gimp, plain or fancy braid or metallic cord may be used attractively. A charming little coat is developed in écaru broadcloth, with the collar and pocket-laps of golden-brown velvet, and large mother-of-pearl buttons for trimming.

We have pattern No. 4179 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the garment requires four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## CHILD'S CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 414.)

No. 4159.—This pretty little cloak is shown made of white serge at figure No. 485 R in this *DELINEATOR*, Angora fur contributing the decoration.

Cloaking is the material represented in the present instance, and lace provides the trimming. The fronts are loose and are closed their depth with buttons and button-holes. A center seam and under-arm seams complete the easy adjustment, and extra width allowed below the center seam is underfolded in a box-plait. A cape having square corners falls prettily over the shoulders. Five rows of shirring are made at the top of the cape, the shirrings being tacked to a stay placed underneath; and the upper edges of both cape and cloak are finished with a binding, which is concealed by a standing frill of lace. The cape is closed with a hook and eye sewed at the

**CANNING AND PRESERVING.**—We would remind our readers that we have published a convenient little pamphlet entitled "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving," in which every variety of work in this department of cooking is fully and intelligently set forth. The book will be found of utility for reference even by housewives of long experience, while for the beginner it will serve as a most competent instructor. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

**THE METROPOLITAN BOOK SERIES.**—The unprecedented sale of the books published in this series is very gratifying to us as publishers. When we began them the publication of books was a new departure for us, our attention having been previously confined to the issuing

ends of the lowest shirring. The sleeves are in coat-sleeve style and curve moderately high over the shoulders.

Melton, diagonal, corkscrew, beaver and mixed cloths are available for the simple fashion, and braid, passementerie, Astrakhan or fur may contribute the decoration. A stylish cloak may be made of dark-green serge and trimmed with black braid passementerie; and a bow of green silk ribbon may be adjusted at the neck. A finish of machine-stitching or silk braid binding may be chosen for the free edges, if an elaborate effect be not desired.

We have pattern No. 4159 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. Of one material for a child of five years, the garment requires four yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## CHILD'S APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 414.)

No. 4158.—This apron forms part of the dainty toilette shown at figure No. 489 R in this magazine.

White lawn and grosgrain ribbon are here combined in the apron, which is cut away in low, square outline at the neck and is extended to form straps that are joined at the top in short shoulder seams. Between the straps the apron is gathered and finished with bands, which are inserted in the under-arm seams and cut away at the arms'-eyes to form stays. The apron is shaped by under-arm seams and is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and narrower hems finish the loose edges of the backs, which are closed with button-holes and white pearl buttons. Plaited tie-strings of ribbon are joined above the band, pass over the straps and are bowed prettily on the shoulders.

The dainty little apron will develop attractively in organdy, Swiss, mull, Lonsdale, cross-barred muslin and similar sheer fabrics, and lace, insertion, embroidered edging, feather-stitching and fancy bands will be favored for trimming. Tucks and insertion may be added above the hems, with extremely pleasing effect. For ordinary wear the apron may be made of gingham, seersucker, cambric, calico or percale and trimmed with plain or fancy wash braids, gimps, pipings of contrasting material, feather-stitched bands or rows of fancy stitching. Pretty aprons of this kind may be fashioned from embroidered flouncing.

We have pattern No. 4158 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. As

shown for a child of five years, the apron requires two yards and three-fourths of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with two yards of ribbon two inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



FIGURE NO. 491 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Jacket and Blouse No. 4198, price 10d. or 20 cents; Trousers No. 4197, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Cap No. 3166 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 416.)

of patterns and fashion publications. But the frequent requests of our patrons for such works as "Good Manners" and "Needle-Craft" led us into the venture, and we are more than satisfied with the result.

To date we have placed on the market seven of these volumes, "Good Manners," "Needle-Craft," "Needle and Brush," "Home-making and Housekeeping," "Social Life," "The Pattern Cook-Book," and "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," at the regular price of Four Shillings or \$1.00 each.

You can order our books through any of our agents or direct from us, always enclosing the amount with your order. We do not send out goods on approval or C. O. D.



## Styles for Boys.

FIGURE NO. 491 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 415.)

FIGURE NO. 491 R.—This consists of a Little Boys' jacket and blouse, trousers and cap. The jacket and blouse pattern, which is No. 4198 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for boys from four to ten years of age, and may be seen differently developed elsewhere on this page. The trousers pattern, which is No. 4197 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in nine sizes for boys from two to ten years of age, and is shown again on this page. The cap pattern, which is No. 3166 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-fourth to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is otherwise depicted on its accompanying label.

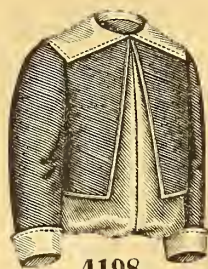
Black velvet and white percale are here united in the suit, and a fancy cord finishes the edges of the jacket, which is in zouave style and is shaped by shoulder seams only. The jacket is sufficiently short to reveal the blouse in regulation fashion. The coat sleeves are finished plainly.

The usual shoulder and under-arm seams enter into the shaping of the blouse, and the closing is performed invisibly at the front. The lower edge is finished with a belt that is buttoned to a plain under-waist, over which the fulness droops in characteristic style. At the neck is a broad sailor-collar mounted upon a shaped band, and the collar lies flatly upon the jacket. The comfortable shirt sleeves are finished with deep cuffs, which are rolled prettily over the sleeves of the jacket.

The trousers follow closely the outlines of the figure. They are made without a fly and are shaped by the usual seams along the inside and outside of the legs and by a seam at the center of the front and back. They extend to the knee and are closed at the sides.

The velvet cap consists of pointed sections joined to form a crown, and a peak or visor that is well stiffened. The entire cap is lined with silk.

For dressy wear velvet will most frequently be chosen for the jacket and trousers, with cambric, washable silk, nainsook, linen or percale for the blouse; and full frills of Hamburg embroidery or lace will often trim the collar and cuffs and the overlapping hem of the blouse front. More serviceable suits may be developed by the mode in corduroy, serge, cheviot and tweed, and for Summer wear, in seersucker and linen; and machine-stitching may form the edge finish. The cap may match or contrast with the jacket it accompanies.

4198  
Front View.4198  
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' JACKET AND BLOUSE.

(For Description see this Page.)

the front. At the neck is a deep sailor-collar, which is mounted upon a band and falls squarely at the back over the zouave jacket. The full shirt-sleeves are finished with cuffs, which roll prettily over the jacket sleeves; and the edges of the cuffs and collar are finished with machine-stitching. The lower edge of the blouse is gathered and sewed to a belt, in which button-holes are made; and the button-holes pass over corresponding buttons sewed to a plain under-waist, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front. A tiny backward-turning plait is laid in the lower part of each front and at each side of the center of the back, and the lower part of the waist is underfaced.

Serviceable jackets for everyday wear may be developed by the mode in tweed, cheviot, corduroy, serge and various other woollens, while figured percale, linen, etc., may be used for the blouse. For dressy wear the jacket will usually be made

of black or dark-blue velvet, with nainsook for the blouse. Frills of Hamburg embroidery or lace may ornament the collar and cuffs.

We have pattern No. 4198 in seven sizes for little boys from four to ten years of age. To make the jacket for a boy of seven years, will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard fifty-four inches wide. The blouse calls for three yards and an-eighth of material twenty inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

### LITTLE BOYS' CLOSE-FITTING TROUSERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4197.—At figure No. 491 R in this DELINEATOR these trousers are shown as part of a jaunty velvet suit. They are again portrayed at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The trousers are here pictured made of black velvet. The usual seams along the inside and outside of the leg and at the center of the front and back are employed in shaping them, and they extend to the knee and are fashionably close-fitting, hip darts in the back perfecting the adjustment at the top. The outside leg-seams are made in lap style and bound with silk braid, and a pocket inserted in the top of each seam is finished with a facing of the material. The trousers are made without a fly, and buttons and button-holes at the sides perform the closing. A waistband is stitched below the top both back and front, and button-holes made in the waistband pass over corresponding buttons sewed to the under-waist.

Trousers of this kind made up in black or dark-blue velvet may accompany a zouave jacket of velvet and a blouse of sheer-white cambric or nainsook, to complete an extremely picturesque suit for a small boy. Mixed, shot and checked cloths, serge, flannel, tweed, etc., are also adaptable to the mode. Silk or worsted braid may be used for trimming, and three buttons may ornament the lower part of each leg seam. The trousers are also suitable for making up linen or plain or striped seersucker for Summer wear, and the outside seams may be covered with fine white, narrow braid, if trimming be desired.

We have pattern No. 4197 in nine sizes for little boys from two to ten years of age. For a little boy of seven years, the trousers require a yard and an-eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

4197  
Front View.4197  
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' CLOSE-FITTING TROUSERS.

(For Description see this Page.)

### LITTLE BOYS' JACKET AND BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4198.—At figure No. 491 R in this DELINEATOR this jacket and blouse are shown made of velvet and percale, with cord for trimming. They are again illustrated at figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1891-'92.

The jacket is here pictured made of blue flannel. It is in zouave style and is shaped by shoulder seams only. The fronts close invisibly at the top and flare to reveal the blouse beneath. The sleeves are in ordinary coat-sleeve shape and are hemmed at the bottom. A slash is made at each side of the center of the back, and the front and lower edges of the jacket are finished with a piping of red flannel.

The blouse, which is here shown made of red flannel, is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at



## Styles for Dolls.

FIGURE No. 492 R.—MONK'S COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 492 R.—This illustrates Dolls' Set No. 142, which consists of a Monk's habit, cowl, cap and breeches. The Set, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and may be observed differently illustrated elsewhere on this page.

Dark-brown serge is here represented in the costume. The habit is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed invisibly at the right side. The sleeves are wide at the wrists and are turned back in rolling cuffs, and the waist is encircled by a girdle, from which at the right side a miniature rosary may fall.

The cowl extends in the usual pointed fashion to the waist-line and is drawn up over the head when the wearer goes out.

The cap, which covers the head indoors, consists of four triangular sections joined together to fit the head perfectly like a skull-cap.

The breeches are of the usual length and are shaped by the customary seams. The top is finished with a waist-band, and the closing is made at the sides.

A monk's garments are usually of serge or flannel of sombre hue, although white woollen goods may be employed, if desired; and the mode of completion is always severely plain.



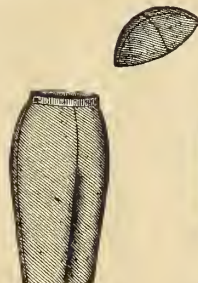
FIGURE No. 492 R.—MONK'S COSTUME.—This illustrates Dolls' Set No. 142 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.

Back View.



Front View.

Back View.

DOLLS' SET No. 142.—COSTUME FOR A MONK.—CONSISTING OF HABIT, COWL, CAP AND BREECHES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 418.)

Nun's dresses are usually made of white, black or brown serge or vailing, and their veils are always of the latter fabric. An all-white costume will be appropriate for a doll, and a cord girdle may encircle the waist in lieu of the belt. This costume may be appropriately selected for dressing dolls for a fancy dress party or for a fair or bazaar.

FIGURE No. 494 R.—SANTA CLAUS COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 419.)

FIGURE No. 494 R.—This illustrates Dolls' Set No. 143, which consists of a coat, vest, trousers, leggings and cap. The Set, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is differently portrayed on page 419 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is here pictured developed in rough-surfaced and plain wool goods. The coat extends almost to the knees; it is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams only, and is drawn to the figure at the waist by a rather broad belt drawn through a slide and fastened at the front. The closing is made invisibly at the front, and the coat is trimmed along the lower edge and at each wrist with a band of fur. An ample hood, attached to the coat, extends almost to the waist-line.

The vest is closed with five buttons and button-holes and is drawn as closely to the figure as desired by means of straps attached at the under-arm seams and fastened at the back.

The trousers are shaped by the usual leg seams. They are extended to form the sleeveless body, and the closing is made at the front with buttons and button-holes.

The edge of the cap is rolled all round and decorated with a band of fur, and the top shapes a long point, which falls softly at the right side.

The leggings are each shaped by a seam at the center of the front and back. They reach to the knees and are turned over at the top.

Kris Kringle is generally pictured clad in shaggy woollens and heavy furs. An appropriate costume for him may be made of bourette cloth showing a dark ground flecked with white, which will look for all the world as though the jolly old fellow had come through a snow-storm. White or gray fur or Astrakhan cloth may decorate the coat and cap, and the hood may be filled to overflowing with all manner of toys and goodies.

FIGURE No. 495 R.—LADY DOLLS' QUAKER COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 420.)

FIGURE No. 495 R.—This illustrates Lady Dolls' Set No. 144, which consists of a dress, kerchief and bonnet. The Set, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches

in height, and is shown again on page 418 of this magazine. Gray cashmere was here appropriately selected for the dress, and the finish is in the usual severe style. The full skirt is hemmed at the bottom, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, which is shaped by single bust darts, side-back gores and a center seam. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The sleeves

FIGURE No. 493 R.—LADY DOLLS' NUN COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 418.)

FIGURE No. 493 R.—This illustrates Lady Dolls' Set No. 141, which consists of a cap, veil, collar, head-band and habit. The Set, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is again shown on page 420 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance black serge was appropriately chosen for the habit, the skirt of which is disposed in soft folds back of a broad box-plait at the center of the front. The lower edge is deeply hemmed, and the top is joined to the body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the front. The fronts are arranged with pretty fulness by gathers at the shoulder and lower edges; a belt completes the lower edge, and an independent belt with pointed ends encircles the waist. The sleeves are turned back at the wrists to display an underfacing of white linen. The deep white linen collar is fastened at the back with two buttons and button-holes.

The veil is made of nun's-vailing and is attached to the cap by means of black pins. It falls in natural folds some distance below the waist.

The cap is composed of front and back sections, which are joined and fit the head closely. The front is stiffened with canvas or cardboard to produce the regulation effect, and the back is adjusted to the desired size at the bottom by draw-strings. A piece of silk elastic tacked at each end to the side of the cap is slipped under the doll's chin to hold the cap in position.

The head-band is drawn closely over the forehead and fastened beneath the cap.







the front of the body to produce the desirable jointed effect. The lower part of each leg is shaped by a seam at the back; it is joined to the upper leg-portion and is extended at the bottom to form the heel. The toe is shaped by a seam underneath and by a short seam across the front which ends in dart style. The toe is joined to the leg by a seam that curves over the ankle. The upper part of the arm is of muslin and is cut in one piece, the side edges being joined in a seam which comes at the outside of the arm. Below the elbow the arm is made of white leather and is extended to form the hand; it is shaped by inside and outside seams, and the parts forming the fingers are joined by over-and-over stitches with strong thread. The arm is packed with cotton batting, and the top is sewed to the body, the arm being as easily moved as if it were jointed. In stuffing the body a stick is inserted in the center to hold it in position, and the opening at the top of the body is closed with over-and-over stitches.

Muslin, Silesia and various other cotton fabrics of closely woven texture are employed for making dolls' bodies, and white kid may be used for the fore-arm and hand. A head, which may be of bisque or wax, may be very easily attached. Sawdust or bran may be used for stuffing instead of cotton batting, but the batting is preferred.

Pattern No. 139 (with the head attached) is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, it needs half a yard of material thirty-six inches wide, and a piece of white leather measuring five inches and three-fourths by nine inches. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

#### PATTERN FOR A BABY, GIRL, MISS, BOY OR MAN DOLL'S BODY.

(For Illustration see Page 418.)

No. 140.—The materials selected for making this body are closely woven white muslin and white leather, and cotton batting is used for stuffing. The body is shaped by side seams, a seam at the center of the front and back, and a crosswise dart at each side of the center-back seam near the end, the side seams being continued across the upper part of the body. The body is extended to form the upper part of each leg, which is shaped by a curving seam at the back. The upper edge of the back part of each leg is joined to the lower edge of the back of the body, the seam being stitched to the front to produce the jointed effect. The lower part of each leg is shaped by a seam at the center of the back. It is extended to form the heel, and the toe joins the heel in a curving seam over the ankle and is shaped by a seam underneath and front, the latter lying in dart style lower leg-portion permit of the limbs as though arms from the elbows are made are each formed seam only. Be the arm is made and is extended a seam along the side of the fore-the shaping, and joined by over-es. The arm is, closely packed ting, and the top body. The arms as easily as the ing left at the

is closed by over-and-over stitches, and a stick is inserted in the body at the center to hold it in position. The head of a baby, girl, miss, boy or man doll may be attached to the body, and the latter may be dressed in any appropriate way preferred.

Silesia, muslin or any closely woven cotton fabric may be em-

ployed for making a body of this kind, and kid may form the fore-arms and hands. Sawdust or bran may be used for stuffing, but preference is accorded cotton batting.

Pattern No. 140 (with the head attached) is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the body for a doll ches tall, will re-of material wide, with a leather measur-andthree-fourths Price of pattern,

#### DOLLS' SET TUME FOR CONSISTING OF TROUSERS, LEG- (For Illustrations)

No. 143.—This again seen by re-No. 494 R in this

What fun all have when they Christmas gifts Claus, who will one of the boy a complete Kris cloth and white united in the white fur for trousers are customary inside



FIGURE NO. 494 R.—SANTA CLAUS COSTUME.—This illustrates Dolls' Set No. 143 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 417.)

No. 143, COS- SANTA CLAUS, COAT, VEST, GINGS AND CAP. see this Page.)

Set may be ferring to figure DELINEATOR. the dollies will receive their from Santa be personated by dolls dressed in Kinglesuit. Red flannel are here costume, with decoration. The shaped by the and outside leg-seams and are extended to form

the body, which is shaped by a center and side seams and closed down the front with buttons and button-holes.

The vest is shaped by a center and under-arm seams, and the fronts are closed with buttons and button-holes. The customary straps are arranged across the back, and their pointed ends are closed with a button and button-hole. A pocket opening is made in the lower part of each front and finished with a welt. A small pocket-opening, similarly finished, is made in the upper part of the left front, and all the edges of the vest are finished with machine-stitching.

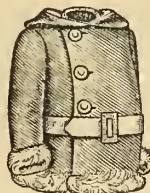
The coat has sack fronts that lap in double-breasted fashion and close tons and button-is seamless at the joined to the der and under-pointed hood is and has a seam tending from the point. It is lined joined to the sleeves are in and are edged of which also er edge of the ing a pointed, encircles the closed in front buckle.



Back View.

DOLLS' SET NO. 143.—COSTUME FOR SANTA CLAUS.—CONSISTING OF COAT, VEST, TROUSERS, LEGGINGS AND CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.



Back View.



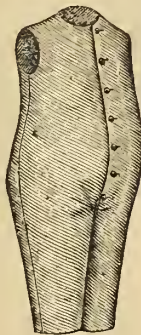
along the center a seam at the seam terminat-at each end. The tions join the in seams that moving of the jointed. The shoulders to the of muslin and by an outside low the elbow of white leather to form the hand; outside and in-arm completes the fingers are and-over stitch-like the body, with cotton bat-is joined to the may be moved legs. The open-top of the body

with three but-holes. The back center and is fronts by shoul-arm seams. The in Capuchin style at the center ex-neck to the with flannel and neck edge. The coat-sleeve style with fur, a row follows the low-coat. A belt hav-overlapping end waist and is with a metal

The comfort-have each two shaped to fit instep; they are top and trimmed The cap has seam and forms

top, while the edge is reversed and trimmed with fur. The point is tipped with a tassel and arranged to fall over the side.

Flannel, cashmere, serge and other wool goods may be used for a costume of this kind, and Astrakhan, fur or marabou trimming may be used for garniture. Striped red-and-white flannel will make a



Front View.

DOLLS' SET NO. 143.—COSTUME FOR SANTA CLAUS.—CONSISTING OF COAT, VEST, TROUSERS, LEGGINGS AND CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



very attractive costume, and white swan's-down may be used for trimming. A huge white mustache and white beard will give the doll a more realistic appearance.

Set No. 143 is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches high. For a doll eighteen inches tall, the Set needs three-fourths of a yard of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and half a yard of flannel twenty-seven inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

DOLLS' SET No. 141.—COSTUME FOR A NUN,  
CONSISTING OF A CAP, VEIL, COLLAR, HEAD-BAND AND HABIT.  
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

SET No. 141.—Another view of this Set may be obtained by referring to figure No. 493 R in this DELINEATOR.

The costume will be a pretty one for a lady doll to wear at a bazaar or fancy-dress party, and will correspond nicely with the monk's costume which you made for the boy doll. The materials here pictured are black nun's-vailing and white linen. The habit has a round skirt that is hemmed deeply at the bottom and gathered all round the top, save in front, where a box-plait is formed; and a placket opening is made at the left side. The skirt is joined to the body, which is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams. The fronts are hemmed at their front edges and are gathered on the shoulders, and also at the lower edge for a short distance back of each hem; and a corresponding row of gathers is made above the lower edge. The fronts are crossed at the bust in surplice style. A row of gathers is made at the center of the back at the lower edge, and a second row is made a short distance above. The lower part of the waist is finished with a narrow belt, that is concealed beneath a wider belt having a pointed overlapping end. The high-shouldered sleeves, which have each but one seam, widen in bell shape toward the wrists and are reversed and faced with the white linen.

The wide linen collar is in circular shape, and its ends are closed at the back with buttons and button-holes.

The front of the cap is stiffened with cardboard, and to its back edge is joined a crown that is gathered at the top, a cord being inserted in a hem formed at the bottom to draw the cap to the head. A silk rubber band is sewed to the ends of the front, and the cap fits closely to the head.

The veil, which is turned under deeply at the front, is smoothly adjusted on the cap so that a small portion of the latter is visible; and it falls in natural folds below the waist-line.

The linen head-band is adjusted across the forehead, the ends meeting and closing at the back of the head under the cap.

Dark-blue, dark-green, dark-brown, white and black serge, cashmere, diagonal, camel's-hair, etc., may be used for a habit of this description, but the veil will invariably be fashioned from black nun's-vailing. Linen or muslin will form the collar and head-band and the facing for the sleeves. As there is no decoration on the costume, the sewing and pressing should be given special attention.

Set No. 141 is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the veil and habit require a yard and a-fourth of black nun's-vailing thirty-six inches wide; while the cap, collar and head-band call for three-eighths of a yard of white linen thirty-six inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

## FASHION ITEMS.

The fashionable *porte-monnaie*, which is a combination purse and card case, is of lizard skin, in gray, green, brown or tan, the purse matching in color the gown with which it is carried.

The present popularity of corduroy effects in cottons, woollens and silks amply justifies a recent prediction regarding goods of this description. Their weaving is so handsome that no trimming, save a few rich buttons, can be applied with propriety.

The effort now being made to reinstate drooping ostrich plumes is likely to be successful. This result might have been foreseen as a reasonable reaction from the tiny, upright feathers that have so long been worn upon the backs of hats and bonnets. The cavalier and Gainsborough hats will, of course, follow as a natural consequence.

A jaunty felt hat for Winter travelling and shopping wear is trimmed with a black and a colored silk handkerchief twisted coquettishly about the crown. The colored kerchief may be plaided, striped, brocaded or plain.

Complex combinations are greatly admired for tea-gowns. For example: In a stylish Watteau gown the principal fabric is black woollen *crêpe* strewn with tawny yellow crescents. The high collar is faced with yellowish brown velvet, and three bias velvet straps of graduated widths cross the long, full vest of yellow *crêpe de Chine*. The sleeves, which are cut from yellowish white nun's-vailing, are gathered to wide, turn-back velvet cuffs; above each elbow a band of velvet is tied, and a pointed girdle to match crosses the vest and is closed with a gilded clasp. A tiny gilt beading ornamented with drops conceals the seaming of the outer fabric to the vest and is carried about the neck at the base of the high collar.

White or very light full sleeves in tea-gowns are sometimes gathered at the bottom to form ruffles that fall over the hands. Quite as often they are shortened more or less and are each finished with a turn-back cuff, from beneath which extends a full hemmed, plaited and pressed founce that is usually of *crêpe de Chine* or of the vest or sleeve fabric. When the founce matches the sleeve the cuff will contrast attractively.

Ribbons three or four inches broad are popular for girdling tea-gowns. Leg-o'-mutton sleeves are, perhaps, as fashionable as any for these graceful house-dresses, but if some other style prove more becoming, they may be chosen, with equal propriety.

The accessories of all gowns and of most wraps, coats and jackets may differ in color and texture from the fabrics upon which they are applied. This permits the use of the numerous artistic sleeve and collar designs

for the renovation of partly worn garments.

The newest of evening gowns are made of black-and-white striped silk under Brussels net lace, with a trimming of black and white ribbons.

A cape or wrap of fawn-colored homespun, with a yoke and a high collar of darker plush, is equally effective whether made up separately or as part of a toilette. Sometimes the front and back are also of plush, while serge is used for the sides or high-shouldered sleeves. The sleeves may be trimmed at their lower edges with a deep fold of plush or with *passementerie* applied in moderation. The lining will be of Surah or satin, which may be in a single color, either darker or lighter than the serge, or may be striped, plaided, printed or chené in the two shades of the outside fabrics.



FIGURE No. 495 R.—LADY DOLLS' QUAKER COSTUME.—This illustrates Lady Dolls' Set No. 144 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 417.)



Front View. Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

DOLLS' SET No. 141.—COSTUME FOR A NUN.—CONSISTING OF A CAP, VEIL, COLLAR, HEAD-BAND AND HABIT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



## Illustrated Miscellany.

### HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 421 and 422.)

As the season advances the shapes grow more diverse and each particular style has its admirers. The styles shown are so numerous that the most eccentric taste should find what it desires.

Any oddity in the shape of a hat or toque is so well concealed by the trimming as to render it becoming. Fluted brims are shown in shapes of medium size, but these must only be assumed by youthful women, as their outlines are certainly trying.

Jets and *cabochons* are given prominence in hat garnitures, and the elaborate air which they impart is the least of their charms. Fancy feathers and fine laces are established favorites.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' POKE HAT AND LACE BARB.—The brim

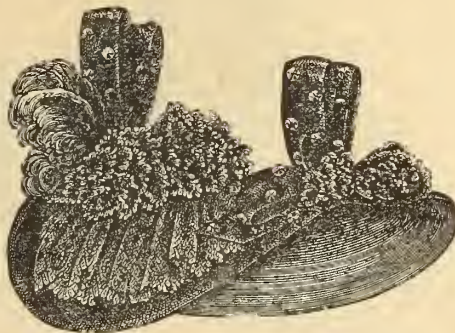


FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' POKE HAT.

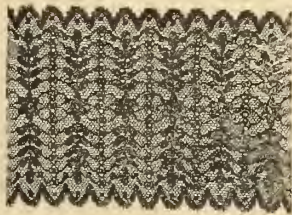


FIGURE NO. 2.—LACE BARB.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' PLAQUE HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.



FIGURE NO. 5.—MISSES' HAT.

of this stylish poke-shaped hat, which is made of velvet, is slightly indented in front, turned up at the back and smoothly covered with black velvet. Kursheedt's Standard lace barb (like that illus-

trated at figure No. 2) is arranged to fall in full frills over the brim all round, and a full pompon of the same lace is placed toward the back of the crown. Upright and flat loops of black velvet ribbon studded with *cabochons* are placed on the front of the brim. Similar loops and full black ostrich tips rise from the bend in the back and stand high above the other trimming. The colors in the hat may be made to harmonize with those in the costume with which it is worn, and the shape is especially becoming to youthful faces.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' PLAQUE HAT.—One of the familiar plaque shapes is here depicted. The hat is covered with black velvet and curves deeply toward the back. About the edge of the brim is arranged a deep frill of Kursheedt's Standard barb lace (shown at figure No. 2), which is fastened to place by a row of jet *cabochons*. Full loops of fancy gold braid and black velvet ribbon are adjusted to stand upright on the crown at the back, and fancy aigrette feathers tower above them and then droop forward. Although the shape is not really new, the arrangement of its trimming makes it appear so.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—This hat somewhat resembles the Alpine of a few seasons ago. The top of the high crown is encircled by a narrow jet gimp, and the brim is well



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' BONNET.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 421 and 422.)

rolled, and wide jet passementerie conceals the under side, forming a very pretty and bright framing for the face. A large bow of velvet and pointed wings of the same are placed at the right side, and tall aigrettes rise above them. A hat fashioned after this style intended for the drive will be of green velvet trimmed with a great bow of white satin ribbon, the brim being faced with passementerie showing green and black beads.



FIGURE No. 5.—MISSSES' HAT.—This stylish hat was designed to accompany a visiting gown of cloth. The entire shape is smoothly covered with black velvet. The brim is broad and flaring in front, rolled at the left side and bent in curves at the back, two milliner's folds of velvet being visible underneath the brim. Wide loops formed of black velvet and light silk ribbon are arranged to stand upright on the crown and lie forward on the brim. Full black ostrich tips are placed between the loops and fall over the crown. If preferred, the feathers may be arranged to stand high both back and front, and jet gimp may outline the brim instead of the folds.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' TOQUE.—This unique toque is trimmed so profusely as to conceal its

and end of light-green ribbon are placed in front to fall over the brim. Loops of light-green ribbon and brown velvet are visible at the back, and a bird with fanciful plumage is placed at the back. Velvet ties are fastened at the back and brought forward.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' FELT SAILOR-HAT.—This jaunty hat is of

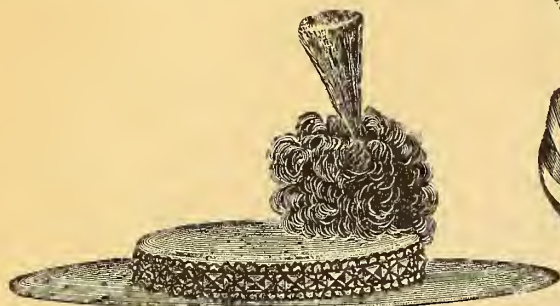


FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' FELT SAILOR-HAT.



FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' TURBAN.



FIGURE No. 10.—MISSSES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 8, 9 and 10, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 422 and 423.)

original outline. The brim is smoothly covered with brown velvet, and upon it are applied several rows of gold cord spaced evenly apart. On the edge of the brim underneath is visible a twist of striped ribbon arranged in a *pouf* directly in front so as to rest on the hair. The crown is of velvet massed in a series of soft puffs, and falling over it near the back is a bunch of light and dark feathers, out of which rises a fancy aigrette. A great bow of fancy striped silk is placed back of the plumage, and ribbon ties extend from beneath the brim and are to be brought forward and loosely knotted. A butterfly bow of striped silk stands upright on the brim in front. The combination is very effective, but other colors may be used in the same way, with equally good results.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' BONNET.—For theatre or reception wear this bonnet is particularly adapted. It is a French shape and the combination is also decidedly French. The brim is softly draped with brown velvet, and the crown is covered with a double puffing of light-green velvet. Kursheedt's Standard jet *cabochon* gimp is arranged on the edge of the puffing to come from the back and protrude in a point directly in front. A similar section of gimp is arranged to lie flatly on the back of the puff. A loop

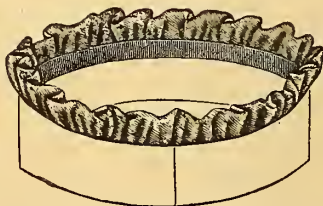


FIGURE No. 1.—NECK AND SLEEVE PUFF DECORATION.



FIGURE No. 2.—JET MEDICI COLLAR.



FIGURE No. 3.—JET TABLIER.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 423.)

mond-shaped jet *cabochons*, and full ruffles of ribbon completely cover the low, round crown. Three loops of light and dark brown striped ribbon are arranged at the back, two shorter loops rest below on the brim, and dark feathers and aigrettes are placed on one side, rising above the loops. This is a decidedly new arrangement of trimming. Fancy or plain ribbon may be used, but it should always be of good width.

the low-crowned sailor shape so popular just now. It is of light felt, and the crown is encircled by a band of Kursheedt's Standard *cabochon* gimp. A handsome feather pompon out of which rises a shaving-brush pompon is placed at the left side of the front. White, black, écar, blue, brown and gray are fashionable colors for these hats, which may match or contrast with the accompanying gown.

FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' TURBAN.—Light-tan felt is illustrated in this hat, which is a stylish round turban shape. The evenly rolled brim is outlined with dia-



FIGURE No. 10.—MISSSES' HAT.—This stylish shape is made of black velvet. The crown is round and low, and the brim, which is quite broad in front, where it is indented to form three flutes, is narrowed toward the sides and turned up abruptly at the back. The entire edge is outlined by a row of star-shaped jet cabochons, and the crown is encircled by a band of black ostrich feathers. A full bunch of feathers is placed on the brim directly in front, and a taller bunch rises high above the crown at the back. Although a monotone effect is chosen in the present instance, such combinations as heliotrope and green, gray and green, and black and dahlia are especially appropriate for dressy wear on dressy occasions.

ties in neck garnitures this month speak for themselves, and their desirability is a foregone conclusion.

FIGURE No. 1.—NECK AND SLEEVE PUFF-DECORATION.—For finishing the sleeves and neck of a cloth or silk gown nothing is more desirable than this puffing. It is made of a bias band of silk, which is doubled, shirred and then mounted on a band. It may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company in all colors ready for application, and the effect is not unlike that of a ruche.

FIGURE No. 2.—JET MEDICI COLLAR.—This dressy collar is made of cut-jet beads and is manufactured by the Kursheedt Company.

It may be worn with a plain bodice from which the collar has been omitted. The front view shows the ends of the collar tapering to points a little above the bust, where they meet, and disclosing the neck prettily.

The back view represents the collar standing in Medici fashion, and a pointed cape-section is joined to the collar to lie flatly on the basque.

FIGURE No. 3.—JET TABLIER.—Long and short cut-jet beads are introduced in this handsome ornament, which has a pointed girdle upper-part

## STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 422 and 423.)

Wide scope is given one in the application of all dainty garnitures. Silk puffings,

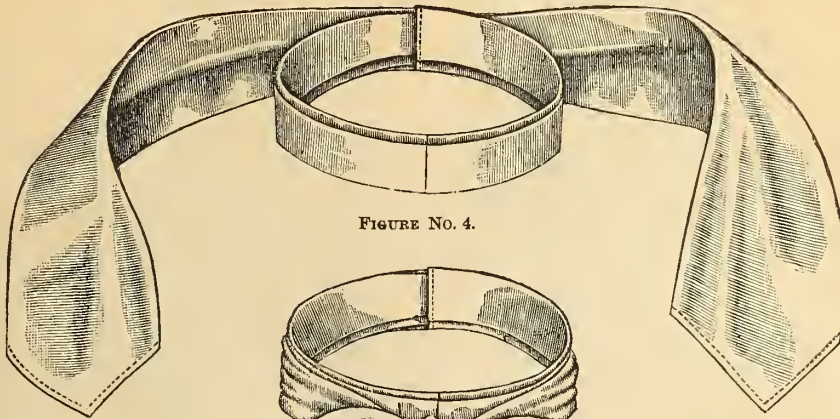


FIGURE No. 4.

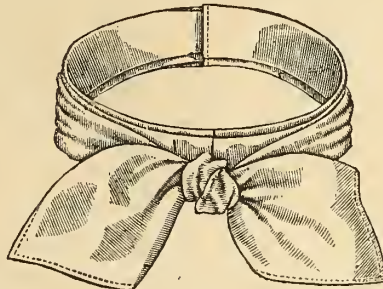


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—NECK DECORATION.

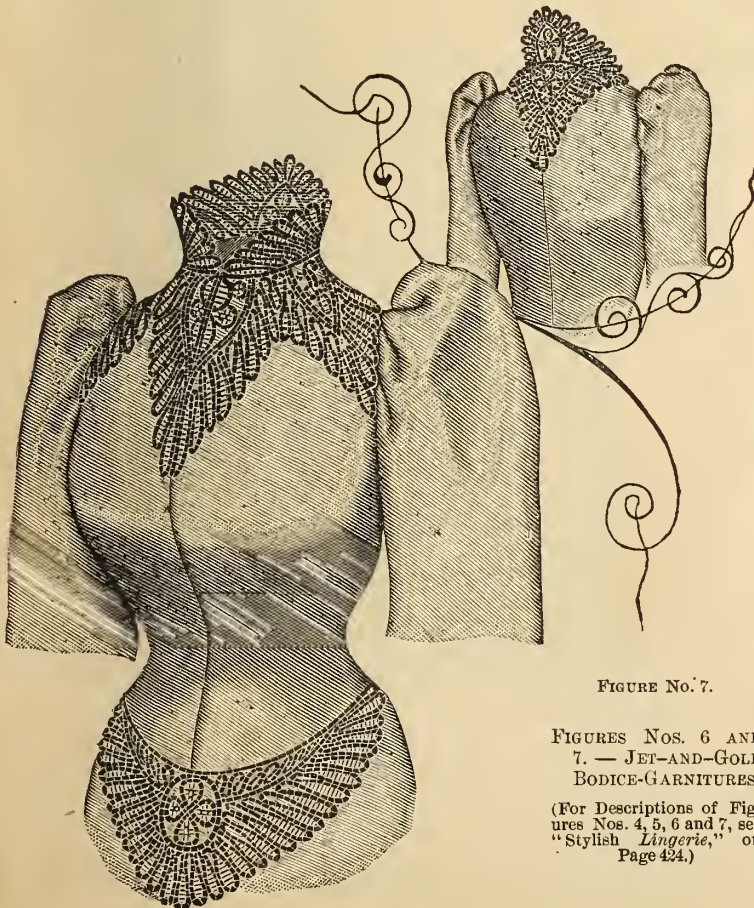


FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—JET-AND-GOLD BODICE-GARNITURES.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 424.)



FIGURE No. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' ANGEL-DRAPERY SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4186; 6 sizes; 9 to 14 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 424.)

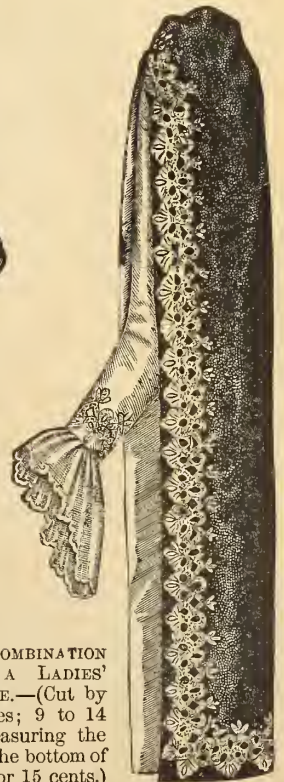


FIGURE No. 2.

which also have the effect of ruchings, are preferred for decorating cloth gowns when a dainty yet durable ornamentation is desired.

For the woman who delights in elaborate effects there are jet adjuncts, which are just as popular as when they at first appeared.

The stock ties to be worn with stiff linen collars seem to be especially revived to supplement tailor-made gowns. The special-

formed of ornaments of graduated sizes. From the girdle a deep fringe depends in the shape of a tablier. The girdle is attached to the waist or basque, and the fringe hangs below on the skirt, with



very rich effect. Any style of bodice that is pointed at the center of the front may be enriched by a garniture of this kind. It is of Kursheedt's Standard manufacture.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.

—NECK DECORATION.—Figure No. 5 shows the tie adjusted about the throat and tied in a knot and ends at the front. Two views of a tie are shown in these engravings. Figure No. 4 illustrates the manner in which the tie is arranged; the center of the tie is placed over the ends of the collar and the ends are crossed at the center of the back and brought forward and tied in front. The stock effect is here emphasized in the arrangement of the ties, which may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company in all fashionable colors.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—JET-AND-GOLD BODICE-

signs upon a black ground. These accessories in other combinations, such as steel and black, silver and black, etc., may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.



FIGURE No. 4.

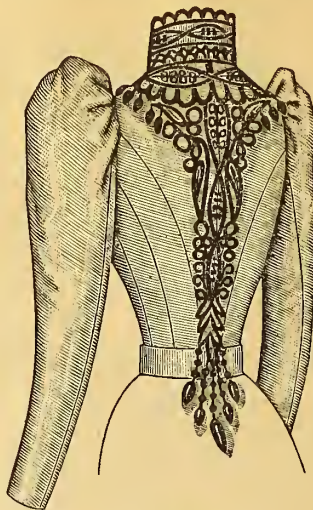


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' PLAIN WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3816; 14 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.)

## DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 423 to 426.)

Charming results are attained in some of the new modes by associating two or more fabrics in the construction, thereby emphasizing special features and imparting character to the fashions, and trimmings are abundantly used, even when decorative combinations are achieved.

In basques long effects over the hips continue to elicit favor, and when skirts are not provided by the pattern, apparent

GARNITURES.—These adjuncts, which may properly embellish a partly worn basque, unite jet and gold in their construction.

Figure No. 6 shows the girdle and the effect of the collar in front. The collar is of the modified Medici order, rising in a point at the center of the back and slanting to points in front; and to it is attached a cape section, which is formed of deep points, the longest extending to the bust at the center of the bodice, while two rest on the shoulders in epaulette fashion. The girdle assumes a rounding upper and a pointed lower outline and when adjusted on the lower edge of the corsage falls upon the skirt with stylish effect.

Figure No. 7 represents a back view of the collar. The cape section extends in a deep point to lie flatly on the back of the basque or bodice upon which it is adjusted, and the collar rises to a stylish height. The combination of black and gold has always been

length is imparted by a handsome fringe, a flounce of lace or other fashionable trimming.

House and tea gowns are rendered picturesque by fanciful, flowing sleeves, which admit of much adornment and a charming union of fabrics.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—



FIGURE No. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4185; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE No. 6.

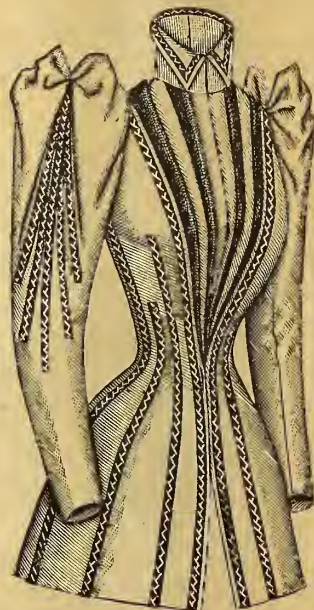


FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURE NOS. 6 AND 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4191; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 425.)

COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' ANGEL-DRAPERY SLEEVE.—The sleeve shown at figure No. 1 is fashioned from velvet and figured China silk and trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard chiffon ruffling and tinsel cord. The wrist of the coat sleeve is decorated with five rows of cord, and the drapery rises high and full on the shoulders and flares over the coat sleeve, presenting a round lower outline. Chiffon is cascaded along the free edges of the

admired, and will be especially rich upon a handsome dinner gown developed in brocade showing broché effects in large feathery de-

veloped in brocade showing broché effects in large feathery de-



drapery, with dainty effect. A combination may be achieved only in the sleeve when the remainder of the garment is made of one fabric. The pattern used in making is No. 4186, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

Figure No. 2 represents the sleeve with the drapery cut square at the bottom. Silk and velvet are united in the construction, and Kursheedt's Standard passementerie and chiffon ruffling provide the decorations. The sleeve is in coat-sleeve style and is trimmed at the wrist with a row of passementerie and a fall of chiffon which is deepest at the back of the hand. Over the sleeve falls the long drapery, which flares over the coat sleeve as described at figure No. 1. A silk lining is applied to the drapery, which is bordered with passementerie.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—Camel's-hair and velvet are united in this stylish costume, Kursheedt's Standard silk passementerie and Russian hare fur and cabochons providing the decorations. The skirt hangs smoothly at the sides and is laid in a deep tuck at each side of the center of the front, the portion between the tucks being faced with velvet and a petticoat effect produced. A deep band of fur borders the skirt, and above it are applied silk passementerie and jet cabochons.



FIGURE NO. 9.—  
JET PASSEMENT-  
TERIE.

FIGURE NO. 8.—COMBINATION AND  
DECORATION FOR A LADIES' LOUIS  
XV. BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No.  
4110; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust  
measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

point at the center of the front. Full fronts are arranged to flare over fitted fronts, which are faced with velvet and disclosed with vest effect between the full fronts. Passementerie and cabochons trim the fronts and tabs, a band of fur edging the tabs stylishly. A Medici collar of velvet is at the neck. The sleeves are puffy at the top and are trimmed at the wrist with fur, passementerie and cabochons. Handsome combinations may be achieved in this mode for specially dressy wear. The fur trimming is purchaseable in all widths. In measuring, the width of the peit is considered rather than that of the fur. The costume was cut by pattern No. 4185, which is illustrated elsewhere in this maga-

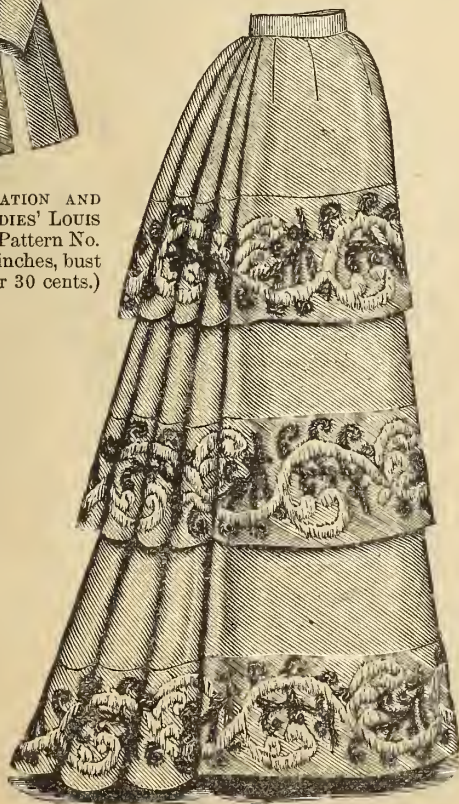


FIGURE NO. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES'  
SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4078; 9 sizes;  
20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d.  
or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 426 and 427.)

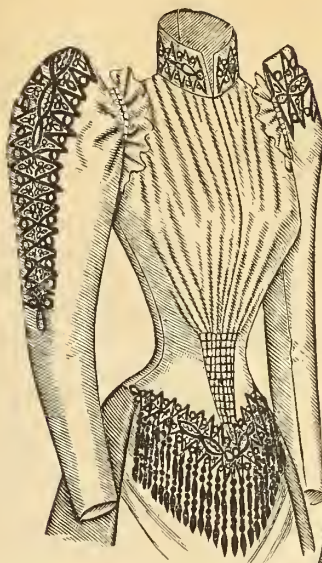


FIGURE NO. 10.—DECOR-  
ATION FOR A LADIES'  
BASQUE.—(Cut by Pat-  
tern No. 4166; 13 sizes;  
28 to 46 inches, bust  
measure; price 1s. 3d.  
or 30 cents.)

zine and costs 1s. 8d.  
or 40 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.  
—DECORATION FOR A  
LADIES' PLAIN WAIST.—

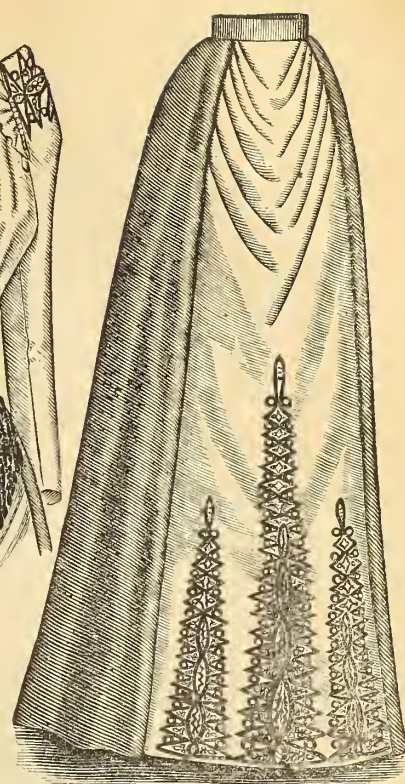


FIGURE NO. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECOR-  
ATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pat-  
tern No. 4165; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches  
waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

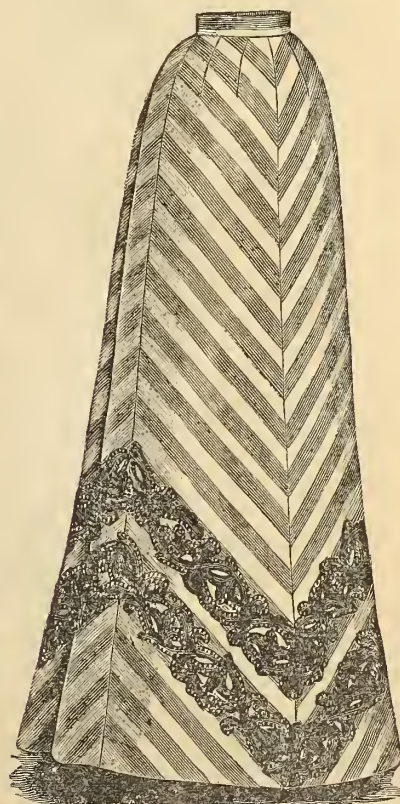


FIGURE NO. 13.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES'  
BIAS GORED BELL SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern  
No. 4131; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist  
measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

The dressy waist here pictured is made of wool goods and decorated with Kursheedt's Standard waist garniture. It is fitted closely in the customary manner and finished with a belt. A standing collar is at the neck, and the coat sleeves rise in a curve above the shoulders.

The front view, figure No. 4, shows the garniture extended at the left side to the belt and the right side meeting the left at the bust. The pattern used in cutting the waist is No. 3816, price 10d. or 20 cents.

At figure No. 5 is given a back view of the waist. The garniture is deepest at the top and tapers narrowly toward the belt, below which fall pendants. The collar is overlaid with the trimming.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—Quaker-drab cloth and black velvet are

combined in this costume, and Kursheedt's Standard narrow novelty braid forms the trimming.



At figure No. 6 is shown the bell skirt, which falls smoothly at the front and sides and in a fan at the back. Three rows of braid are applied to the bottom of the skirt all round.

The long basque is pictured at figure No. 7. The fronts flare from the waist-line to the shoulders over a pointed vest that is formed of

and receives further illustration at figure No. 9. The sleeves are full and puffed at the top and close fitting below the elbow, just above which two ornaments are placed to seemingly divide the frill from the smooth portion of the sleeve. At the neck is a modified Medici collar which slants to points in front. The

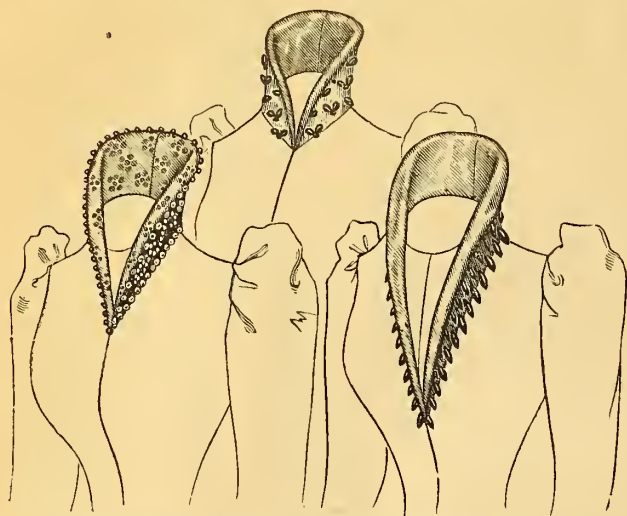


FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' MEDICI COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4018; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 15.—LADIES' HENRI II. COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4019; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

alternate folds of cloth and velvet. Braid is applied to the front edges of the fronts, on the darts, over the seams and between the darts and under-arm seams. The fancy sleeves are each caught up at the center near the shoulders by a group of plaits to produce a puff effect, and several graduated rows of braid flare from the puff to below the elbow. The collar stands high at the neck, rolls over the edge and is reversed in Piccadilly fashion in front, a row of braid following the loose edge. The vest may be of one material to contrast with the remainder of the basque. The pattern employed in making the costume is No. 4191, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' LOUIS XV. BASQUE.—Dress goods and figured silk are combined in this handsome basque, and Kursheedt's Standard jet passementerie forms the trimming. Revers are joined to the fronts, which open over a short, pointed vest of silk. The adjustment is close, and below the waist-line the basque is slashed in tabs. The passementerie is separated and used in five ornaments on each revers

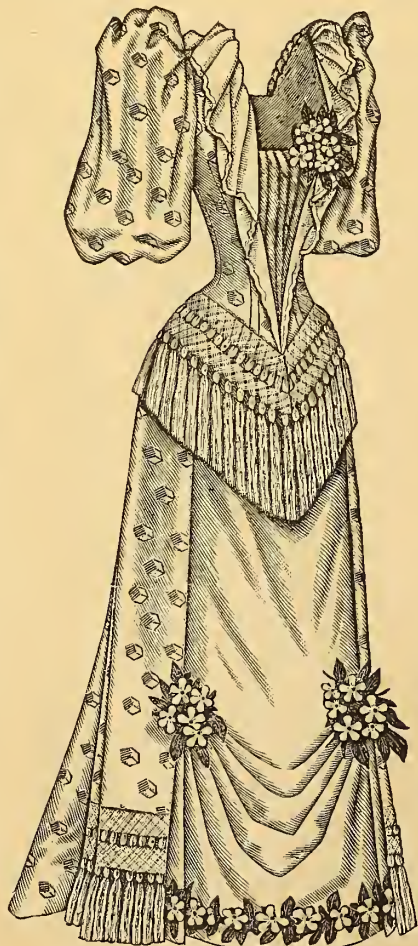


FIGURE NO. 16.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING DRESS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4151; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

pattern used in making the basque is No. 4110, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 9.—JET PASSEMENTERIE.—This trimming is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, and may be applied on silk or wool fabrics either in bands or separate ornaments. The effect of the trimming used in ornaments is portrayed at figure No. 8.

FIGURE NO. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Tan Bengaline is represented in this basque, and Kursheedt's Standard braid ornaments supply the trimming. The basque is designed to

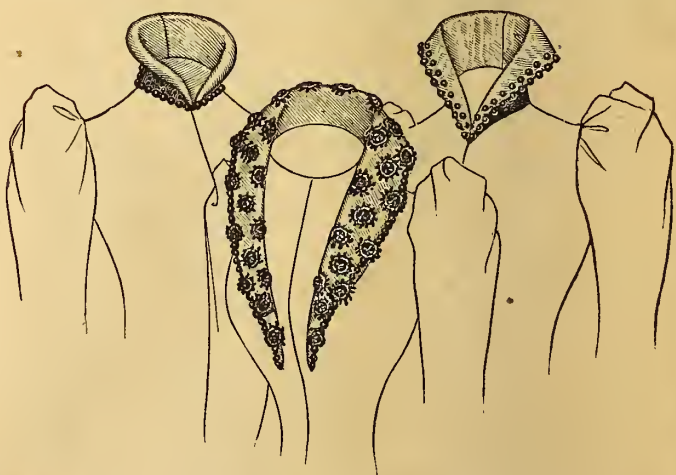


FIGURE NO. 17.—LADIES' BOLERO COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4017; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 427 and 428.)

accompany skirt No. 4165, shown at figure No. 11. Full fronts are arranged over closely fitted fronts, and a cluster of shirrings is disposed below the waist-line. A girdle of braid edged with fringe is applied at the lower edge. At the neck is a high standing collar, which has flaring ends and is overlaid with a braid ornament. The sleeves are each shirred several times at the top to form a frill, which rises daintily above the shoulder; and an ornament is applied on the upper side, with stylish effect. The basque was cut by pattern No. 4166, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Mode cloth and tan Bengaline are united in this skirt, and Kursheedt's Standard braid ornaments supply the trimming. Over the



foundation is hung a skirt having a bell back with stylish fan-plaits at the center, and a front draped by plaits made at the edges near



FIGURE NO. 1.—BUTTERFLY CHAIR-SCARF.

trimmed with a border of serge showing combed wool effects in harmonizing colors. The skirt is a bell that slightly dips at the back, and is overhung by three bias flounce-drapes, which fall smoothly at the front and sides and in full folds at the back, each drapery being bordered with the fancy trimming. Material may be sent to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, who will reproduce the design pictured in the present instance. The pattern used for making the skirt is No. 4078, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 13.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BIAS GORED BELL SKIRT.—Striped dress goods were used in the development of this stylish skirt, the stripes meeting in V's at the seams joining the gores, and the back being arranged in fan-plaits. Two rows of jet passementerie are applied on the bottom of the skirt to follow the outline of the stripes in the goods. A skirt of this kind may be worn with either a short or coat-skirted basque. The pattern used in the making is No. 4131, which is illustrated in the October Delineator and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' MEDICI COLLARS.—These stylish collars may be made to match or contrast with the waist which they are intended to accompany. The first collar in the group is made of figured silk and plain velvet, and braid passementerie furnishes the trimming. It stands high at the back and rolls at the sides, the long, tapering ends meeting almost at the bust. The middle collar is fashioned from silk and decorated with jet *cabocons*. It stands very high at the neck, rolls but slightly at the edge, and slants to points at the ends, which meet at the neck. The other collar rolls at the edge and has pointed ends which meet at the bust. It is made of dress goods and ornamented with jet pendants. The neck of the waist may be turned away between the flaring ends of these stylish collars, if desired. The pattern used in making is No. 4018, price 5d. or 10 cents. The trimming used in each instance was made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE NO. 15.—LADIES' HENRI II. COLLARS.—These picturesque collars have square corners, wherein they differ from the Medici collars. Dark silk was used in making the short collar and light silk is represented in the medium and large collars, jet *cabocons* being used for trimming in every instance. The first collar stands high at the back and has the square corners reversed, the ends meeting in points below the throat. The middle collar is rolled at the sides and has long, tapering ends which meet below the bust. The other collar has pointed ends that

FIGURE NO. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—This handsome skirt is made of serge and

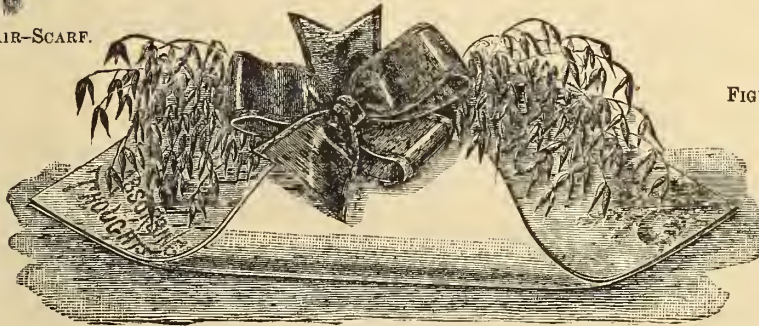


FIGURE NO. 2.—BLOTTING-PAPER PAD.



FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—ARTISTIC LAMP-SHADE, AND SHAPE OF SECTIONS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "The Work-Table," on Page 428.)

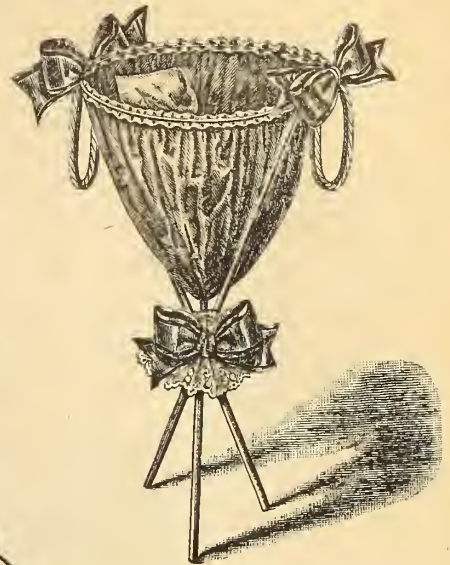


FIGURE NO. 3.—TRIPOD BASKET.

meet just below the neck of the bodice. The pattern used in making these collars is No. 4019, price 5d. or 10 cents. The jet embroidery used was made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE NO. 16.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING



FIGURE NO. 5.

DRESS.—Plain Surah and Surah showing satin cubes are associated with *chiffon* ruffling in this handsome dress, Kursheedt's Standard white silk fringe and flowers providing the decoration. The skirt is a stylish bell. The front is draped at the top to produce a wrinkled surface, and some distance above the bottom to give the effect of a festooned flounce, a bunch of flowers being adjusted over each group of plaits formed at the edge, and a band of flowers bordering the lower edge. The back is formed in a fan at the center, the plaits spreading in a short train; and at each front edge is arranged a box-plait that is double at its outer fold and falls with the effect of a panel. Fringe trims the lower edge of each box-plait. The basque presents a pointed lower outline and is edged with a deep fringe. A full square-necked center-front is inserted between fitted side-fronts that are extended to meet in seams on the shoulders. *Chiffon* ruffling is cascaded along the edges of the side-fronts, and a bunch of flowers is adjusted at the top of the center-front at the left side. The elbow sleeves are full and widen with bell effect at the bottom. The pattern used in making



this dress is No. 4151, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 17.—LADIES' BOLÉRO COLLARS.—This engraving represents three styles of Boléro collars, which are exceedingly dressy and generally becoming. The first collar is made of dress goods and trimmed with passementerie. It fits the neck closely and rolls at the edge, the ends meeting at the throat. The center collar is made of silk and trimmed with jet *cabochons* and beads. It rolls deeply and has long, tapering ends which extend below the bust. The third collar is also made of silk and is decorated with two rows of jet beads. It rolls high and its pointed ends meet a little below the neck of the bodice. The pattern used in cutting these collars is No. 4017, price 5d. or 10 cents. The passementerie used was made by the Kursheedt's Manufacturing Company.

## THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 427 to 429.)

What would be a pretty Christmas present, you ask; something not expensive but really handsome and useful? If you are a neat and careful needlewoman, or if you know how to use the brush with good effect, you may make some beautiful articles for Christmas gifts from some scraps you have carefully laid away or from some inexpensive materials.

Bolting cloth, ivory, celluloid, chamois, India and China silks, velvet, cloth, linen, duck, canvas, Brussels net, etc., are all appropriate for fancy work, and ribbons, laces, fancy braids, needle-work, painting, etc., are all used for decoration.

Embroidered *chif-*



FIGURE No. 6.—MAGAZINE COVER, CLOSED.



FIGURE No. 8.—SOFA-PILLOW.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7 and 8, see "The Work-Table," on Page 429.)

fon is newer than lace and is beautiful for decorating scarfs, mouchoir-cases, tidies, etc.

For special articles of beauty and utility desirable for Christmas

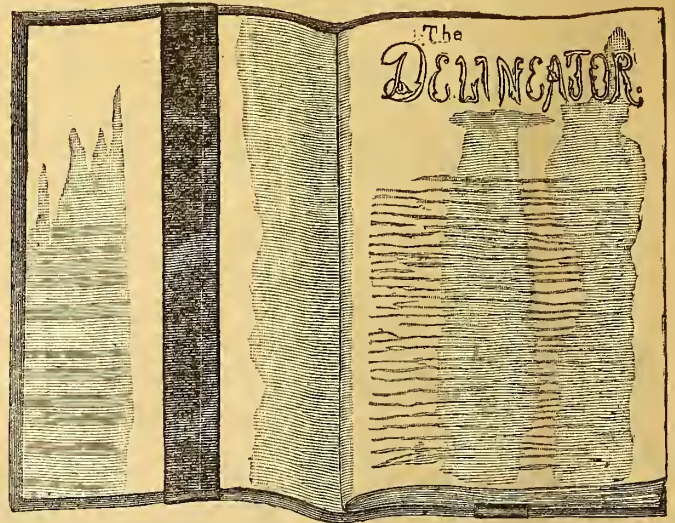


FIGURE No. 7.—MAGAZINE COVER, OPEN.

gifts some unusually good suggestions are afforded by the illustrations in this department.

FIGURE No. 1.—BUTTERFLY CHAIR-SCARF.—A section of figured India silk about twice as long as the chair-back is wide was used for this novel scarf. The ends are folded under and caught to the outside at the two rows of shirrings illustrated. These shirrings are drawn close enough to spread the scarf prettily at each side, producing an effect suggestive of a butterfly with outspread wings. The scarf is caught to the chair at the upper and lower corners. Plain or figured silk may be used for such a scarf, and sometimes a layer of cotton batting is added to produce a fluffy effect.

FIGURE No. 2.—BLOTTER-PAPER PAD.—Three oblong sections of blotting paper are used for this pretty pad. Two opposite corners are caught together under a prettily tied bow of olive-green ribbon, from beneath which bunches of oats extend with graceful effect nearly to the free corners. In one free corner a small design is done with gold paint, and in the opposite corner the words "Absorbing Thoughts" are added with gold paint.

FIGURE No. 3.—TRIPOD BASKET.—Three canes or sticks of any kind may be used for the stand of this pretty basket; they are tied together far enough from the bottom to form a stand and spread prettily above. A section of silk is joined at its ends, gathered up as closely as possible at the bottom and gathered at the top to form the basket. The top is joined to a ruching of ribbon shirred on a wire and secured to the top of the canes. A loop of cable cord is secured under a ribbon bow at two of the canes and has the effect of handles. The basket may serve for holding scraps, soiled handkerchiefs, knitting, etc., or it may be fitted up with a cushion, needle-book, etc., and used as a work-basket, as desired. A bow of ribbon is tacked to a mat of pretty lace and secured where the canes are tied together, with ornamental effect.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—ARTISTIC LAMP-SHADE, AND SHAPE OF SECTIONS.—This beautiful lamp-shade is made of primrose-yellow India silk. The sections are half squares, as shown at figure No. 5, and six are required. In the bias edge of each section are laid four side-plaits—two at each side of the center. The plaits turn toward and meet at the center, and the other edges of the sections are trimmed with a frill of dainty white silk lace. The sections are attached to a band of yellow ribbon, upon which is mounted a full, box-plaited ruching of similar ribbon, that joins under a prettily tied bow at one side. A spider web, which may be purchased ready for application for a small sum, is secured on one section, with unique effect. Any preferred shade of silk may be used.



FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—MAGAZINE COVER, OPEN AND CLOSED.—This pretty cover is made of gray linen, and the edges are bound with ribbon. The word "Magazine" and a graceful floral decoration are on the outside and may be done in Paris tints, water colors or embroidery, as preferred. A bow of ribbon is tacked to the lower corners; and a strip of ribbon is tacked to the top and bottom on the inside, midway between each end and the fold, to hold the magazine cover in position. Chamois, silk, linen, velvet, plush, canvas or any preferred material may be used for such a cover, which is protective and pretty and will prove a very ornamental addition to the library table.

FIGURE NO. 8.—SOFA-PILLOW.—Kursheedt's sofa-pillow square in a variety of colors forms the face cover of this pillow. The design is done on all colors and materials and is very effective. The pillow is the usual down or feather pillow and is covered on the back with velvet or silk to match the color of the square.

FIGURE NO. 9.—BLOTTING-PAPER PAD.—This pretty pad is made in book form, and three or more sheets of blotting paper may be used. The sheets are caught together



FIGURE NO. 9.—BLOTTING-PAPER PAD.  
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

under a bow of ribbon near one corner, and the outside sheet is elaborated by a word and flower decoration done in water colors.

## ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 429 and 430.)

Net scarfs for pictures, tables, etc., are dainty and effective and on them embroidered *chiffon* or lace ruffles are used, with charming effect. They are newer than silk scarfs and are generally elaborated with darn-work, though they may be made up plainly, if desired. Then, too, they possess the economical feature of laundering well, which is an item where a new supply of these decorative draperies would be considered an expensive luxury.

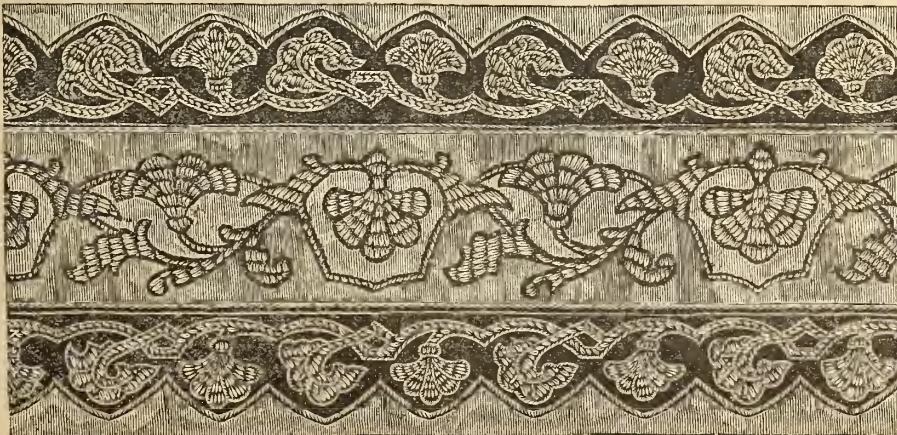


FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY BORDER FOR TABLE-COVERS, ETC.  
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

A unique decoration consists of wheels made of net and joined together to form long Vandykes. These wheels launder as nicely as the scarf and are very easily made; they were described in detail in the October DELINEATOR.

FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE-SCARF.—The



FIGURE NO. 2.—CORNER SCARF FOR PICTURE-FRAME.

pretty scarf here illustrated is made of darned net. One end is decorated with two points formed of net wheels and the other with a ruffle of embroidered *chiffon*. The method of working the wheels is fully described in the July DELINEATOR. Brussels net is the variety used, and the darning is done with linen floss. The scarf is knotted in a loop and two uneven ends and arranged at one corner of the table.

FIGURE NO. 2.—CORNER SCARF FOR PICTURE-FRAME.—A very artistically draped scarf of soft silk is here illustrated. One end is plain, and to the other end is joined a section of bolting cloth on which tinsel thread is couched in diamond outline, and detached flowers are painted in water colors. Each end is decorated with a row of deep silk fringe, and the scarf is knotted in a loop and two uneven ends and securely fastened to one corner of the picture-frame. The scarf may be of any preferred color, and India or China silk is preferred for it.

FIGURE NO. 3.—FANCY BORDER FOR TABLE COVERS, ETC.—This handsome design may be used for decorating table covers, portières, shades, etc. It is done in satin and outline stitches and may be in one or several colors, as preferred. Persian effects in colors are beautiful in this design.

FIGURE NO. 4.—EMBROIDERED OTTOMAN.—The top of this handsome ottoman is of pale-blue satin embroidered in satin stitch with pale-gold filo floss. Three narrow box-plaited ruffles of gold and blue satin decorate the edge in conjunction



with a row of gold cord. Other colors may be used with good effect, and any preferred design may be selected for the embroidery.

FIGURE NO. 5.—FAN PHOTOGRAPH-CASE.—For the front of this

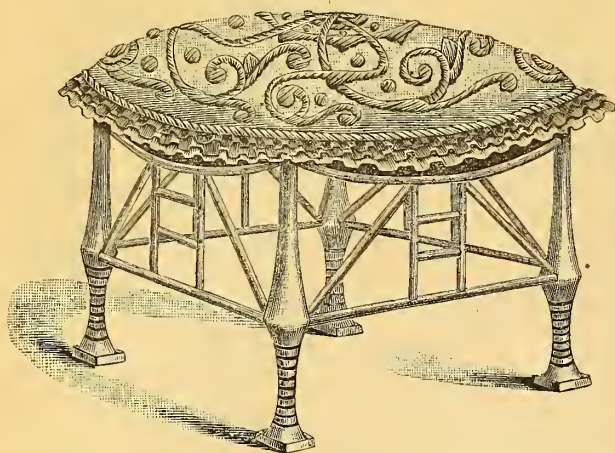


FIGURE NO. 4.—EMBROIDERED OTTOMAN.

pretty case a plain satin, silk or paper fan is used. The decoration is done with pen and ink, but, if preferred, water colors may be used. A section of cardboard is fastened to the back of the fan and smoothly covered with silk embroidered in a pretty design done in satin and Kensington stitches. This section is shaped so as to enlarge but not mar the fan shape and is tacked far enough below the top of the fan to hold the photographs, and also at intervals along the top. Ribbons are tacked to the back and tied together at the point of suspension. A fancy fan may be used, if preferred; or a satin fan in a plain color may be decorated with vines, done in water colors or oils. The ribbons may match the color of the fan or any of the tints in the design.

FIGURE NO. 6.—TABLE SCARF.—A very dainty scarf is here shown. The material is darned net, and one end is decorated with a frill of lace edging, while the other end is ornamented with two handsome points formed of net wheels. The method of making the wheels is fully described in the July DELINEATOR. Such scarfs may be draped in any manner desired, a very effective arrangement being pictured in the engraving.

## (CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 431 to 433.)

A circus all for ourselves! Just think of it! I know all my little children like to go to the circus to see the wonderful performances, to laugh at the funny antics of Harlequin and have a good time generally; but then it is not always practical to attend a real live circus, so we are going to have a paper circus, with all the funny people and wonderful performers, for ourselves.

At figure No. 1 is shown the entire circus, while at figures Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 you will see all the circus people and the horses at their wonderful performances, and the ringmaster in his

regulation attire explaining and directing as the show goes on.

Trace with tracing paper carefully over figures Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, then cut the tracings out to use for patterns. Cut out the figures very carefully from cardboard; then with pen and ink or a colored pencil make all the shadings and lines; and bend the standards at the dotted line so that the figures will stand upright. Arrange the figures on the table just as you see them at figure No. 1, and your circus will be complete.

If you like, you can make gay the attire of the performers by tinting their costumes with water-color paints. They can be made to look very comical by the way you combine the colors, and this is desirable in a circus show. By cutting two or more figures like each illustration you can have a very large circus, imitating your late friend Mr. Barnum in having the "Greatest Show on Earth."

## STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Page 434.)

In the neckwear for the season at hand the designs tend to wide spacings and small groupings. The latest in textures are mats,

satins, embroidered *crêpes*, *crêpelines*, grosgrains and round cord Ottomans in solid shade. In white goods self effects in pongees, armures and picoté are offered. Fine all-silk twills are also much favored, and they are excellent value for the money.

The leading colors are coquelicot (poppy-red), National-blue (French tri-color), Balmaceda (bluish-steel), myrtle-green, heliotrope, claret and Sultan.

All-over effects are displayed in goodly quantity, but they differ from those of last season in that instead of covering the entire surface of the cloth, they are



FIGURE NO. 5.—FAN PHOTOGRAPH-CASE.

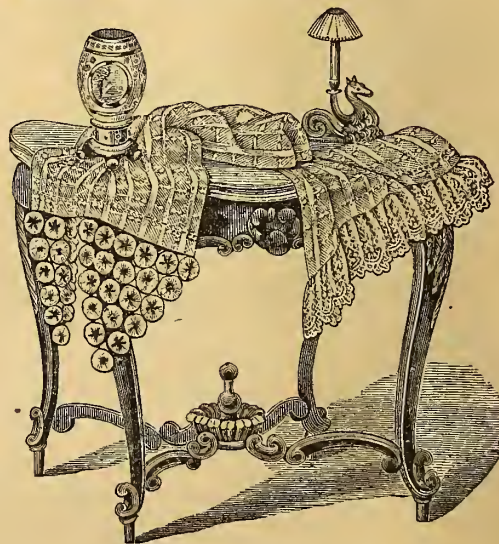


FIGURE NO. 6.—TABLE-SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 429 and 430.)

frequently broken up into stripes and fragments of design on plain tinted or colored grounds; witness, foliage is effectively dis-



played in inch and a-half bars or in squares alternated with others of plain ribbed or mat ground. A particularly handsome new cloth shows squares of alternate satin and mat, the latter being diagonally traversed by three narrow bars of a lighter color.

A fad now prevails for a pattern composed of small flowers with a leaf or two attached to the stem in natural colors.

In colorings blacks are used in widely spaced effects on mode, and reds, from Burgundy to scarlet, are shown in immense quantities. The red shades have already created a perfect riot of enthusiasm, but the really *bizarre* tone may be easily avoided, so genteel are the majority of the hues.

Silks and *brochés* are to be preferred among the lighter grounds for evening wear, and closely and beautifully toned relief effects are preëminent.

Cashmere effects are considered by the best trade to be the "swell" thing of the day.

*Crêpes* and *crêpelines* are made up in finer quality than ever before. Some of the

ular taste in the designs. *Crêpeline* was chosen for making the scarfs, and the new ground shades are Sultan and salmon, the figures being *broché* in black.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S IMPROVED YOKE BRACES.—For a round-shouldered person these braces are the most comfortable of any in the market. The yoke back has a buckle attachment which may be adjusted to suit the wearer, and the braces are so constructed that they will not readily slip out of position at every movement of the wearer.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S ASCOT SCARFS.—Two widths of Ascots are here pictured and each has its admirers. The best qualities of this shape are now made double, which will render them very popular, since they will give service equal to two scarfs.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—



FIGURE NO. 1.—CIRCUS.



FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—RINGMASTER AND CIRCUS PERFORMERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Children's Corner," on Page 430.)

former have red and slate grounds, with black *broché* figures which may be termed spray effects.

The leading manufacturers are making up an unusually large number of Windsor scarfs for Winter uses, and some of them are made up into bows which present perfectly novel effects.

The illustrations for the month include two fancy silk handkerchiefs, two Ascot

The favored materials for developing this shape just now are *crêpeline* and silk, and the designs are in all the latest tones. One of the handsomest specimens has a background showing a cashmere pattern figured with *broché* spots. The spots are in some instances in two tones of one color, preferably red; in others orange or gold is worked in with red in bars or lines.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—The center of each of these handkerchiefs is of figured pongee silk, and the hemstitched borders are prettily figured in contrasting color. All the new season's colors are displayed in these handkerchiefs.



FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 4.

and four four-in-hand scarfs, a puff scarf and a pair of improved yoke braces.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS.—The group of scarfs shown at this figure give one an idea of the trend of pop-



## HOME-MADE TOILET EXTRACTS.

THIRD PAPER.

Sachet-powders are very extensively used nowadays, being fully as popular as liquid perfumes. The sachet and *pot pourri* are seen in many of the most refined homes, and when judiciously used they cannot fail to be agreeable additions to the furnishings of a dainty apartment. Then there are the numerous ornamental boxes for gloves, handkerchiefs, photographs and cravats, which the tasteful and industrious woman fashions and decorates with her own hands and renders doubly attractive by sprinkling some delicately scented sachet-pow-

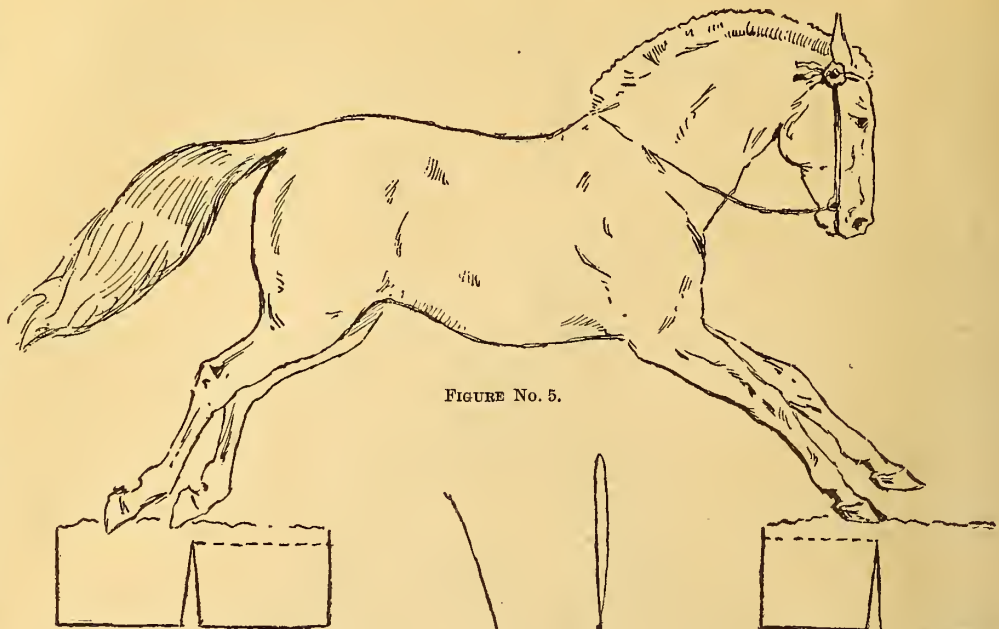


FIGURE No. 5.

perfumer or druggist, or in smaller quantities at a retail drug shop; and if they are purchased separately and properly mixed at home, the result will be a really superior powder. A little practice in manipulating the powders and essences will render the inexperienced worker quite expert, so that she will be able to vary a recipe whenever necessary or desirable. In the same way a little experience in the effects of different odors will allow the amateur perfumer to produce many novel combinations of scents, flowers and leaves for the rose jar.

The following recipes for sachet-powders

are favored by the best perfumers and will be found wholly reliable. In some of them the quantities mentioned are



FIGURE No. 6.

der between their richly embroidered or painted coverings and their pretty linings.

It is now a popular fad to secure in the fulness of every dress skirt a small, flat bag filled with one's favorite sachet-powder, so that the same faint, uncertain perfume shall always cling about the person and become, as it were, a part of one's individuality. This effect may be emphasized by arranging flat sachet-cases in the drawers of bureaus and dressers in which underclothing is kept. Of course, the perfume should always be of the same variety.



FIGURE No. 7.



FIGURE No. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 5, 6, 7 AND 8.—CIRCUS PERFORMERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Children's Corner," on Page 430.)

These perfumed powders, like essences, may be varied to suit the taste, but this requires considerable knowledge of the processes of manufacture. The needful ingredients may be procured in bulk of any wholesale

rather large, but these may, of course, be reduced without difficulty, provided the proper proportions be preserved.

VIOLET POWDER.—Procure two pounds



of powdered orris root and six pounds of wheat starch. Having reduced the starch to an impalpable powder, mix it thoroughly with the orris root, and then add a-fourth of an ounce of attar of lemon and a drachm each of attar of bergamot and attar of cloves.

**POUDRE D'IRIS.**—To three pounds of powdered orris-root and a pound of wheat starch allow two ounces each of powdered bergamot peel and acacia flowers and an-eighth of an ounce of powdered cloves. Reduce the starch to a powder, and thoroughly mix in all the ingredients.

**HELIOTROPE POWDER.**—Thoroughly mix two pounds of powdered orris root, a pound each of wheat starch and ground rose-leaves, half a pound of ground tonka beans, a-fourth of a pound of ground vanilla beans, a-fourth of an ounce of grain musk, and five drops of attar of almonds.

**SULTANA POWDER.**—Take of coriander, orris-root, rose-leaves and

of whole rose-petals, half a pound of coarsely crushed orris-root, two ounces each of broken cloves, cinnamon and allspice, and a pound of dry table-salt. Mix thoroughly, and keep in a closed jar for a week or two before using.

**ROSE SACHET.**—Mix thoroughly together a pound of rose petals, half a pound of ground sandal-wood and a-fourth of an ounce of attar of roses. Keep in a covered porcelain or glass jar for a week or two before using.

**VIOLET SACHET.**—For this procure a pound each of black currant leaves, cassia flower heads and rose petals, two pounds of powdered orris-root, a-fourth of a drachm of attar of almonds, a drachm of grain musk and half a pound of powdered gum benzoin. Mix well, sifting if necessary; and let the powder stand in a tight glass or porcelain jar for a week before using.

**Peau d'Espagne.**—This is merely highly perfumed leather and is



FIGURE NO. 9.—CIRCUS RIDER.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on Page 430.)

aromatic calamus one ounce each; lavender flowers, ten ounces; rhodium, a-fourth of a drachm; and musk, five grains. Mix all well together, and reduce to a coarse powder. This makes a very fine sachet to place among the clothing.

**IMPERIAL POWDERED VANILLA.**—Procure a pound each of powdered vanilla, rose-leaves, lump storax, benzoin, rhodium, *palisandre* and ebony wood, two ounces of powdered cloves and two drachms of powdered musk. Mix all together with three pounds of good wheat starch, and when made sufficiently fine, sift, and add a few drops each of extract of tuberose and extract of jasmine.

**Poudre à l'Oeillet Composée.**—Take of powdered rose-leaves and orris-root each three pounds; powdered bergamot peel, one pound; powdered cloves and cinnamon, each six ounces; powdered acacia and orange flowers, each eight ounces; starch, three pounds.

**Pot Pourri.**—For this allow a pound of dried lavender, the same

somewhat expensive if made in large quantities. It is said that Queen Elizabeth had a cloak made of it. Mix half an ounce each of attar of neroli, roses and santal, a-fourth of an ounce each of attar of lavender, verbena and bergamot, and two drachms each of oil of cloves and oil of cinnamon. Now dissolve four ounces of gum benzoin in half a pint of pure spirits, and add the mixed perfumes. The skin to be scented, which should be the best wash-leather, must be steeped in the mixture for two days, and then hung on a line and allowed to dry in the open air. Next prepare a paste by rubbing together in a mortar a drachm of civet, a drachm of grain musk, and enough gum tragacanth mucilage to produce a proper consistency; and if there is any of the first mixture left, add it. Now cut the skin into sections of the desired size, plaster one side of each section with the paste, and sew them together in pairs, with the paste inside; or simply lay them together in pairs, with the plastered





FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS.

sides together; place them between two pieces of paper and rest a weight upon them until the paste is dry. When dry, these little pieces of leather may be covered with linen, silk or satin, and may be used in numerous agreeable ways. The odor of such a sachet is exceedingly delicious and surprisingly lasting.

**SACHET.**—A pretty sachet for a bureau drawer may be made in the following manner: Cut from soft-finished cambric a foundation that will exactly cover the bottom of the drawer, and upon it arrange a layer of fine cotton batting. Sprinkle the batting liberally with any preferred sachet-powder, add another layer of batting, and then put on the cover, which may be of fancy dotted mull, China silk



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S ASCOT SCARFS.

The sachet may be left otherwise plain; but it is better to catch it through here and there with baby ribbon, which should be tied in tiny bow-knots on the upper side.

The writer recently made a very charming sachet of fine mull showing crosswise and lengthwise bars that divided the surface into inch-wide squares. In each of these squares a forget-me-not was worked with baby ribbon, the embroidery being done, of course, before the cover was sewed on; then the sachet was tacked together invisibly at regular intervals with fine thread. If preferred, a sachet of this kind may first be covered with China silk

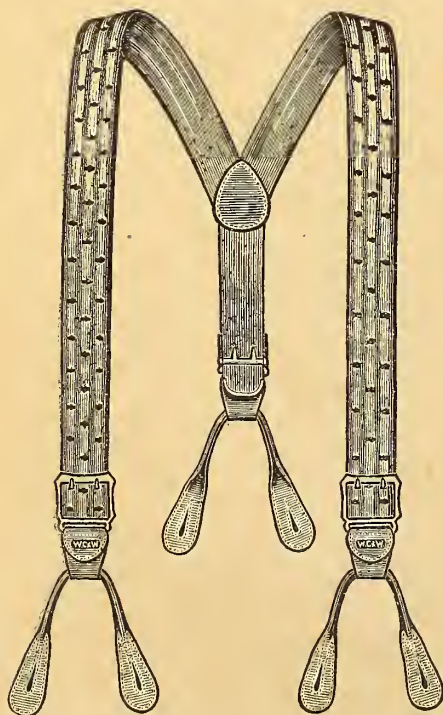


FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S IMPROVED YOKE BRACES.

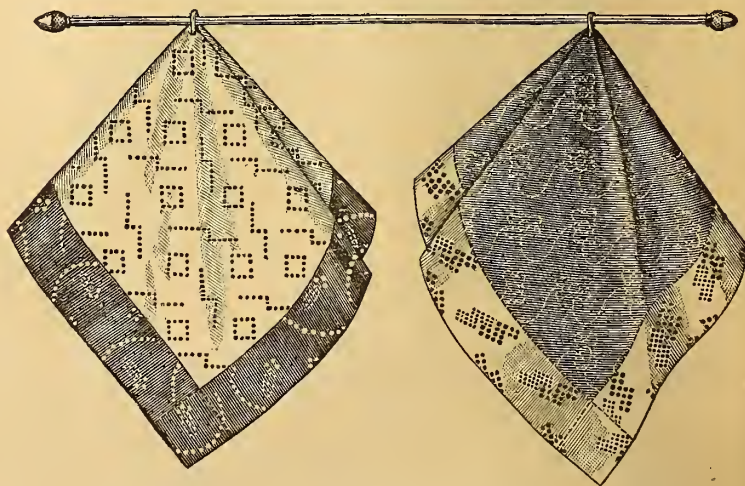


FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 431.)

or any of the soft, thin fabrics used in fancy work. Bind the edges carefully with narrow ribbon in a shade that will harmonize with

matching the flowers embroidered on the mull cover, and the latter may then be slipped over the silk.



## THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS DECORATION.—No. 11.

In the way of table linen the perfection of art seems to have been attained, and more attention is now paid to this subject than ever before.

China effects are particularly favored just now in the decoration of table linen, and they are decidedly unique and dainty. To have the table linen decorated to match the china is the latest fancy, and every fine specimen, from the gorgeous Chinese and Japanese ware to the beautiful Dresden ware, is copied. If purchased decorated the linen is expensive, but if the work is done at home, the cost will be very little more than the cost of plain fine linen.

This month we illustrate a scarf, center square and doily showing the Dresden effects. The designs are floral, worked in all colors; Indian-red, orange, dark-blue or China-blue, green, etc., being united to produce the desired effect.

The set is shown at figure No. 1 and the designs for decoration are given in the correct sizes at figure No. 2. The material is fine butcher's linen, and the designs are traced on tracing paper and then traced over on the scarf, square and doilies to take any arrangement desired. The sets may be purchased hemmed and all ready for the embroidery. The

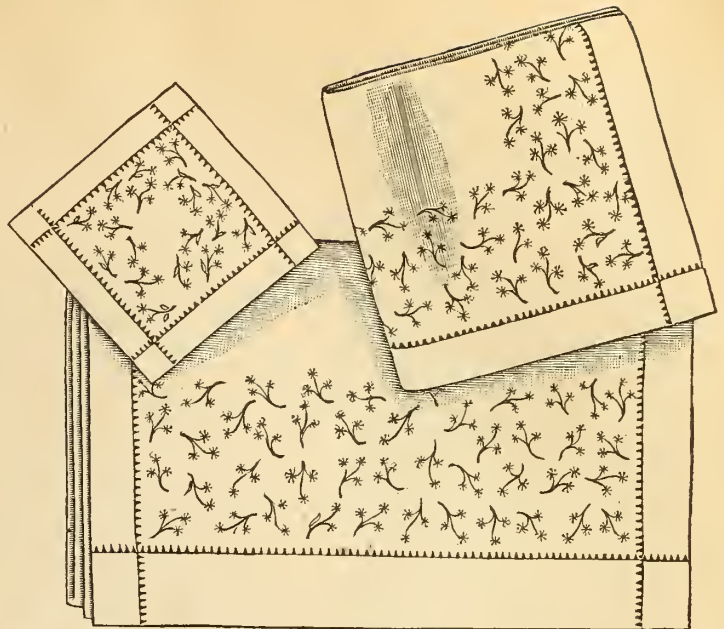


FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE-LINEN, EMBROIDERED IN DRESDEN CHINA EFFECTS.



FIGURE NO. 2.—DESIGNS FOR DRESDEN CHINA EMBROIDERY.

flowers are done in the daisy stitch, which is fully described in "Fancy Stitches, and Their Application" in this DELINEATOR. The stems and leaves are done in outline stitch, but, if preferred, the leaves may be done solid in the satin or Kensington stitch.

A beautiful doily called the water-lily doily is shown at figure No. 3. Two sides of the doily are fringed and button-holed and the other two sides are cut out as required by the design, which is

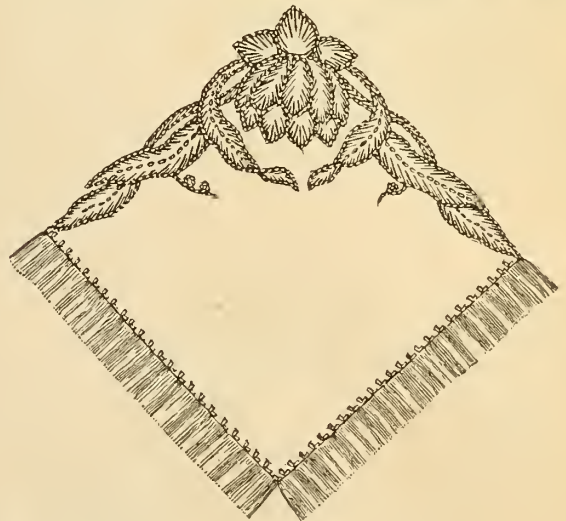


FIGURE NO. 3.—WATER-LILY DOILY.



FIGURE NO. 4.

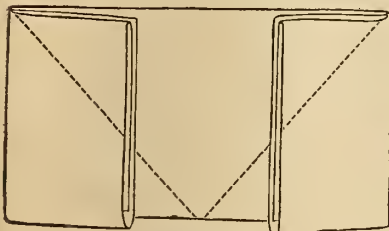


FIGURE NO. 5.

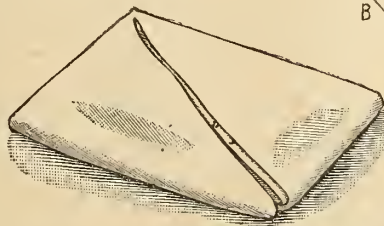


FIGURE NO. 7.

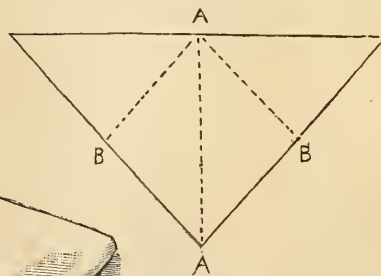


FIGURE NO. 6.

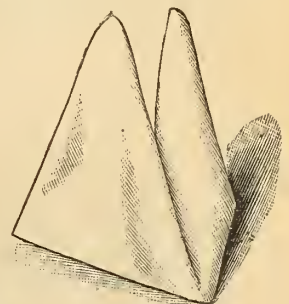


FIGURE NO. 8.

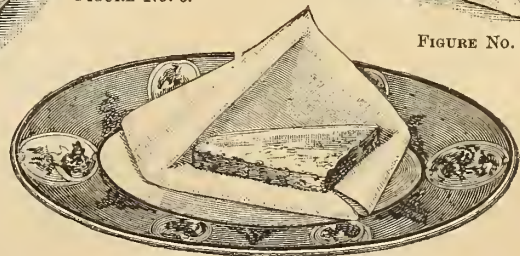


FIGURE NO. 9.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9.—FANCY FOLDING OF NAPKIN.

done in the effective long and and short stitch, fully described in a previous number of the DELINEATOR.

Two pretty arrangements of the napkin are shown at figures Nos. 8 and 9, and the method of folding is illustrated at figures Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Fold the napkin over at one side and then at the other to form three even folds; then fold each end at the dotted line shown at figure No. 4. Fold again at the dotted lines shown at figure No. 5. After the last folding the shape is like that shown at figure No. 6; now fold at the dotted lines between *a* and *b*, thus bringing the long edge of the triangle at each side of *a* even with the dotted line between *a* and *a* to form the square shown at figure No. 7. The folds may be opened and the bread placed in the napkin as

shown at figure No. 9 or the napkin may be doubled again and placed so that the two points will rise as shown at figure No. 8.



## FANCY STITCHES, AND THEIR APPLICATION.—No. 11.

One or two of the handsome stitches represented this month will, in conjunction with dainty painted designs, greatly enhance the artistic value of *mouchoir*, glove, necktie and other fancy cases for holiday gifts.

Other attractive and practical presents are suggested by the current illustrations; and particular attention is called to the novel mats, especially to that known as the corrugated mat. For the stitching on this mat various "odds and ends" of heavy silk cable cord or wool may be utilized, so that, as the foundation may be of burlap or canvas, the cost of the mat will be trivial.

FIGURE No. 1.—ORIENTAL Rug.—Burlap was chosen for the foundation of this rug, Indian-red, yellow-ochre and old-blue wool being used in working it. A conventional design is wrought at one end, each space revealed by the design is decorated with a net-work or lacing, and the border is uniquely brought out in a snowflake pattern. The fringe is of the burlap, fringed out. This rug is presented chiefly on account of the appropriateness of the pattern to the Indian filling-stitch shown at figure No. 7. If preferred, heavy linen thread, such as Bargarren, may be used, and this will impart an oriental air to the rug.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—DECORATED CALENDAR, AND DIAGRAM SHOWING POCKET ON THE BACK.—Most of us are continually looking for novelties, so here is a chance for those who are asking, "What shall I make next?" A piece of stiff cardboard 8x10 inches was selected in this instance; and out of the lower left corner is cut an oblong section a little smaller than the size of the calendar cards, which, by-the-by, may be purchased at any stationery shop. The cardboard is neatly covered

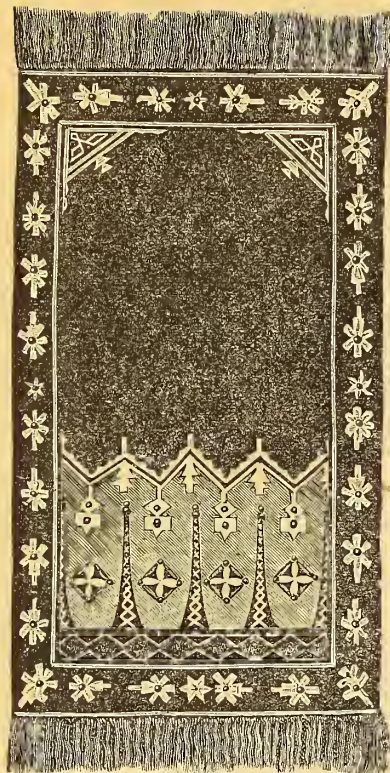


FIGURE No. 1.—ORIENTAL RUG.

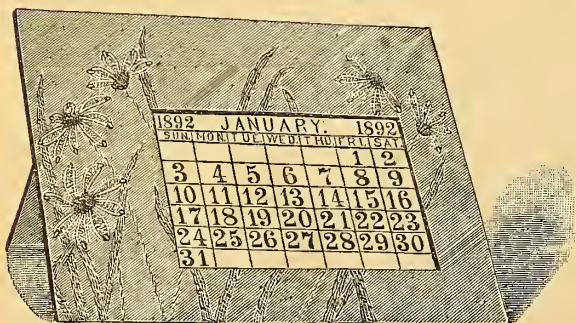


FIGURE No. 2.

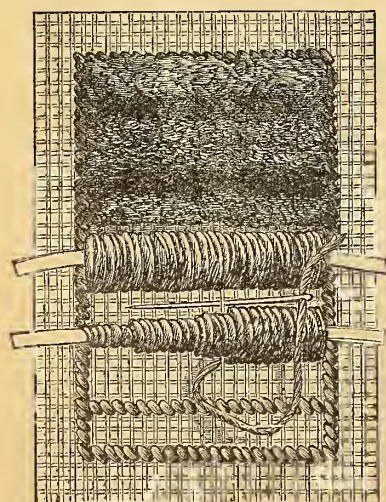


FIGURE No. 4.—CORRUGATED MAT.



FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—CALENDAR AND DIAGRAM SHOWING POCKET ON THE BACK.

FIGURE No. 3.

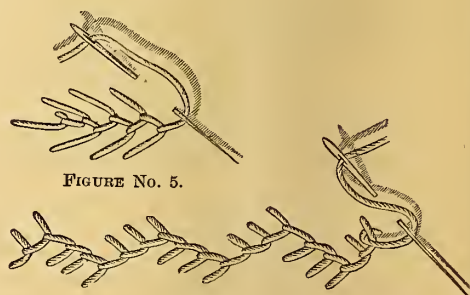


FIGURE No. 5.

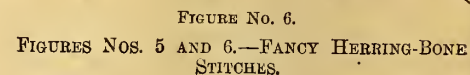


FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—FANCY HERRING-BONE STITCHES.

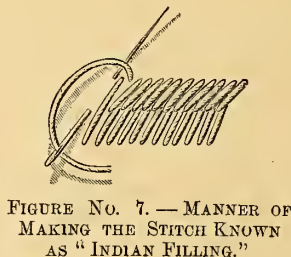


FIGURE No. 7.—MANNER OF MAKING THE STITCH KNOWN AS "INDIAN FILLING."

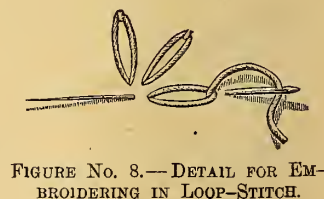


FIGURE No. 8.—DETAIL FOR EMBROIDERING IN LOOP-STITCH.



FIGURE No. 9.—METHOD OF MAKING THE KNOTTED OUTLINE-STITCH.

with butchers'-linen upon which a design of daisies and leaves has been embroidered. The petals of the daisies are worked in loop-stitch, which is described at figure No. 8; while the centers are filled in with French knots; and the leaves are worked solid in the short-and-long stitch the button-holing at their edges being omitted. Directions for making the last-named stitch will be found in the February DELINEATOR. The stems are neatly outlined, and shades of yellow, brown and green are used.

At figure No. 3 may be observed a diagram showing the back, which is made as follows: Glue two pieces of wood—holly preferred—to the back at each end of the opening formed by the cut-out section, and glue a piece to the bottom; to these sticks glue one-half of a piece of cardboard that is twice the length of the end stick, bending the remaining half as shown. Very artistic results may be had by painting the design; and ewe-leather or chamois may be used in lieu of the linen. A pretty and odd affair will result from the use of a black satin covering, with gilt cards upon which black numbers are printed for the calendar.

FIGURE No. 4.—CORRUGATED MAT.—A very serviceable mat of this description may be made of Angora wool in shades of dark-brown and Indian-red. If, however, a more elaborate effect be desired, eider-down wool may be chosen, alternate rows being made white-and-blue and white-and-gold. Dark-colored wool was used in this instance with canvas for the foundation. The half cross-stitch is made as an outline for the size the mat is to be, after which



the space is divided into even sections by cross-rows of stitches, that are also worked in the half cross-stitch. A strip of cardboard of a desirable width and a little longer than the mat is wide is placed on each of these cross-rows and worked over as follows: Bring the needle up in the square in the lower right-hand corner nearest the strip, and, crossing the strip, pass it down through the square directly opposite; and so on across the row. Now make three more rows like the first, taking in the second, third and fourth rows of squares, after which observe the illustration closely and see that it has been followed in every detail. If the worker is careful to use the needle as it is shown in the engraving, it will hasten the completion of the work. After filling in the canvas take a pair of sharp scissors, and, placing them so they will come directly on top and in the center of the strip of cardboard, cut through the stitches; the center portion of the mat is then finished. If a border of any description be not desired, the edges may be whipped over firmly and the superfluous canvas cut off, the mat being used as it is.

FIGURES No. 5 AND 6.—FANCY HERRING-BONE STITCHES.—A description of the method of making these stitches was given in the July *DELINEATOR*. At figures Nos. 5 and 6 two different arrangements of the same stitch are shown, and the directions may be easily followed. At figure No. 5, the stitches shown on each side of the center line are made with even regularity and have a tendency to form a wheat-head. This is due to bringing the needle nearer the preceding stitch, as shown by the illustration, thus making each center stitch shorter.

The arrangement shown at figure No. 6 is made on the same principle as that just described, only, instead of making one stitch to the right and one to the left, three are made to the right and three to the left, slanting them as illustrated.

FIGURE No. 7.—MANNER OF MAKING THE STITCH KNOWN AS INDIAN FILLING.—This stitch is seldom seen on goods in art stores; its name tells us that it is an ancient one and more likely to be found on mats and tapestries of by-gone centuries. It is desirable for filling in leaves and conventional figures where a large, unbroken space is to be covered. If done in the new India floss on goods having a cream-colored ground, it is difficult to decide whether it is really antique or not, except from the newness of the materials. Make the stitch as follows:

Bring the needle up, and pass it down about half an inch from this point, slanting the stitch as shown in the engraving. Next bring the needle up to the right alongside of and on a line with the first stitch, and crossing this stitch, put the needle through midway between the ends of the stitch, bringing it out as shown, to start the third stitch. A very desirable pattern by which to utilize this stitch may be observed by referring to figure No. 1.

FIGURE No. 8.—DETAIL FOR EMBROIDERING IN LOOP-STITCH.—To some people this stitch may be better known as the daisy-stitch, for the reason that it is always applied to the daisy designed in the "sun-burst" pattern. For filling in geometrical and conventional designs it is especially pretty; and it may be wrought in any suitable embroidering material. To make the stitch: Bring the needle up and pass it down in the same hole, leaving a loop on the surface of the goods; now bring the needle up at a desirable distance—this space will govern the length of the loop—, slip the loop over the needle as in button-holing, and pass the needle through just above the loop, at the same time bringing it out again as illustrated, to start the next loop. For a pretty specimen of this stitch refer to figure No. 2, where it may be seen in connection with other stitches that have been given heretofore.

The loop-stitch may be appropriately used on the scarf, and on the mats shown in "The Dining Room, and its Decoration," in this number. Of course, it is understood that Dresden colors are to be used in working this set, so here is an opportunity for using up "odds and ends."

FIGURE No. 9.—METHOD OF MAKING THE KNOTTED OUTLINE-STITCH.—This stitch is only suitable for working lines in embroidering where there is a great deal of straight-line work to be done, because the symmetry is broken by the thread between the knots following the direct course of them. To make the stitch: Bring the needle up, and pick up a stitch about a-quarter of an inch from it, drawing the thread nearly all the way through. Now pass the needle under this loop from left to right and through the loop just formed by the thread, drawing the thread out and tightening all the loose loops as illustrated. The rest of the stitches are made in like manner and will be found very simple, and at the same time effective. The stitch is a new one and is particularly well adapted to holding down appliqué ribbons and bands, doing away with the couching that has been so frequently used.

## NEW DRESS FABRICS.

For this late Autumnal month stuffs of Winter warmth and thick-ness are really more seasonable and serviceable than those designed expressly for the intermediate season. The keen and penetrating chill of a typical November day must be resisted by really protective garments, so the pretty costumes of light-weight serge or cheviot lately worn will be carefully laid away to await the advent of Spring.

The observant shopper is soon made aware that stripes largely predominate in camel's-hairs, cheviots and homespuns, and that they differ widely in the matter of size, being in some cases the slenderest of lines, while in others they are bars fully an-eighth of a yard in width. The very wide stripes are for the most part woven vertically in the goods; but there are also serpentine stripes which, when made up, wind about the wearer in a manner that is certainly more unique than becoming. All zig-zag stripes, whether in the form of chevrons, undulating lines or in irregular strokes resembling "streaked" lightning, are woven *en bayadère*, and when the design is in bright colors against neutral-tinted backgrounds the effect is quite startling. Plaids, however, have not been crowded out by the stripes, although the latter are decidedly in the lead. The new plaids show large and small blocks and both subdued and brilliant tintings; and the hues are invariably arranged in fancy combinations, the clan colors having long since gone out of fashion.

Camel's-hair is offered in as large a variety of weaves as ever and has few rivals for very dressy street or visiting wear. In the plain weaves the leading colors are tan, Quaker-drab, navy-blue, dahlia, seal and wood brown, dark-green, and a military gray that is wonderfully becoming to brunettes. Mixed effects in neutral tints are cleverly brought out in a variety of camel's-hair that is as soft as silk and as thick as cloth. This fabric may be used with propriety for travelling and general utility suits, which will include a costume and top garment and frequently a turban or toque of the material. Another thick camel's-hair with a satin-like lustre, produced in all the plain colors, is woven in invisible diagonal lines and is overspread with fine black silken hairs; and from it may be fashioned the

choicest walking dresses, which will present a desirably seasonable appearance, especially when trimmed with fur.

Among the fancy camel's-hairs there are many novel and artistic varieties. One specimen deserving of particular mention has a Quaker-drab ground woven in the almost indefinable twill peculiar to the fabric and illuminated with short double stripes in black and a mélange of brilliant colors. These goods were lately associated with plain material matching the ground color in a stylish street toilette. The front of the skirt is cut from the plain fabric and is draped in countless folds and wrinkles over the foundation. The back is in bell style and is made of the figured goods. The front edges of the back overlap the draped front, the sides hang smoothly, and the back falls in plaited fulness to the edge of a slight train. The basque is perfectly fitted and is lengthened by plaited coat-skirts that are joined at each side to the extended portions of the center-back. The front edges of the fronts are arranged in jabot-folds and flare over a draped vest of the plain goods, which were also used for the stylish rolling collar. The sleeves arch full and high over the shoulders and fit closely at the wrists, and each is completed with a pointed cuff of plain goods. Gray glacé gloves, and a gray felt hat trimmed with fancy wings complete an exceedingly handsome toilette.

A lingering fondness for light tints is betrayed in the coloring of a number of seasonable fabrics. Among these is a camel's-hair in the lightest shade of pearl-gray, figured with chevrons in self, which will make up admirably in conjunction with black Astrakhan, the latter being used either in the construction or in the decoration. Upon a tan camel's-hair are woven wavy black stripes, a blue-gray ground is figured with brown pin-stripes, and a Jacquard camel's-hair in navy-blue displays undulating gold lines. Illuminated camel's-hairs have neutral backgrounds overspread with fibres in which there is a play of bright colors that justify the name and suggest the proper color of a second fabric, should a combination be desired.

Astrakhan-striped black plaids are exceedingly attractive and make stylish gowns for tall, slender women. The grounds are in



dark-red, navy-blue, wood-brown, dark-green and Quaker-drab, and over these are woven inch-wide lengthwise and crosswise black stripes and wide bars of black Astrakhan. Some odd color-combinations are seen in block-plaid homespuns. Black and china-blue are united in one design, yellow and black in another, green and black in a third, and blue and black in a fourth. In every instance the color is in its most glaring shade, but is, of course, materially softened by the large allowance of black which is invariably introduced in these goods. It is scarcely necessary to state that plain styles are best suited to these rather showy fabrics.

Foulé is just now a very popular material. It may be known by its peculiar surface, which is very smooth, strongly resembling that of cloth, although it has an almost imperceptible twill. The new varieties of foulé are offered in all the leading colors and are striped or bordered with Astrakhan. An exceptionally stylish costume, meriting the title of *fin de siècle*, is developed in maroon foulé bordered with alternate stripes of brown camel's-hair and black Astrakhan. The skirt is laid in a deep tuck at each side of the center of the front, and the tucks are overlaid with the border, which also provides trimming for the bottom of the skirt. Between the tucks the plain material is prettily revealed with the effect of a petticoat; and the back falls in fan-plaits that spread toward the edge in the approved manner. The basque is short and pointed in the front, and at the sides and back it rests upon the skirt in battlements, in which the border is effectively displayed. Over fitted fronts are arranged full surplice-fronts, between which the fitted fronts are faced with the border to simulate a vest. The lower outline of the short portion of the front is defined by a section of the border applied in girdle fashion. At the neck is a Medici collar of the border that rolls stylishly at its upper edge. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are decorated with cuff facings cut from the border, which is sufficiently decorative in every instance to render added garniture unnecessary.

One of the most stylish novelties is Sibeline cloth, a fleecy-surfaced texture, woven plainly, and also in invisible chevrons. This material is perfectly adapted to the undraped bell or habit skirts and coat-basques just now so decidedly in vogue; and a costume fashioned from it requires little if any trimming. Such a gown would be so protective that it could be worn in mild Winter weather without a wrap, although a chamois jacket is advised as a precaution. Every fashionable hue is produced in this handsome cloth, but navy-blue and Quaker-drab are particularly admired. Quaker-drab, by-the-by, is a brownish shade of gray that will only prove becoming to a woman having a pink-and-white complexion in which the pink deepens to carnation, for this peculiar tone will pale an ordinary shade of pink and reflect a sallow tinge on the clearest olive. The new navy-blue is as brilliant as so dark a color can be, and is alike becoming to blondes and brunettes.

A fine lustrous surface, called the satin finish, is observed on the new faced cloths, which are displayed in dark shades for street wear and, incongruous as it may appear, are offered for evening gowns in light tints, such as cream, pink, Nile-green, *ciel*, etc. The fashion of using so heavy a fabric as cloth for evening toilettes comes to us from Paris, and it will be favored more for its novelty than for its really good taste. In the street shades of brown, gray, blue, dahlia and green, cloth is preferably made up by severe modes, and such

costumes are deemed correct for afternoon reception, luncheon, calling and church wear. Pearl-gray that is almost white, and tan of so creamy a hue that it certainly seems to have been called tan only by courtesy, are presented in cloth and are chosen for toilettes intended exclusively for carriage wear.

A new variety of crépon, in which the crinkles are in the form of chevrons, is over-shot with tiny white bouclés resembling snow-flakes, the favored ground shades being stone-gray, fawn and silver-gray. The same colors are seen in corded crépon, the grounds being sprinkled with similar white knots; and these two fabrics receive about an equal share of attention. The chevroned variety in a delicate shade of fawn was chosen by a charming brunette for the development of her "best" calling costume, and the beauty of the fabric is emphasized by the absence of trimming, as well as by the simple yet stylish mode by which the gown was fashioned. Over a four-gored foundation-skirt is disposed a second skirt that shows spreading fan-plaits at the back and a clinging effect at the front and sides. The basque is closely adjusted and flares below the center seam. The fronts are short and are cut in points below the waist-line in front of the first darts, the arrangement producing a vest effect, which is strengthened by a piping of the material cleverly inserted in each of the first darts and extending above the dart to the shoulder. The collar stands very high and close about the neck; and the sleeves rise in pronounced curves above the shoulders and fit closely below the elbow. A cloth cape the color of the crépon or a dark cloth jacket may be worn with such a costume.

A light-colored plaid glacé silk has been introduced expressly for the lining or foundations of bell or other fashionable skirts. The second skirt hangs with better effect over a skirt of this silk than over one of sateen or Silesia; and the new material will prove particularly acceptable to the feminine heart on account of its delicate rustle when worn in this way.

Faille, grosgrain and *peau de soie* are abiding favorites with elderly matrons and, when made up with brocaded satin, are handsome for dinner and other ceremonious gowns. Of course, the accustomed neck and sleeve dressing of rare lace is seldom omitted with such a dress—indeed, the almost proverbial air of stately elegance could scarcely be attained without it.

As Bengaline grows in popularity new varieties are produced. The perfect flexibility of the texture is due to the wool filling used in its weaving, which causes the material to fall more softly than silk, while detracting nothing from its lustre. Two of the new Bengalines, one showing a double and the other a triple cord, are the most desirable materials for bridal gowns. Cotelé has wide, rather flat cords spaced with very fine cords, Sicilienne shows very fine cords spaced with still finer ones, and veloutine is composed entirely of round, heavy cords. Crystal resembles veloutine in every respect, save that the latter, like all the other varieties of Bengaline mentioned, is reversible, while the former may only be used on one side. Reception and carriage toilettes and even elegant street costumes are made entirely of Bengaline. In street colors the choice is confined to the several shades of brown and gray, but the evening tints are legion, so that the demi-blonde who can happily wear any color will be perplexed to choose from among the wonderful shades of pink, réséda, blue and old-rose spread before her admiring gaze.

## FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Jet and silk garnitures are receiving about equal attention, for while the jets are richer than their more sedate rivals, they are really no more effective when in use. In former seasons silk gowns were elaborated with jet trimmings, but silk passementerie has lately been advanced to a higher rank and is now applied upon silken fabrics, with very fine effect.

Exceedingly wide silk cord and braid garnitures in floral and conventional patterns, plentifully sprinkled with Milan or crocheted balls or buttons, are much admired and are not infrequently applied in panel or border fashion on skirts of silk, as well as on those of cloth, camel's-hair and other woollens of a similar nature. Narrow bands to match are provided for ornamenting the accompanying waists, but the wide trimmings are frequently preferred even for this purpose, bodices, girdles, yokes and fanciful cuffs being readily fashioned from them. These broad bands are fully fifteen inches wide and can only be tastefully applied to costumes developed by simple modes. Thus, a gown consisting of a straight, clinging skirt and a plain coat-basque affords much better opportunities for the application of garniture of this kind than one in which

the basque is fluffily disposed and the skirt more or less draped.

Moss trimming in evening shades is fashionably used in conjunction with handsome colored bead passementeries. Pearl and opal beads obtain extensively in these passementeries, and among them are woven a little gold or silver bullion and a few jet nail-heads, most charming color combinations being thus effected.

Narrow trimmings are also generally admired. They are, of course, less expensive than the wide garnitures and may be used more plentifully and, consequently, with greater freedom. An entirely new idea, that is, however, rapidly gaining favor with fashionable women, is the use of a fine silk moss trimming in conjunction with passementerie, which may be of silk, jet or bullion, the last-named variety being chosen only for carriage and dressy indoor wear. The moss trimming is produced in all tints to match the dress goods, and in either black or colors it associates harmoniously with black passementerie.

Passementeries made of soutache or mohair braid and silk cord are very fashionable and are particularly effective on tweeds, chevrons and other goods of that class; and they are so durable that, if



carefully worn, they will outlast several gowns. They are shown in floral and conventional patterns. Narrow passementeries of all kinds, when not in the form of straight bands or galloons, must be applied right and left, for one edge is invariably more ornamental than the other.

Outline gimps are gradually increasing in width, the narrowest being now fully an inch wide. A very pretty gimp is composed of silk cord in two shades and is woven in basket fashion from a tape edge, which is sewed beneath the edge of the garment so that it seems to form part of the material. The effect of this trimming in mode and brown is prettily brought out in a street toilette of brown camel's-hair striped with undulating mode lines. The skirt is in bell style, with the regulation fan back. At the bottom of the front and sides are cut moderately deep battlements, which are edged with the trimming; and smaller battlements formed at the lower edge of the long coat-basque are outlined in the same way. Revers trimmed with gimp are added to the fronts, framing attractively a short, pointed vest inserted between the fronts. The Medici collar stands high at the back and slants to points in front, and a row of gimp is applied at its edge to rise about the neck in ruche fashion. The sleeves are full and gracefully puffed above the elbow and smooth-fitting below, and the wrists are encircled with gimp. The hat designed to accompany this stylish costume is a brown felt trimmed with mode fancy feathers, brown-and-mode ribbon, and a row of gimp like that on the gown arranged at the edge of the brim. Brown glacé gloves with mode stitching are worn, and a seal or otter cape may complete the outfit.

Milan outline trimming is both unique and artistic. It is offered in all fashionable colors, and just a suspicion of tinsel is introduced in its manufacture. An undraped skirt of gray Bedford cord may be trimmed with at least four rows of gray-and-silver Milan outlining applied in festoons or deep scollops. On the accompanying waist a single row of the trimming may be applied at the top, round the lower edge and at each wrist.

A handsome lace passementerie is shown in guipure patterns, the foliage and floral designs peculiar to guipure lace being defined by fine silk cord. This trimming is very light in weight and exceedingly choice.

And now we come to the jets, which are displayed in varieties that are literally "too numerous to mention." To simply state that jet trimmings are fashionable would convey a very inadequate idea of their present vogue. Last season's jet decorations were composed wholly of beads and *cabochons*, and the latter are introduced in many of the new designs, though less abundantly and in smaller and more finely cut varieties. In some of the garnitures, however, the nail-heads are entirely omitted, only very fine beads being used to form the designs. A new and very odd straight jet trimming is formed of several rows of fine beads between three rows of jet spangles, which are set so closely together in the rows as to overlap each other. Several rows of this garniture, which is about two inches wide, will handsomely decorate a skirt of Quaker-drab serge, being arranged either to encircle the skirt at the bottom or to outline battlements or leaf tabs. One or many rows may define a yoke or corselet on the waist and round or pointed cuffs on the stylish sleeves.

Leaf and floral patterns are most popular in both wide and narrow jet passementeries. Stars, crescents and rings are also presented and may be applied separately or in bands, as preferred. One of the very daintiest of the season's trimmings is a galloon composed entirely of extremely fine, glittering nail-heads arranged on grenadine. It may be used in various ways on both silk and woollen costumes, and will invariably attract attention as a refined and dressy garniture. A dinner gown of fawn-colored Bengaline is enriched by a well considered arrangement of this galloon in broad and narrow widths. Over a bell-shaped foundation-skirt is adjusted a bell skirt that is draped to suggest paniers and has a fan back lengthened to form a train. Three moderately wide ruffles of the material edged with narrow galloon are adjusted about the bottom of the skirt, and above the ruffles is applied a row of wide galloon. The waist is short and pointed, and a row of wide trimming follows its lower outline. Full surplice fronts and backs are mounted on fitted linings, which are cut away to form V's between the surplices; and three rows of narrow galloon are arranged within the folds of each surplice portion from the shoulder to the lower edge, the rows meeting in points at the center of the front and back.

The full sleeves extend only to the elbow and are arranged in stylish folds and wrinkles on shaped linings, and a row of wide galloon trims each sleeve at the lower edge. A jet La Tosca or girdle with deep fringe at the sides, and a jet Medici collar having a jet ornament at the center of the back may adorn a black faille costume developed in this way; and such a costume may be suitably assumed by a matron on ceremonious occasions.

Among the novelties in jet are the suspender garniture and a fancy waist garniture, either of which will sufficiently ornament a costume without the addition of other trimming. The suspender garniture consists of a square bodice-girdle edged with short fringe, and suspenders that start from the girdle at each side and extend over the shoulders to the waist-line, a deep fringe falling almost to the lower edge of the skirt from the front ends of the suspenders. The waist garniture has a Marie Antoinette collar, and fancy revers that reach below the waist-line and are finished with short ball fringe. This waist decoration is also shown in combinations of heliotrope-and-gold bullion and steel beads, and in gray, green, golden-brown and other colored bullions in conjunction with gold and steel beads, for handsome dinner and reception gowns.

A trimming that is admired more for its novelty than for its actual grace or beauty unites flowers of jet with rosettes or loops of black baby ribbon. The same garniture is made up for evening gowns in opal and white or colored pearl beads, with ribbon rosettes the color of the pearls, and it is far daintier in colors than in black, being especially appropriate for tissues and *crêpes*.

A rich garniture for an opera cloak consists of a high Medici collar, with long front ends that reach nearly to the lower edge of the skirt. It is made of colored bullion, pearl beads and moss balls, which are displayed to particular advantage in the long, full tassels that fall from the center of the collar at the back. A similar garniture is formed of cornucopias of colored and gold bullion, pink pearls and jet, and from each cornucopia falls a tassel of black chenille, each strand of which is tipped with a gold bullion Milan ball and a jet nail-head. Opera cloaks and carriage wraps of velvet, plush or handsome cloth may be elaborated with these exquisite garnitures.

Ostrich-feather trimming may be obtained in odd and beautiful varieties. One style presents a row of tiny, curling Prince of Wales' tips attached to a narrow feather band, in another double tips are fastened to a band, and in a third trios of tips fall over the band which supports them. A handsome feather fringe is composed of short, curling Prince's tips arranged to conceal the silk tape to which they are attached. Costumes of silk and wool goods intended for very dressy wear are trimmed with these dainty feather garnitures. A band trimming of peacock feathers has two silk pipings adjusted at the center, which give it the effect of a double row of trimming. Bands of marabou feathers interspersed with pheasant or peacock plumes are fluffy and beautiful and are used on both wraps and costumes. A rich band trimming about nine inches deep, made of *cog* feathers in their natural bronze-green hue, was successfully applied on a street toilette of beige cloth. The bell skirt has a fan back cut to round length and is bordered at the front and sides with the feather garniture. The jacket is close-fitting and has coat-laps cut below the center seam. The fronts are each widened by a gore and are lapped in double-breasted fashion, and above the bust they are reversed by a deep rolling collar that is covered with feather trimming. The fronts and sides are lengthened by deep coat-skirts, which form coat-plaits with the back and flare in front; and a wide pocket-lap covered with feather trimming fans over each hip. The high-shouldered coat-sleeves are each trimmed at the wrist with a feather band. A beige cloth turban trimmed with *cog* feathers, and beige Suède gloves are strictly in accord with the development of the costume and complete a very harmonious toilette.

The newest feather boas are thick enough to touch the wearer's ears when adjusted about the neck and long enough to reach to the foot of the skirt, and they are made up in some rather curious combinations. Thus, a very handsome boa is made of natural green *cog* feathers picked out with pheasant feathers, also in their natural hues; another is of black *cog* feathers brightened by flecks of emerald-green plumage of the same kind; and still another in black is illuminated with gold-colored feather tips that stand out clearly from the sombre ground, and will be found wonderfully becoming to a woman with pink cheeks and bright eyes.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We have just published a valuable pamphlet under the title of "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." This work is by a well-known authority on such matters and contains instruction for the inexperienced regarding the proper clothing and nourishment of expectant mothers and of infants, and how to treat small children in health and sickness, with full information regarding layettes and their making. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

THE ART OF SMOCKING.—We direct the attention of our readers to the pamphlet published by us entitled "The Art of Smocking or Honey-Combing." The English and American methods of making this stylish decoration are clearly illustrated and explained in the above publication, which has lately been enlarged and improved, being now a handsome pamphlet of sixteen pages devoted exclusively to the subject indicated in its title. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.



## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

The brims of large hats are so wide in front as to throw a shadow over the face, while toward the back they are either narrowed or fancifully bent and are invariably turned up against the crowns, which in some instances are so low as to suggest a plaque, in others are conical, and in others again are oval. The medium shapes are round, and have peaked crowns and either fluted or straight brims, the crowns resembling those of Chinese plaque hats.

Soft, puffy crowns of velvet are sometimes adjusted upon low-crowned hats having flaring brims, the coverings of the brims contrasting strikingly with the velvet crowns. A charming example of this class is a rather large hat in which black and old-rose are admirably associated. The velvet crown is softly puffed and droops at the edges over a wide brim of old-rose velvet, which is twisted and arranged over the wire frame in basket fashion, a narrow band of jet being sewed at the edge for a finish. A scantily gathered ruffle of fine, black lace falls softly over the brim, which is caught up to the crown at the back under a rosette-bow of lace, that in turn supports two black Prince of Wales' feathers. Black velvet strings fall at the back below the brim; when not permitted to hang loosely, they are brought forward and crossed under the chin, and the ends are crossed over the coiffure at the back and secured to the hair with lace-pins.

Another handsome hat in which the distinguishing feature is a soft crown displays a most artistic combination of black, yellow and heliotrope. It has a wide brim and soft crown of black velvet, and the base of the crown is encircled by a band of yellow cloth embroidered with shaded heliotrope bullion in a conventional design. Black lace is plaited over the front of the brim, which meets the crown at the back under a black velvet bow; and upon the bow are placed two Prince's plumes showing heliotrope at their centers and yellow at their edges. Black velvet tie-strings are added. Either of the hats just described is sufficiently dressy for a drawing-room reception or for carriage wear.

Very bright colors are worn on the promenade, but jet is plentifully used to tone them down. Although plumage is just now held in the highest esteem for decorating hats and bonnets, flowers are occasionally noted, but always in company with feather trimmings. A broad-brimmed shape in brown felt has its brim draped with a fall of cream-white lace, while directly in front, nestling among the folds of the lace, are two brown velvet roses. Stiff brown and yellow wings are placed against the crown in front, and a high pompon of lace stands between a yellow and a brown wing at the back. With this hat is worn a white lace veil that is adjusted loosely about the face and caught up closely at the back. Another hat in the trimming of which flowers are prominently introduced is a stylishly shaped brown beaver. The brim is fantastically bent in front and is turned up at the back under a huge bow of *réséda* satin ribbon. A bunch of American beauty roses falls gracefully over the crown, and a cluster of deep-purple violets rests on the brim. All the colors that appear in the trimming of this hat harmonize perfectly with the tint of the shape.

Still another *chapeau* that is artistically decorated by the application of floral garniture is a large form in heliotrope felt. The crown is encircled with a rose-quilling of heliotrope satin ribbon, and against it at the back rest several shaded heliotrope quills and a high bow of the heliotrope ribbon. Over the crown is adjusted a bunch of shaded heliotrope velvet roses, and the broad brim is faced with heliotrope Jersey cloth and bound with heliotrope silk galloon, which is charmingly displayed by a slight bend in front.

Light golden-brown and black are successfully united in an exceedingly stylish plaque hat. Black lace smoothly covers the frame, and upon it are applied rows of spiked jets that radiate from the circular top. A bow of golden-brown velvet is adjusted in front, a similar bow sustains a bunch of black Prince of Wales' tips at the back, and strings of brown velvet fall behind. This hat may fittingly accompany a theatre gown of brown Bengaline adorned with jet *passanterie*. A charming all-black hat that may be worn as appropriately with a colored as with a black costume has a wide black velvet brim and an open crown of jet. A ruching of satin ribbon encircles the crown at its base, and a cluster of Prince's tips and aigrettes is disposed at the back, where wide satin tie-strings are secured to fall below the trimming in the received manner.

"Cabbage rosettes" is the title bestowed on tiny tufts or rosettes made of numerous short loops of ribbon clustered closely together, and designed for the decoration of large hats. An exceptionally dressy hat upon which these rosettes are pleasingly used is a black felt consisting of a low, round crown and a brim that is rounding in front and narrower toward the back, where it is turned up in the usual way. White lace is laid in folds on the front of the brim and

arranged in a fan at the back. At the left side are bunched three cabbage rosettes of satin ribbon that contrast strikingly but harmoniously with one another, one being Nile-green, the second pale-pink and the third *ciel*-blue; and the rosettes form a foundation for a trio of black Prince of Wales' tips which nod gracefully in different directions.

Hunter's-green, pale-blue and a soft shade of brown form the decidedly attractive combination displayed in the trimming of a smart hat in fawn-and-brown speckled felt. A wide band of hunter's-green velvet is applied inside the brim, a band of brown *coq* feathers is arranged on the outside, and a tuft of the feathers is adjusted at the center of the brim in front. A large bow of blue satin ribbon rests partly on the crown and partly on the brim, and in the hollow formed by tacking up the brim at the back is set a fancy feather dyed brown, blue and green, supported by a triplet of tiny rosettes displaying the same hues.

Although all the colors hitherto used are still in vogue, the numerous shades of blue and brown are accorded by far the larger share of popular favor, so that neither blondes nor brunettes should experience any difficulty in choosing colors exactly suited to their style. A rather small and very jaunty hat designed to supplement a toilette of hunter's-green and black striped camel's-hair, is covered with hunter's-green velvet, which is puffed over the crown and drawn smoothly over the brim. About the crown is arranged a band of black ostrich-feather garniture, and a quilling of black satin ribbon is set at the edge of the brim. At the left side are secured a black satin bow and a small bunch of black tips, black satin strings are fastened at the back, and through them are thrust two fancy pins with Brazilian beetles for heads.

A novel shape in brown felt presents the characteristics of a Chinese plaque, the round brim rising to a peak at the center. The trimming, which consists of a quilling of *réséda* satin ribbon arranged at the edge, and a bow of similar ribbon at the left side upholding a bunch of brown Prince of Wales' tips, is very simple but remarkably effective, and the combination of colors renders the hat suitable for wear with either a brown or a *réséda* gown.

A somewhat modified Tam O'Shanter (a shape, by-the-by, that is very popular just now) shows a crown of fawn-colored felt set upon a narrow brim of olive-green velvet. A twist of olive velvet is draped about the crown, while two rosettes of fawn grosgrain ribbon and several shaded fawn quills are grouped jauntily at the left side. The softness of fawn color is charmingly enhanced by association with black, a fact that is clearly illustrated in a very stylish little shape in fawn felt trimmed with black. The hat has a low, round crown and a fluted, beaver-edged brim. A garland of tiny black ostrich tips is arranged around the crown, over which all the feathers curl, with exquisite effect. On the crown are placed a rosette of black lace, and a high pompon of lace that stands upright at the back, where the brim is bent up; and velvet strings are secured underneath the brim, lending a most desirable air of completeness when the hat is adjusted on the head.

A shaded ribbon in which is reproduced the beautiful play of colors peculiar to peacock feathers supplies the only trimming of a hat that is as charming in effect as it is simple in construction. The hat is smoothly covered with dark-brown velvet, which takes on a golden tinge in the sunlight. At the back the medium-wide brim is rolled to meet the low, round crown, that is partly concealed by a great bow of ribbon, the loops of which project almost to the edge of the brim in front. The bow is so artistically made that its most harmonious tints are brought into closest proximity to the velvet. Shaded ribbons of this kind are shown in velvet as well as in satin, and some of them display the iridescence of the rainbow, the prismatic hues being brought out and commingled with perfect accuracy.

Soft crowns are seen in toques and turbans as well as in large hats, and the effect is no less charming. A rich, all-black toque has a soft velvet crown and a narrow brim of puffed velvet, and between the crown and brim is adjusted a *bandeau* of jet spikes. At the back rise two stiff black wings and a jet ornament, and black velvet strings are added.

One of the most stylish turbans lately noted rests flatly on the head, but is trimmed high either at the back or side, to suit the wearer. White cloth elaborately embroidered with gold and silver bullion and steel spangles was used to cover a turban of this variety. A twist of black velvet is laid on the brim, and the crown is raised at the left side to serve as a support for several loops of black velvet ribbon, and two stiff black quills that are cut in notches at the top and dotted at the notched edges with tiny mock topazes. Such a hat could only be appropriately assumed for evening or carriage



wear. An equally stylish turban, suitable for the promenade, has a fluted crown of hunters'-green beaver set on a brim of golden-brown velvet. Over the crown from the back droops a cluster of brown ostrich tips that are sustained by a bow of brown velvet ribbon, from which start the tie-strings.

Since toques and turbans are so much admired the bonnet has rather fallen into disfavor, although some stylish specimens are displayed for those matrons who remain faithful to this dignified style of head-dressing. Prominent among these dainty confections is a simple but very charming bonnet of réseda-green felt with a brim bent up at the back after the fashion peculiar to hats. A fancy green feather, and satin bows matching the felt are adjusted in front, similar trimming is applied at the back, and strings are added.

Another bonnet is covered with golden-brown velvet. A high bow of hunter's-green velvet and a brown wing trim the back, and a shorter bow of green velvet is placed in front, while brown velvet strings fall in the regulation way. Still another example has a soft

black velvet crown, and a lace brim covered with two bands of jet. At the back are adjusted a number of black tips, a black lace pompon, a jet ornament and velvet strings.

A veil accompanies every hat, large or small. In addition to the lace veilings there are numerous varieties of chenille-dotted, jetted, jewelled and plain illusion and Brussels net. Many of the new veilings show diamond-shaped figures outlined with jet, one, two or three jet or chenille dots being placed in the center of each diamond. Jet stars are seen on another variety, and still another shows small wafer spots of velvet surrounded by tiny composition dots. Jet nail-heads are displayed on Brussels-net veilings, jet and gold dots are applied on fine tulle or Malines veils, and dots of three graduated sizes are placed on both the Brussels and illusion varieties. New veils for evening wear are made of illusion in pink, blue, drab, cream and other evening tints, and are sparsely dotted with tiny Rhine-stones that flash and sparkle charmingly under the light of gas or electric lamps.

## HOUSEKEEPING, GOOD AND BAD.—SECOND SERIES.

### SECOND PAPER.—EMERGENCY DINNERS.

The provident housekeeper leaves nothing to chance that pertains to the feeding of her family and guests. She strives by definite plans to prepare herself for any emergency that can arise in the shape of unexpected company or of a sudden interruption of the regular daily supply of edibles; and if she is ordinarily intelligent, these plans seldom fail. She maintains in her store-closet a constant and abundant supply of canned fruits and vegetables, tinned meats and fish and dainty preserves, pickles, jams and relishes; for in addition to the saving which may be effected in the family living by these palatable and wholesome foods, many of which are prepared by her own hands, there is the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever happens to the regular supplies of butcher, baker and grocer, or however many guests "drop in" unexpectedly to dinner or supper, she has the means directly at hand for preparing an inviting and plentiful meal at short notice. The two menus presented in this chapter are each arranged for four persons, and they are both admirably adapted for the preparation of "emergency dinners."

#### FIRST.

*Tomato Bisque.*  
*Salmon Puffs, with Cream Sauce.*  
*Minced Chicken, with Mushrooms.*  
*Baked Potatoes. String Beans.*  
*Farcie Cakes.*  
*Love Pudding and Foaming Sauce.*  
*Wafers and Cheese.*  
*Nuts and Fruits.*  
*Coffee.*

#### SECOND.

*Potato Soup.*  
*Oysters in Crackers.*  
*Slivered Corned Beef.*  
*Canton Rice.*  
*Mashed Potatoes and Peas.*  
*Salad and Cheese.*  
*Canned Peaches, Pears or Pineapples.*  
*Cakes or Wafers.*  
*Nuts and Fruits.*  
*Coffee.*

It is taken for granted, of course, that potatoes, bread, butter and eggs are kept constantly on hand in reasonable quantities; but if there is a temporary scarcity of bread at an inopportune time, biscuits and rolls may always be quickly baked and served hot, and Boston or other crackers are to be found in the store-room of every well regulated household. It is also presumed that the range or stove is in proper condition to perform its functions with certainty. The draughts should be kept free from ashes and soot, and all clinker should be removed at a certain time every day, before the day's cooking begins, especially if the fire is not freshly built each morning. Proper care in this direction not only assures satisfactory boiling and baking, but also effects a large saving in coal. The sensible but inexperienced cook should have a note-book within easy reach, and in it she should keep a record of menus suitable for various seasons and occasions, the method of conduct-

ing certain intricate processes of cooking, the degree of heat required to prepare unusual dishes, and other items of general interest in the culinary department.

**TOMATO BISQUE.**—Stew a pint of tomatoes for half an hour, and add to them half a tea-spoonful of soda. Stir until the froth disappears, and strain. Set the tomatoes upon the range once more, and add half a tea-cupful of fine cracker-crumbs, a level tea-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of white pepper or paprika and a table-spoonful of butter; lastly stir in a pint of boiling milk. If liked, a tea-spoonful of onion juice may be added. This formula produces a delicious and nourishing soup and should be followed exactly. Hot toasted crackers are agreeable with a tomato bisque.

**SALMON PUFFS.**—Remove the skin and bones from a pound of canned Oregon salmon, chop the meat fine, and add a table-spoonful of melted butter, a salt-spoonful of salt, the same of white pepper or paprika, half a cupful of fine soft bread-crumbs, a table-spoonful of lemon juice or fine vinegar, and three well beaten eggs. Mix thoroughly, and pack the mass in six or eight cups, filling each cup even full. Set the cups at once in a pan containing hot water that does not reach their tops by nearly an inch, and bake for half an hour. If the oven is very hot, lay a sheet of thick paper over the cups. Turn out as many puffs as are needed upon a hot platter, thrust into the center of each a sprig of parsley or celery or a clove, and pour about them the sauce given below. The puffs that are not used for dinner may be eaten at luncheon or supper with a celery, cress or lettuce salad dressed with mayonnaise or with oil and vinegar.

**CREAM SAUCE.**—Pour slowly over the well beaten yolks of two eggs a tea-spoonful of hot, sweet cream or milk, set the bowl in boiling water, and stir the mixture until it thickens, taking care, however, that it does not boil. Add a salt-spoonful of salt, half as much white pepper, and a table-spoonful of lemon juice or a tea-spoonful of capers.

**MINCED CHICKEN, WITH MUSHROOMS.**—Chop moderately fine a pound of canned chicken. Cut half a pint of canned mushrooms into small pieces, let them boil in their liquor, and stir for five minutes; then skim out the mushrooms, and set them aside to keep hot. Add, if needful, enough milk to produce a coffee-cupful of liquid. Beat a table-spoonful of flour in a little milk, and add to it a salt-spoonful of salt, half a salt-spoonful, scanty, of white pepper and a table-spoonful of butter. Stir this mixture into the liquid, and when the whole has boiled three minutes, add the mushrooms and chopped chicken, and cook three minutes longer, stirring continually. Serve on a hot platter.

**BAKED POTATOES.**—Potatoes that are to be served in their skins, whether baked or boiled, should always be well scrubbed with a brush and then wiped with a cloth. Baked potatoes require a rather hot oven and should not be cooked until their skins wrinkle or the inner parts shrink from the outer crusts. When done, puncture the skins to let out the steam. Potatoes of good quality treated in this way will be dry and delicious.

**STRING BEANS.**—Open the cans carefully, and turn the beans into a wide, shallow pan, that they may recover the oxygen excluded by the canning process. Cook them for not more than five minutes, add pepper, salt and butter, heat once more, and send to table.

**FARCIÉ CAKES.**—Pour enough boiling milk upon a cupful of fine cracker-crumbs to make them swell fully. Then melt in the milk a



table-spoonful of butter, and add a scanty level tea-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of white pepper and a salt-spoonful of sweet marjoram or thyme. Stir in the beaten yolk of an egg, make the mass into small cakes half an-inch thick, and bake them upon well buttered pans. These farcies are an excellent substitute for vegetables and make an agreeable change from macaroni or rice.

**LOVE PUDDING, or SOUFFLÉ.**—Beat two eggs very light; also beat a tea-cupful of sifted flour with a little milk taken from a pint. When the flour and milk are well mixed, stir slowly in the rest of the milk, a salt-spoonful of salt and the eggs. Beat again, and pour the mixture into a hot buttered dish that is suitable to go to table. Bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven, and serve at once, as the pudding may fall. Many persons, however, like it best after it has fallen, because it is then creamy. To be eaten with sweetened and flavored cream or with the following sauce:

**FOAMING SAUCE.**—Beat the whites of two eggs to a foam, but do not make them stiff. Stir in a cupful of powdered sugar and a table-spoonful of lemon juice or a very small wine-glassful of sherry, if wine is approved; and lastly pour slowly in a cupful of boiling milk, stirring continually while pouring. This sauce is better if served immediately.

The second bill of fare presented may be prepared quite as easily and speedily as the first; but it will be found rather elaborate, and any of its courses may be omitted at pleasure.

**POTATO SOUP.**—Pare three potatoes of medium size, cut in quarters, drop them into enough salted boiling water to cover, and cook quickly. While they are boiling, place a pint of milk in a double boiler with three slices of onion, and have the milk well heated by the time the potatoes are done. Drain the latter when cooked, mash them fine, and slowly add the hot milk, from which the onion has been removed. Season with a salt-spoonful each of celery salt, salt and white pepper or paprika, and add a table-spoonful of butter, and a table-spoonful of flour dissolved in a little milk. Cook the soup for five minutes, pour it through a soup strainer, return to the fire to heat, but not to boil, and serve. This soup may be made very rich by first placing two thoroughly beaten eggs in the tureen and pouring the hot liquid over them, stirring very rapidly meanwhile.

**OYSTERS IN CRACKERS.**—This toothsome novelty may be prepared with canned oysters when fresh ones cannot be procured. Open a number of Boston crackers, and spread them generously with butter. On one half of each cracker place as many oysters as it will hold, salt the oysters if necessary, sprinkle lightly with white pepper or paprika, and add a few drops of lemon juice or wine vinegar. Cover with the other half of the cracker, and bake about ten minutes in an oven that is hot enough to brown the cracker and plump the oyster. The oysters should be baked in a plate or platter that can be placed on the table, to avoid wasting any of the drippings. This dish is especially appropriate for luncheon or breakfast.

**SLIVERED CORNED BEEF.**—For this use canned luncheon beef. Remove it carefully from the can; and, if it is not preferred cold, slice it very thin, and for each pound of meat mix in a table-spoonful of flour. Place in a saucepan two table-spoonfuls of butter, and let it brown lightly; then add a table-spoonful of Worcester-shire sauce or catsup and two table-spoonfuls of water or of some sort of gravy or dissolved beef essence. When the mixture has boiled up, stir in the beef, and boil sufficiently to cook the flour perfectly. Add salt, if necessary, and serve upon hot toast or in a circle of Canton rice, described below.

**CANTON RICE.**—Place a cupful of well washed rice in two cupfuls of boiling water, in a double boiler, and add a level tea-spoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of white pepper or paprika. When the rice is done, pour in a scanty pint of hot cooked and strained tomatoes that have been well seasoned with salt, pepper, butter and, if liked,

a hint of sugar. Stir the tomatoes and rice well together, arrange the mixture in a circle, and heap the beef inside.

**MASHED POTATOES.**—These look best if, after being mashed and seasoned, they are beaten with a fork, piled lightly upon a dish and placed for a few minutes in a warm oven.

**PEAS.**—Canned peas should be opened as soon as possible, an hour of exposure to the air being none too long to restore to them their natural flavor. Place a table-spoonful of butter in a saucepan, with pepper and salt to taste; turn in the peas, and cook for five minutes, when, if of good quality, they will be thoroughly done. Some cooks prefer to add three table-spoonfuls of sweet cream to one of butter, and some put in a level tea-spoonful of granulated sugar.

**SALAD AND CHEESE.**—Whatever vegetable is selected to serve with cheese, whether shredded celery, lettuce, cucumbers, cress, tomatoes, chopped or slivered cabbage, escaroles, canned beans or canned asparagus, it should be dressed only with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar. This is a French dressing, and the proper proportion is three table-spoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar, a salt-spoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of white pepper. All the ingredients should be whipped together and turned over the salad at the last moment.

Canned fruits, if not too acid, are delicious with whipped cream. They are, however, very satisfactory without it.

There are many kinds of cakes and wafers that may be suitably served with fruits. They may be purchased in close tins containing one or two pounds each. They are all very dainty and will keep indefinitely if the boxes are carefully closed; and they are as much liked with sweetmeats, frozen creams and fresh fruits as with all sorts of canned fruits.

Sun-dried California raisins may be much improved by pouring hot water upon them, allowing them to soak over night and then drying them upon a napkin. Of course, this freshening cannot be done for an emergency meal, but if raisins that have been treated in this way are laid in a cool place they will remain moist and retain a grape-like flavor for several days.

For the canned meats mentioned in this and the succeeding chapters any others preferred may be substituted. Boned chicken and turkey, boneless ham, rolled ox-tongue, etc., are both inviting and convenient.

It is very important that the pantry should contain a constant supply of olives, gherkins, chutney and tomato catsup, all of which, except the first, the thrifty housekeeper will make at the proper season. Chutney is, perhaps, the most delicious of these relishes, but is least frequently seen on private tables. A properly prepared relish is especially desirable for emergency dinners at which preserved meats, chicken, game, turkey, etc., are served cold, for its spicy flavor seems in a way to take the place of heat. Below we give a reliable recipe for chutney.

**COLUMBIA CHUTNEY.**—Pare and quarter fifteen large and very sour apples, and chop them very fine, together with two green peppers from which the seeds have been removed, a cupful of stoned raisins and two onions. Place the mass in an enamelled or glazed kettle, add a quart of vinegar, and simmer for two hours. Now put in two cupfuls of sugar (brown preferred) and two table-spoonfuls each of mustard seed, ground ginger and salt, and cook slowly for another hour. Pour into small bottles, seal while hot, and keep in a cool, dark place. Another chutney is made with ripe tomatoes instead of apples, but it is less delicate in flavor and less dainty in appearance.

After the feminine head of a household has reached the wise conclusion that the numerous home-made table delicacies cost very little either of effort or money, while the same articles are comparatively quite expensive when purchased in bottles, she will prepare them every year in goodly quantity; for they are unquestionably superior in quality to the choicest brands sold in the shops.

## PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GARMENT MAKING.—No. 11.

TURNING CORNERS OF PARTS HAVING LININGS OR OUTSIDE AND INSIDE SECTIONS, ETC.—CONCLUDED.

CORNERS OF COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

The almost universal custom of turning the edge of a collar fabric of cotton, wool, silk, etc., over the foundation or interlining, catching it to the latter and then felling the lining in, is very good, but the work may be more quickly done by the following method, with very satisfactory results:

For a square or round cornered standing collar, cut the foundation, which should be of some firm textile fabric, of the shape

desired and just a little more than a seam smaller at every edge than the outside section is if cut. In other words, cut the foundation a trifle smaller than the size the collar is to be when finished. Baste it smoothly to the wrong side of the outside section of the collar fabric; then lay the right side of the fabric for the inside section to the right side of the fabric of the outside section, and baste the edges of the parts outside of the canvas together, holding the inside section of the collar a little tight. Now, with the machine stitch the outside and inside sections together along the



edge of the foundation (except at the lower edge), but be very careful not to catch the foundation in with the seam. Then, if the collar sections be not already cut, cut along the seamed edges, both at the top and ends, one-fourth of an inch away from the seam, and along the lower edge, one-fourth of an inch away from the edge of the foundation. Next turn the seam edges over and fell them to the foundation (see figure No. 1). In a collar with a round corner the fulness formed by turning the edges over may be satisfactorily disposed of (again see figure No. 1) by running a gathering thread in close to the raw edges before turning the edges over, and drawing it taut when turned over, so that the fulness will be evenly and flatly distributed. In a square-cornered collar the corner edges are folded as seen at figure No. 4, except that the seam comes on the edge.

When the collar is thus prepared, remove the basting which holds the inside section to the outside section, leaving that which fastens the outside section to the foundation; and then turn the collar right side out. The result will be perfect corners and a smooth seam at the edge, both of which are desirable in a standing collar, especially one whose points are to turn over or whose upper edges are to roll slightly outward. When it is considered desirable to add the inside section or lining by the felling process, the edges of the *outside fabric* may be basted down over the foundation, gathering the rounding edge of a round-cornered collar, as previously directed, before basting it down. Square corners should generally be turned by the method given below for turning the corners of velvet collars, since the usual practice of folding under the corner obliquely renders the work too thick and clumsy, except in very thin fabrics. Having thus prepared the outside section and foundation, the lining may be added so that it will be about an-eighth of an inch in from all the edges except the neck edge. This finish is quite satisfactory in plain standing collars.

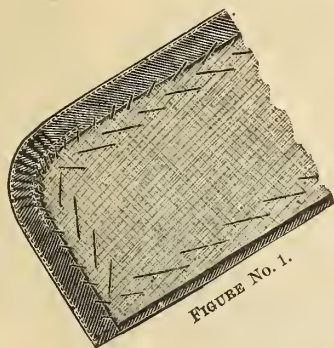


FIGURE No. 1.

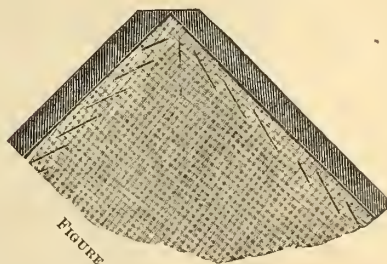


FIGURE No. 2.

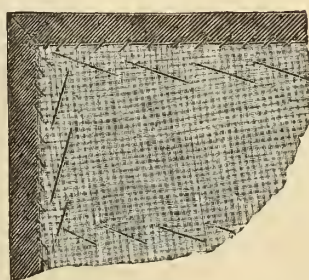


FIGURE No. 3.

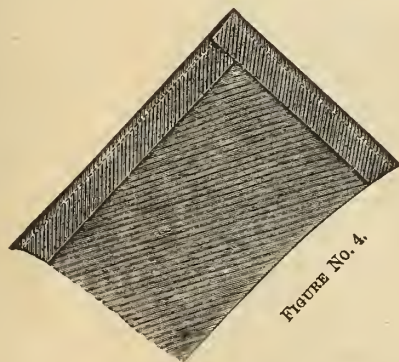


FIGURE No. 4.

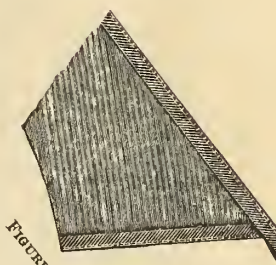


FIGURE No. 5.

#### HOW TO TURN THE CORNERS OF VELVET COLLARS.

Owing to its thick pile, and to the very little handling that will injure its finish, particularly in some colors, velvet is a difficult material to work with at the corners. It is ordinarily too firmly grasped—a fact which generally seems to be due to trying to bring it into proper shape in an improper manner—and the result is whitened, crushed-looking corners that are anything but slightly. This may be avoided by the following method: Having basted the velvet to the foundation, allowing it to extend a-quarter of an inch beyond the edges of the latter, cut it off at the corners as seen at figure No. 2, and allow just enough of the fabric to remain beyond the point of the foundation to permit the velvet to turn over about one-sixteenth of an inch, or enough so that a slip-stitch or so will hold it with no danger of the raw edges escaping after the other edges are folded over the foundation. Very narrowly turn in this oblique edge, and when holding it gently in position, turn first one edge at the corner and then the other, bringing the two halves of the fold at the oblique edge together on a direct line from the

point to the edges of the velvet (see figure No. 3). Catch it together by a stitch or two made invisibly though firmly, and then fell the remaining edges to the foundation. In adding the inside section or lining, which in such cases is to be felled in, an extra stitch or two may be made at the corners when sewing the lining in, to permanently confine the oblique fold. By this method a neat, flat, sharp corner may be obtained, and with less trouble and much greater success than by the general method.

#### HOW TO TURN THE CORNERS OF COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC., TO GARMENTS OF WASH FABRICS IN GENERAL.

In turning the corners of the articles above mentioned many of them are ruined in symmetry by "picking" them out with a needle or pin. In collar factories no operator is allowed to do this; nor is there any necessity for such a procedure, since there is a regular method of turning such corners, unaided by the picking-out process.

It is very simple, and is as follows:

For a square-cornered collar, having cut the article two, three or four ply, as desired, join the edges in the usual manner; then crease all the joined edges over on to the lining side of the article, as seen in figures Nos. 4 and 5, very close to or a little way in from the sewing. The latter method forms what is known as a "gutter edge," and is preferable when it can be practically employed, since it conceals or prevents from showing the tiny cuts or breaks made in closely woven fabrics by the machine needle. When the edges are turned down close to the sewing, these tiny breaks and the stitches will be perfectly visible, especially after laundering. In soft or wiry fabrics it may be necessary to take a stitch or two through the folded portions of the edges only at the corners, to better keep them in place while the collar is being turned right side out. Now slip the fore-finger of the left hand up into the corner between the outside and inside sections, and place the thumb firmly over the folded seam edges at

the corner. Thus grasping the corner, with the right hand turn the article right side out, keeping the grasp upon the corner until the latter pushes itself out (as it generally will) or as long as there is hope of its doing so; and in case your grasp should loosen before the corner is perfect, it may become necessary to carefully push it out from the inside with some dull-pointed instrument. As a rule, the corner will come out sharp and clear without this assistance. Where a collar has an acute point the corner is folded in the same manner, except that the surplus formed by the very sharp point (see figure No. 5) is once more folded back to reduce it to the outlines of the edge. In goods that do not ravel easily this extra surplus may be cut off; and in goods that ravel easily the corner may be cut off if immediately over-handed. This folding will produce quite a thickness at the point, which must be creased as flatly as possible, and in soft goods be held by a carefully made stitch or two, as the parts cannot be held firmly enough by the thumb and finger in turning them.



## MODERN LACE-MAKING.

FIGURE No. 1.—*Design for Modern Lace.*—A very handsome pattern for edging with which to trim gowns or draperies, according to the fineness of the braid used, is here represented. Either point or Battenburg braid may be selected for this lace, and a dainty picot edge may be added, as seen in the engraving, for the finish to the lower edge, unless a fancy braid is selected for the entire design. Sorrento bars are used in forming the groundwork of the lace, while point d'Alençon stitches with twisted thread are inserted here and there in the design, together with various other stitches which may be followed by the eye or worked according to the directions for stitches which will be found in our new book on the Art of Modern Lace-Making. The July DELINEATOR also contains a large number of stitches, but the book illustrates additional ones as well as braids, designs, etc., etc., for various articles evolved from this fascinating occupation.

This edging is represented in its full width; but wider or narrower braid will make wider or narrower lace, and the design will have to be drawn with reference to the braid selected.

The cream and écreu tinted braids make beautiful laces for gowns and household draperies; but for *lingerie* or personal linen, the white braids are the prettiest.

FIGURE No. 2.—A very pretty design for a point lace collar is here given, though of course in a reduced size. An ingenious woman will readily be able to enlarge the design by cutting a collar of the size desired, from smooth brown paper and then drawing her design to suit its dimensions. Or, she can send the engraving to a lace-making establishment and have it enlarged to the size wanted. She can also have a cuff design made to match if she cannot arrange one herself.

The stitches are all very simple, being Sorrento bars and "spiders."

This collar may also be

made of Battenburg braid. It will then

be heavier and practically indestructible so far as soap and water are concerned, as Battenburg (or Modern Lace) is very strong and will encounter any amount of renovation without detrimental results.

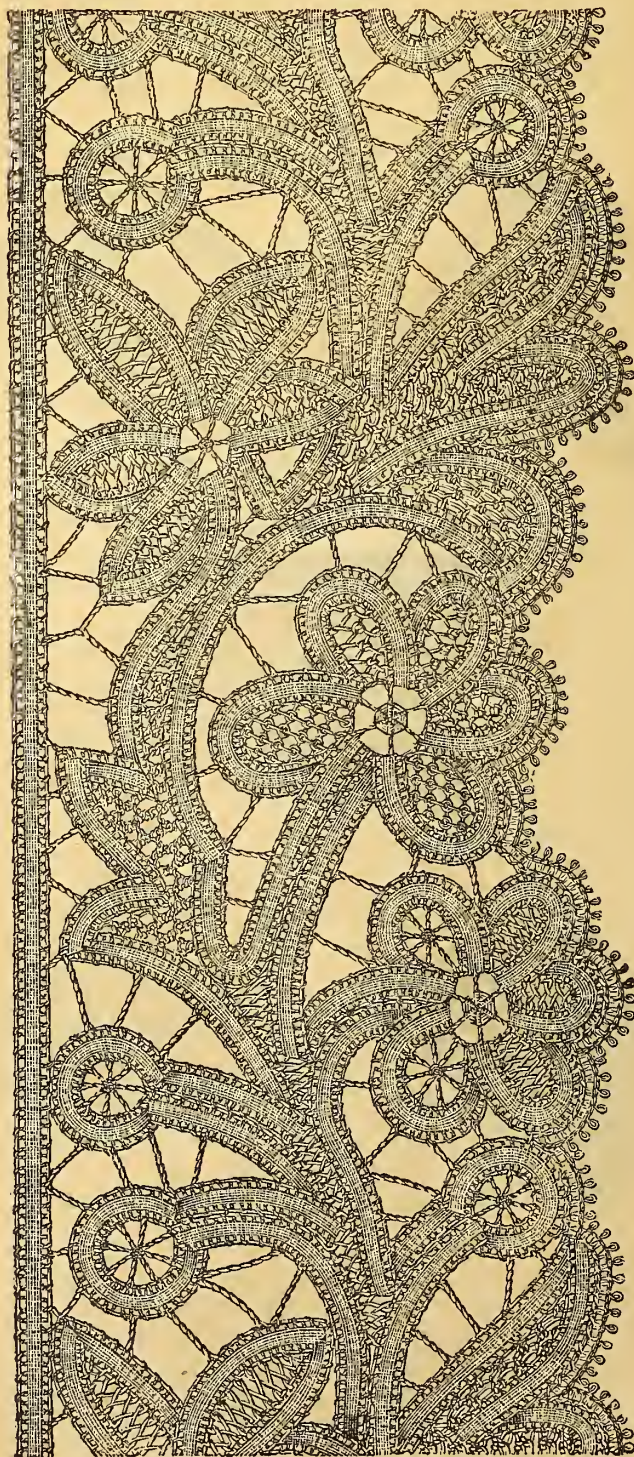


FIGURE No. 1.—DESIGN FOR MODERN LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—This engraving represents a charming little tidy made of coarse wash-net darned with wash-silk floss in Oriental colorings. The tidy has an inch wide hem and is about eleven inches wide and twelve long. The hem is fastened down by three rows of darning stitches, the outer row being deep garnet, the middle row bright old-rose and the inner row deep orange. One small fan is made of the orange and pale-blue, another of the old-rose with sulphur-yellow, and the third peacock-blue and crimson. One large fan is made of pale-pink and silver-gray (darned together), and wood-brown; another is made of the garnet and the sulphur-yellow, while the third is made of orange and pale-blue. The scrolls meeting at the center are made, one of wood-brown, one of sulphur-yellow and one of garnet, and the rest of the design is made in different shades of dull green. Laid over white, this tidy is very effective. It may be darned in one color on white, black or écreu net if preferred, and with linen floss.

Pillow-shams made of darned net are very pretty and not particularly difficult to do. A center piece is generally darned in and three stripes in various patterns are added until the edges are reached. Here a hem is made and then a ruffle, also of darned lace is added. In our new pamphlet upon lace making are given the various designs, complete, that were used in making the pillow-sham illustrated on one of its pages. Various patterns for edgings and ruffles suitable for shams as well as other purposes, are also given in this valuable book. Counterpanes are also made of darned net, and when laid over Silesia or satin of some dainty tint, they add greatly to the effectiveness of a handsomely furnished bedroom.



## A HALLOWEEN ENTERTAINMENT.

This is the time of year when Nature seems predisposed to dolefulness, for the drooping leaves, the dull, gray skies and the sough-

room at the end of the upper hall and ushered into it. This room was lighted only by a small spirit-lamp placed on a low dresser, on which was a mirror; and the blue flame served to give a dim, weird light, quite in keeping with its purpose. Opposite and near the dresser was a doorway hung with heavy curtains.

Several gentlemen were called from the waiting-room, and one by one they parted the curtains and looked over the young lady's shoulder into the mirror before which she stood.

If the reflection she saw pleased her, she accepted its original as her escort, and went down stairs with him; but if she was inclined to be coquettish and difficult to please, she took up a handkerchief from the dresser and brushed the surface of the glass, whereupon the unfortunate young man gave place to some one else, and returned to the waiting-room



FIGURE NO. 2.—POINT-LACE COLLAR FOR A CHILD.

ing winds are calculated to depress even the gayest heart.

Therefore, I looked upon it as an act of genuine kindness to my friends, in this season of dreariness, when I sent out a considerable number of invitations, which read as follows:

*Mr. W. hopes you will make one of the goodly number of gentlefolk who will meet with him on Halloween, to learn what the future has in store for them.*

In response to this invitation about a hundred young people gathered to spend Halloween with me, and to try their fortunes.

My wish was to do away with formality, and to have all spend as jolly a time as possible; so I arranged my plans with this in view. As the night was raw and chilly, I had fires kindled in the various rooms, and in the hall fireplace a cheerful wood fire crackled its genial welcome to all arrivals. In the porch outside were placed two immense pumpkins, which had been hollowed out, and eyes, mouth and nose cut through the rind. A lighted candle placed inside each pumpkin gave a grim effect to these guardians of the doorway.

Here and there about the rooms and in the hall were jars of chrysanthemums and asters, all in full bloom, as I had potted them and kept them back for late flowering. They were not used in sufficient quantity to give the impression of an effort at floral decoration, but simply to lend brightness and color to the scene.

When all the guests had assembled, and the ladies were in the dressing-room and the gentlemen in the waiting-room, as each lady was ready to descend to the parlors she was conducted to a small



FIGURE NO. 3.—TIDY OF DARNED NET.

to try his luck later on with some less capricious damsel. This feature occasioned considerable amusement and good-natured badinage.

In the parlor, on a strip of oil-cloth placed upon the floor, were



four bowls of water, with a rosy-cheeked apple in each, "bobbing up serenely." In each apple was an incision, into which had been slipped a narrow piece of paper containing the name of some young lady present; and a good deal of merriment was occasioned by four contestants from among the gentlemen falling on their knees before the bowls, with their hands tied behind them like so many Chinese criminals, and endeavoring to remove the apples from the water with their mouths. This was a much more difficult feat than it seemed at first glance.

In the hall was a long-handled fire-shovel, and several couples tried their fortunes or their friends' by naming two chestnuts either after themselves or after some of their acquaintances, putting the chestnuts on the shovel and holding it over the fire.

Sometimes the chestnut named for the man quickly popped (the men might follow this example with profit to themselves) and flew off the shovel, and sometimes the one representing the lady took sudden leave, thus signifying the inconstancy of one or the other, as the case might be.

Again both, with much commotion, flew off in opposite directions, which meant there was much trouble in store for the couple then tempting Fate; while now and then the two chestnuts stayed quietly on the shovel and roasted harmoniously together, which was a sure sign that the couple named would marry and settle down in true-lover's style, and all would go merry as the proverbial marriage-bell.

On a large waiter in the hall I had placed several long apple-parings, by means of which others tried their fortunes, twirling the parings around their heads three times and then throwing them behind them. Whatever letter a paring most resembled as it lay upon

the floor stood for the name of the one whom Fate would send, sooner or later.

Yet others were blindfolded, and each drew from one of two basins of water a folded slip of paper, on which a name from among those present had been written, the slips for the men being in one basin, and those for the ladies in the other. Much

additional fun was created by several persons dipping deeper in the water than they intended.

There were two or three other features of like import which helped to give variety and afford the guests entertainment, among them being the placing of three boxes, exactly alike, on a table under a scarf, and allowing each person to draw a box, the contents of which would denote whether he or she would marry rich, poor or for love simply. In one was a cent, in another a thimble, and in the third a small candy heart.

After a drawing the boxes were changed about, and another guest tempted fickle Fortune, amid much laughter and speculation.

There were also three wooden staffs placed behind a shawl, and several of the young ladies tested their fortunes by this method. If they drew a straight, smooth staff, they were to have a tall, handsome husband; if a rough, crooked one, a stout, ugly husband; and if one with the bark still on it, a miserly, old husband.

Later in the evening the guests were each supplied with a napkin, plate, knife and nut-pick. Then pop-corn, mixed nuts and salt, apples and doughnuts or crullers, were served. The crullers were fashioned into the different letters of the alphabet, and were drawn from a covered basket which was passed around to the company.

The apples afforded another opportunity for fortune-telling, the seeds of each being carefully kept and counted, after the old rhyme:

"One, I love,  
Two, I hate,  
Three will flirt, they say;  
Four, I love with all my heart,  
Five, I cast away.  
Six, he loves,  
Seven, she loves,  
Eight, both love;  
Nine, he comes,  
Ten, he tarries;  
Eleven, he courts,  
Twelve, he marries."

Iced sweet cider was served during the evening as the guests grew thirsty, while coffee and sandwiches were passed last.

The evening was entirely without formality, and seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed.

H. C. W.



## FLOWER CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

### PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE IN WINTER.

**F** COURSE, foliage plants are quite as needful in arranging an effective window garden as are those that bear abundant bloom, for it is very seldom that handsome leaves and blossoms are produced by the same stalk. The flower-loving woman should, therefore, endeavor to combine the most desirable specimens of both classes in her collection, that the general appearance may be as attractive as the individual plants are beautiful. Florists have so perfected the methods of packing and transporting their goods that plants may now be sent in safety around the world, either by mail or express. Thus it is by no means necessary to make one's selection

from the limited stock of some local grower, for the products of the largest greenhouses in the country may be procured without difficulty by the most remote purchasers, and at prices that a few years ago would have been deemed impossible.

It is always advisable to decide in the Spring what plants are to be kept in the house during the following Winter, and to treat them accordingly; for it is as foolish to expect a plant to bloom plentifully both Summer and Winter as it would be to ask a person to work both day and night. If, however, a suitable number of plants have not been thus held back for Winter blooming, one need not on that account be debarred from the pleasure of rearing dainty blossoms in the house. Many florists, having the needs of the destitute Winter gardener in view, keep constantly on hand a supply of plants suitable for cultivation in the house, that are hungry for food and

anxious to bloom as soon as the proper conditions are met. The professional grower will also give the amateur any information she may desire regarding the needs of her plants, and will, if requested, make a judicious selection for her.

Plants are like people, not only in demanding a season of rest, but also in needing air, light, warmth, food and drink, which must be supplied in proper quantities. As a rule, the temperature of American living rooms is too high for vegetation, as well as for the human inmates. Of course, there are plants that demand a warm atmosphere, as there are others that do best in a low temperature; but for a general collection of plants, such as the average woman would be likely to choose, the thermometer should register 70 deg. or a little lower during the day, and 50 deg. at night. Sunlight and air are necessities, and on fine days throughout the Winter the doors and windows should be opened and fresh air allowed to circulate through the room, great care being taken to prevent a draught striking directly upon the plants. If the weather is too cold to admit of the doors and windows being opened in the room containing the plants, fresh air may be supplied by opening a window in an adjoining apartment. Most plants need all the sunlight they can get in Winter, although there are a few varieties that do well at a north window.

A bay-window may be easily converted into a small conservatory by the addition of large glass doors to separate it from the rest of the room; and the question of moisture would then be much simplified, as the floor could be covered with oil-cloth in Winter and the oil-cloth concealed by rugs, which could easily be removed on sprinkling days. By frequently syringing the plants the air may be kept humid; and dust caused by sweeping should be excluded. If only simple window culture is possible, the plants should be frequently removed to the kitchen sink and showered with tepid water to keep the leaves free from dust.

Light should be admitted freely to all plants, although some are more partial to the direct rays of the sun than others; and for this



reason, among others, a window should never be overcrowded. The soil used for potting should be a mixture of good loam, leaf mould and sharp sand, the same as that described for bulbs. If the leaf mould cannot be conveniently obtained, good garden loam and sand, well mixed, will answer the purpose, although some gardeners use a little well-decomposed manure in place of the mould.

House plants should *always* have plenty of drainage. If the soil is too heavy, it retains the water longer than it should and is very likely to become soggy and sour; while, on the other hand, if too large a proportion of sand is used, the result will be a light soil that will quickly dry out and necessitate too frequent watering. Therefore, a good mean should be obtained, if possible. Particular attention should at first be paid to watering, for one can only learn by experience how and when it should be done, although a few general hints will greatly assist the beginner. Water should invariably be lukewarm, and should only be supplied after the soil has become dry, not parched; and enough should be applied to wet all the earth in the pot, but not so plentifully that a considerable quantity will run off, as this impoverishes the soil. Do not water oftener than is really necessary.

A fertilizer of some kind should be applied to most house plants during the Winter months, and there are quite a variety offered for sale, although liquid barnyard manure, when obtainable, is to be preferred to all artificial preparations. Fertilizers of all kinds should be used with caution, too much being really more injurious than none at all. Once a week is often enough to apply most varieties. In the case of the liquid manure, only enough should be added to the water to color it slightly; and if ammonia is used, one tea-spoonful to each gallon of water will prove sufficient. If any of the various prepared fertilizers be chosen, such as guano or bone-dust, it is well to follow closely the directions accompanying each package.

The insect enemies that war upon plants growing indoors are numerous, and if allowed to gain headway, become very troublesome. The green-fly, or aphid, and the red spider are the most common of these pests. The aphid feeds on the tenderest and most succulent of the young shoots and leaves, sucking out the juices of the plant and injuring it so that in a short time it becomes practically useless. If the tiny flies are discovered at the start, when they are few, they may be picked off by hand; otherwise fumigation with tobacco smoke must be resorted to. Some plants, however, would be almost ruined by fumigation, and from them the insects should always be picked by hand. Heliotropes are the most prominent of this class.

See that the foliage of the plants to be fumigated is dry, and if there are only a few plants, treat them one by one in the following manner: Invert a small barrel or box over a plant; then place under the cover a pan bearing a few pieces of burning charcoal that have been well sprinkled with damp tobacco, and allow the tobacco to smoulder for a while, that the smoke may have time to do its work. The fumigation should be done in an empty room or out-house.

Weak tobacco-water used for dipping the infested plants is often quite as efficacious as the smoke and is much less troublesome. Steep the tobacco in water, and add tepid water until the solution seems to be weak enough to be applied with safety. To make sure, drop a leaf into the liquid and let it remain for a few minutes; if it looks burned or turns so on being removed, the solution is too strong and should be weakened. The proper strength having been secured, dip an entire plant in the tobacco water, and then rinse it in clear water.

The red spider always shows itself when the atmosphere is allowed to become very dry. The first indication of its presence is the dried and discolored appearance of many of the leaves; and after it has thoroughly started on its work little webs may also be observed. Upon examination minute red specks will be seen on the leaves, and close observation will soon show that they move. Water is the red spider's worst enemy, and an atmosphere of proper humidity for house plants is fatal to it; so when the spider is seen, it may be taken for granted that the atmosphere is too dry for the proper growth of plants. When only a few plants have been attacked, frequently syringe the upper and under sides of the leaves, and even dip the plants in a tub of water; then if the atmosphere is kept properly moist, the spiders will, as a rule, quickly disappear. If the little pests have become established and syringing fails to dislodge them, the fumes of sulphur will probably prove efficacious. The sulphur, however, must be used very cautiously, as it is apt to cause the leaves of many plants to fall.

The scale insect and the meal-bug also attack certain kinds of shrubs and small trees, such as the oleander, camellia and orange. They may most readily be removed by scrubbing the trees as often as necessary with soap-suds and a stiff brush. If plants are closely watched and kept in a healthy condition by frequent washings and sprinklings, they will be little liable to the attacks of insects.

The plants mentioned below are all suited to Winter culture in the

house, and a very desirable collection, either small or large, may be chosen from them.

**ACHANIA MALVAVISEUS.**—A woody plant from the western part of Texas that will bloom almost continually, even under adverse circumstances. The blossom is of a beautiful bright shade of scarlet and remains in perfect condition for a long time. The plant is inclined to be rather angular, and much care is needed to overcome this defect. The flowers can scarcely be considered beautiful, save in color; but the plant is eminently satisfactory, both for its copious bloom and for its freedom from insects. The small white grains to be seen on the surface of the leaves are often mistaken either for insects or for some disease, but they are only caused by a secretion of the juices of the plant and are not at all injurious.

**ABUTILONS.**—This family produce handsome, fern-like plants that bear a generous supply of beautiful, bell-shaped blossoms. On account of the similarity between the leaves of many of this species and those of the maple, the former are often called flowering maples. The leaves are either dark-green or beautifully variegated. The yellow abutilons are particularly pretty, as their tint is a clear golden yellow. The varieties *Thomsonii* and *Mesopotamicum variegatum* have beautifully marked foliage. The latter species shows slender, flexible shoots that may be easily trained into any desired shape. The flowers range in hue from pure white to a deep, rich crimson, and many are striped and veined with a contrasting shade. The plants are easily reared from cuttings, but those that have been cut back and kept in shape are quite as desirable as young plants. They are very rapid growers.

**ALYSSUM.**—This sweet little plant grows from the seed and has a very delicate fragrance. Even the ordinary variety is quite valuable in the house for hanging baskets and for cut flowers, but the double white alyssum is to be preferred because it has shorter joints and produces larger and more numerous blossoms than its single relative. There is also a species having variegated foliage that is quite pretty. The three varieties mentioned require a cool, moist atmosphere; and if the air of the room is hot and dry, the entire plant should be frequently sprinkled with tepid water.

**ANTHERIUM.**—This is the name of a very interesting genus, two members of which are quite generally cultivated as hardy herbaceous plants under the common names of St. Bruno's lily and St. Bernard's lily. *A. vittatum variegatum* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope and is valued for its ornamental foliage. It has grass-like leaves from one to two feet in length, about an inch wide, and of a rich shade of green beautifully striped with white. Tall flower stems are sent up bearing a number of insignificant blossoms. At the base of each flower stem, and sometimes elsewhere upon it, leaves push out, and soon a new plant is formed, which, when removed from the stem and placed in earth, soon forms a vigorous growth. Well adapted to the window garden.

**BEGONIAS.**—The begonias deservedly rank next to the geraniums for house culture. They are usually divided for convenience into three classes—the non-tuberous, plain-leaved; the non-tuberous, ornamental-leaved; and the tuberous. The last-named class includes the lovely Summer blossoms, which are useless as Winter plants. The ornamental-leaved or "rex" varieties are very handsome, but they require a special treatment that is scarcely compatible with the conditions of ordinary window gardening. The non-tuberous, plain-leaved begonias, however, are well adapted to endure the somewhat trying circumstances that surround the ordinary house plant; and it is to this class that the begonia chiefly owes its present popularity. The varieties are almost countless, many new ones being produced each year.

Delicate white or pink wax-like blossoms are produced in profusion by the larger-leaved kinds, and many of the others bear flowers that present a greater variety of shape and color. Of all begonias the *rubra* is the best, with its rich, dark-green, waxen leaves and large pendant panicles of coral flowers. It is easy to rear, blooms freely and will endure much adversity without suffering permanent harm. The *rubra* has been known to bloom without cessation for eight years. There are, of course, other begonias that are fine Winter bloomers, and all are handsome and worthy of cultivation. These plants do not require the full light of the sun, but prefer an east window or a partly shaded position in a south window. They should receive plenty of water, and the leaves be kept free from dust. The soil should contain plenty of sharp sand and well rotted sods and should be moderately rich and well drained. Young plants are usually handsomer than old ones, although the latter will prove very satisfactory if well cut back in the Spring, plunged to produce new shoots, and then repotted in fresh soil.

**CARNATION.**—A very popular Winter bloomer, bearing in great abundance its beautiful, fragrant flowers. The red spider is the carnation's most deadly enemy, and the plants should be frequently sprinkled to keep the pest down. Old plants should be discarded and young, thrifty ones taken in their place.

**CYCLAMEN PERSIUM.**—This is a handsome and highly prized Winter-blooming plant. It has a large, flat, tuberous root and bears



rich, heart-shaped leaves and numerous nodding flowers. The bulbs may be raised from seeds. Mix and sift a soil consisting of loam and leaf mould and a little sand, and place it in a pot or pan that is well drained. Smooth the surface nicely, dampen it, and sow the seeds on top, covering them with a very little sandy soil. Then cover the pot with a pane of glass, and set it in a warm, light situation. The seeds will not germinate if the surface is allowed to become dry. As soon as the little plants are large enough, plant them in thumb-pots and still keep them in a temperature of from 70 to 75 deg., giving them plenty of water to promote a vigorous growth. As the plants grow shift them into larger pots. In ten months or a year they will bloom. When flower buds appear the temperature should be lowered a little, but the buds like a position near the glass. Keep only the best of the seedlings, rejecting all showing small or imperfect blossoms.

**COLEUS.**—Many new varieties of coleus are yearly added to the already long list. These plants may be placed upon the highest bracket in the window, as they delight in heat; but they also need a moist atmosphere. They are very susceptible to cold, being quite useless if once thoroughly chilled. In many cases the foliage is exceedingly brilliant. Good plants may be very easily reared from cuttings.

**DRACENAS.**—A class of very attractive tropical plants, graceful of form and, in some instances, beautifully colored. They grow well in the window garden. The soil in which they are planted should be rather light, with ample drainage and plenty of water.

**FARFUGIUM GRANDE.**—This is a beautiful foliage plant. It sometimes bears a few small yellow flowers not unlike half-open dandelions; but the flower buds should be pinched out as soon as they appear, as the blossoms detract from the beauty of the plant. The leaves are large, dark-green, glossy and of heavy texture, with irregular blotches and spots of yellow.

**FUCHSIA.**—An old favorite, well adapted to house culture. The varieties are numerous, including both single and double. The growth is shrubby, the leaves fairly ornamental and the blossoms of a peculiar pendulous shape, and very abundant in their season. The colors of the blossoms range from white and delicate pink to very dark red and purple. An east window provides the best location for fuchsias, which should be watered copiously, that they may never be injured through wilting. They like to be near the glass, but should be shaded from the direct rays of the sun in the middle of the day.

**FIGUS ELASTICA, OR INDIA-RUBBER TREE.**—This is a very satisfactory plant for the parlor or conservatory. Its, thick, leathery, dark-green, glossy leaves are about a foot long and present a fine appearance. The leaves should be sponged occasionally, to keep them free from dust.

**GERANIUMS.**—These are by far the most useful and popular of house plants. They embrace a wide range of color in their blossoms, and there are many varieties that are remarkable for the beauty of their foliage. They require all the sunlight possible, good drainage and plenty of water. They are so well known that nothing need be said regarding the countless varieties. It is well to remember, however, that some kinds bloom more freely in the house than others. The fragrant-leaved geraniums are fine for the Winter garden, indeed, the variety known as *fernifolia* is almost indispensable for use among cut flowers.

**HELIOTROPE.**—It is needless to state that the heliotrope is a general favorite on account of its delicately fragrant blossoms. It requires a light, sandy loam, with plenty of drainage, and should never be allowed to want for water. An occasional supply of quite warm water in the saucer of the pot will hasten the bloom. The heliotrope is now produced in pure white and in all shades of lavender and purple. It can be easily grown from cuttings and blooms when very small.

**JASMINUM.**—Two varieties of the jasmine, *grandiflorum* and *revolutum*, should have a place in every collection. The former is white and the latter yellow and very fragrant, and both bloom freely and are easy to cultivate. In the Summer they should be well cut back and encouraged to start new growth for the following Winter's bloom. The leaves are thick and waxy and of a rich shade of green.

**MYRSIPHYLLUM.**—This is the botanical name of the smilax, one of the most beautiful vines grown. The glossy green leaves are very graceful and will keep bright and green a long time after being cut. Plant the roots in any good potting soil, and water slightly until they begin to grow; then supply moisture more freely. Cords should always be arranged for the support of the slender sprays. When the vine is well grown it may be cut for use; it may then

be encouraged to make new growth, and after being again cut, it should be allowed less and less water, that it may take a season of rest. As soon as properly recuperated it may again be started into growth.

**OLEANDER.**—This old-fashioned shrub is still very popular as a house plant. When properly cared for it blooms excellently in the house, bearing its large double flowers in great profusion. There are also single varieties, but they are not considered as desirable. The plants should be well cut back in the Spring, when they will throw out a fine, bushy growth, each shoot of which will supply numerous flowers. The blooms are lighter and much handsomer in the house than they are when the plants are bedded out in Summer.

**PRIMULA, OR CHINESE PRIMROSE.**—One of the most valuable plants for the conservatory or bay window, producing a great profusion of blossoms throughout the Winter months. Fresh, young plants should be procured in the Autumn from the florist; or, if preferred, they may be reared from the seed, but great care is needed to produce fine seedlings. They may be obtained in white, pink and various shades of purplish-pink or red. A north window is best suited to their needs. The double varieties are extremely handsome.

**RICHARDIA OR CALLA.**—This is a universal favorite, being found in nearly all collections of house plants. Its beautiful white spathes, so large and wax-like, and its large dark-green leaves on their firm, erect stems, make the calla a truly noble plant. It blooms well in Winter if properly treated. It should be afforded a season of rest in the Summer—either by planting it out in the open border and leaving it without water or other attention until August, when it may be lifted and re-potted; or else by turning the pot down on its side and leaving it to dry out for several months, after which the plant may be freshly potted and started into growth. Before re-potting, all the off-sets about the bulb should be removed; and if it is desirable to increase the stock of plants, the off-sets may be potted and cultivated for a while, usually forming good blooming bulbs in two years. The soil should be light and sandy, with plenty of moisture. In cold weather it is an excellent plan to set the pot in a large bowl or pan, which should be filled each day with very hot water; this will soon force the flowers into bloom. The calla requires the full light of the sun.

**SALVIA SPLENDENS.**—Also known as scarlet sage; an annual familiar to most amateur florists. Comparatively few are aware, however, that it is a fine potting plant for Winter. Small specimens may be taken from the garden late in the Summer and potted for the house, where they should be given a rather cool situation, plenty of fresh air and frequent syringings of the leaves to keep down the red spider. They will bloom abundantly through the greater part of the Winter and will furnish plenty of cuttings for early bedding out.

**STEVIA.**—These bloom well in Winter, bearing a profusion of small but beautiful white flowers that may be cut to advantage. They require little care. There is a variegated stevia that is very handsome.

**TRADESCANTIA, OR WANDERING JEW.**—A very useful trailing plant, easy to cultivate, and of vigorous growth. It requires abundant watering in its growing season, but after that it thrives with little care. There are several varieties, prominent among them being the *zebrina*, which is beautifully marked.

**VIOLETS.**—Nothing need be said of the desirability of these dainty little blossoms. They will bloom excellently in the house if given a cool place, this condition being imperative. The single varieties are best for indoor cultivation.

Vines should have a prominent place in the window garden. As a rule they do not require the full light of the sun, but may be trained farther back from the glass where there is abundance of light but no sunshine. The English, Kenilworth and parlor or German ivies are all beautiful. The last-named grows very rapidly and is pleasing in every way. English ivy is an evergreen, with handsome dark foliage, but its growth is rather slow for the house. It is highly prized for its hardiness. The Kenilworth is a dainty little vine, bearing numbers of tiny light-lavender flowers; very fine for baskets.

There are also many garden vines that do well as Winter-bloomers, prominent among them being the maurandya and morning-glory. The former may be easily reared from cuttings in the Summer and may be trained on threads as desired; and it will often bloom quite freely. Morning-glory seeds should be planted in a pot early in the Autumn. They will germinate quickly and soon send up flower-bearing vines. The blossoms are bright and pretty and will usually remain open all day in the house.

—M. M. M.

**FOR THE MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.**—Everyone who contemplates giving or attending a masked or fancy-dress entertainment of any kind should possess a copy of "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," a large and handsomely illustrated

pamphlet in which costumes, decorations and all minor details are fully considered. A large variety of characters are represented and suggested, and careful instructions are given for their correct impersonation. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



## THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 8.

## KNITTED POINTED EDGING AND INSERTION.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—*For the Edging.*—Cast on 32 stitches and knit across plain.



FIGURE NO. 1.—KNITTED POINTED EDGING.

*Twelfth and Thirteenth rows.*—Plain.

*Fourteenth row.*—K 2 together, \* th o, n, and repeat 3 times more from \*. \* K 3, th o, n, th o, n, and repeat twice more from last \*.

*Fifteenth row.*—Plain.

*Sixteenth row.*—Same as 14th. Continue to knit like this for the last half of the point until there are 24 rows with 32 stitches on the needle in the last row.

*Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth rows.*—Plain.

Repeat from 1st row for all the points. At each point and angle, be sure to make 2 rows of plain knitting.

## FOR THE INSERTION.

Cast on 29 stitches and knit across plain.

*First row.*—K 4, \* th o, n, th o, n, k 3, and repeat twice more from \*. Knit the rest plain.

*Second row.*—Knit plain. Continue in the same order as in the edging, omitting the holes for the point and knitting plain at each side of the holes made at the middle. In the 6th row of holes, there will be 9 plain stitches before narrowing, and 2 at the end of the row. Then knit across twice, plain; and at the beginning of the next row, knit 4 plain before beginning to narrow. Then follow the preceding directions for the rest of the point.

## INFANT'S KNITTED BAND.

FIGURE NO. 3.—This band is made of 4-thread Saxony yarn in two sections and is knitted back and forth in ribbed style—that is, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, etc., etc.

Cast on 76 stitches for each section and knit as directed above until there are 107 rows, or about 8 inches in depth; bind off and sew the sections together by an over-and-over stitch. Finish the edge at the top and bottom with single crochet.

At the center of the front crochet on a little strap, 11 single crochets wide and 5 rows deep.

## KNITTED NARROW EDGING.

FIGURE NO. 4.—Cast on 12 stitches and knit across plain.

*First row.*—Knit 2, th o twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, th o twice, n, k 1, th o twice, n, k 1.

*Second row.*—K 3, seam 1, k 3, seam 1, k 2, th o twice, seam 2 together, k 2.

*Third row.*—K 2, th o twice, seam 2 together, k 10.

*Fourth row.*—K 1, bind off 2 (which will leave 11 on the left-hand needle), k 7, th o twice, seam 2 together, k 2.

Repeat from first row for all the work.

## GENTLEMAN'S KNITTED NECK-TIE.

(No Illustration.)

A neck-tie may be knitted with silk of any shade desired, though black or white is generally used. Cast on, for the desired width of the tie, any number of stitches that may be divided by four and leave two remainder.

*First row.*—Knit 2 and purl 2 alternately.

*Second row.*—Knit 2 for the edge, \* knit 2, purl 2, and repeat from \*.

Make 6 more rows of the ribbed work and then begin on the pattern as follows:

*First row.*—\* Knit 2, purl 2 together, th o, and repeat from \*, knitting 2 at the end.

*Second row.*—Knit 4, \* purl 2, knit 2 and repeat from \*.

*Third row.*—Knit 2, \* th o, purl 2 together, knit 2 and repeat from \*.

*Fourth row.*—Knit 4, \* purl 2, knit 2 and repeat from \*.

Repeat these rows until the tie is as long as you desire; then finish the end with ribbed work to correspond with the other end.

Made of Saxony or single zephyr this would form a pretty scarf for a child, and could be finished at the end with fringe.

## KNITTED HAMMOCK.

(No Illustration.)

A hammock may be knitted by the following instructions, and will be found comfortable as well as pretty.

A small hammock in the nursery is a convenience to a mother and a delight to her baby; and a hammock slung from the window sill across the corner of a room and fastened to the wall, will when completed with cushions form a delightful lounging place for reading.

Use strong cord, macramé or any variety that is well covered or twisted, and in one or two colors, and knit with two large wooden needles, as follows:

Cast on 25 stitches and knit in a plain or

fancy stitch a strip about 5 feet long. Make 4 such strips and join them with the same cord by an over and over stitch. Then fasten the ends of the hammock to wooden bows, such as may be either purchased or made at home. A fringe of the cord may be knotted on the edges and across the bows of the hammock with a pretty effect, and it may be of one color or both colors if two are used.

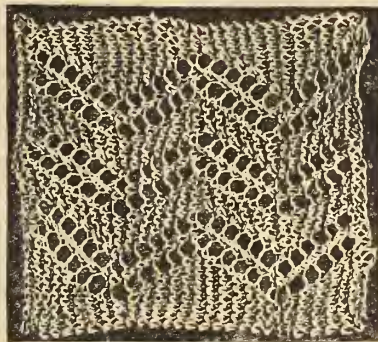


FIGURE NO. 2.—KNITTED POINTED INSERTION.

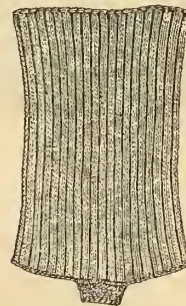


FIGURE NO. 3.—INFANT'S KNITTED BAND.



FIGURE NO. 4.—KNITTED NARROW EDGING.

Colored twine may be selected as the material from which to make such a hammock. For an infant's hammock cast on about 15 stitches and make the strips about a yard long.



## (CROCHETING.—No. 8.

## CHILD'S CROCHETED BIB.

FIGURE No. 1.—This bib may be made of very fine Dexter cotton, or of German crochet cotton.

*To Make the Front.*—Make a chain of 73 stitches and work back and forth in rib style in single crochet, that is, you work every row in the back part of the preceding row. Widen every time across at the center by making 3 singles in the middle stitch; and also narrow at the ends of the first 11 ribs, once in every row, so as to curve the edges at the arm-holes as seen in the picture. For the rest of the ribs, (there are 22 in all) work back and forth without narrowing. There should be 121 stitches in the last row. This will result from the center widenings.

*To add the Sleeves.*—Work single crochets along each arm-hole edge, and then make a chain of 75 stitches and join it to the 1st

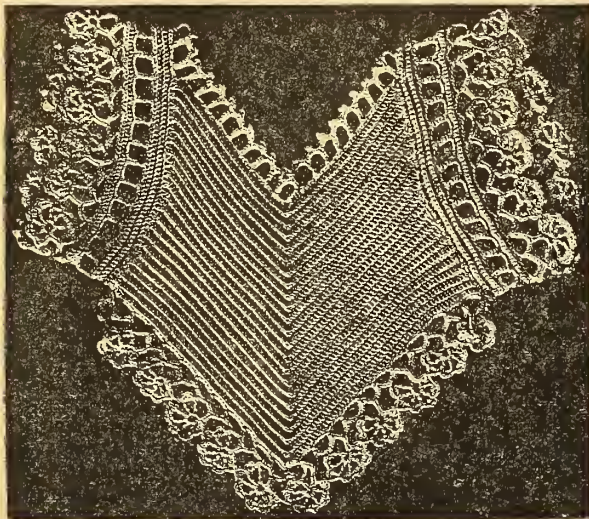


FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S CROCHETED BIB.

single crochet made. Then work round, and round the single crochets until there are 2 ribs.

*Second row.*—Make 6 chain, skip 3 stitches and catch with a single crochet in the next; then work back half way over this ring, 5 single crochets; repeat these details around the row.

*Third row.*—Single crochets over the other halves of the rings to fill in the spaces.

*Fourth and Fifth rows.*—Single crochets in rib style.

*Sixth row.*—Make 5 chain, skip 5 and catch in next, and repeat around the row.

*Seventh row.*—Make 9 single crochets in the first space, and 4 singles over half of the next space; 15 chain, and catch in the 12th stitch from the hook to form a ring. Then 4 chain; 5 treble crochets separated by 3-chains in the ring; then 3 chain and 1 double-treble (thread over hook 3 times) also in the ring. Then catch with a single crochet in the middle of the space just covered; 1 single, 3 doubles and 1 single in the first space, and repeat in 5 more spaces. Make 4 single crochets over the stem of the leaf just made, and 5 singles over the rest of the space underneath. Repeat for all the leaves, joining the second scollop of each leaf to the last one of the preceding leaf.

*For the Lower Edge.*—Repeat the sixth and seventh rows.

*For the Top.*—Work like second row; then make 2 singles in the last half of each space, 4 chain caught in first stitch to form a picot, then 2 more singles. If desired ribbons may be run in the open-work around the neck and sleeves.

## SECTION OF CROCHETED TRIMMING FOR DRAWERS.

FIGURE No. 2.—This trimming is joined as it is made, so that no seam is required.

First measure to ascertain how large around the band must be. Then begin the first row of circles as follows: \* 8 chain and join; 9 double crochets over the ring just formed, 8 chain and catch in the top of last double crochet made, with a slip stitch; repeat from \* until the work is as long as desired. Now in the other half of the ring last worked make 10 doubles, catching the last with a single crochet in the top of the 1st double in the next ring. Then turn the work over so as to bring the next chain to the top, and work 10 doubles over this chain as before. Repeat to end of work.

Now make another strip in the same way, and join the 2 by chains of 4 caught with single crochets, first in a ring of one row, and then in a ring of the other row, as seen in the engraving; join the ends of the strip together. At each side of the strip make chains of 8 caught with single crochets in the centers of the edges of the circles.

*Second row for Lower Edge.*—Double crochets with 1 chains between in alternate stitches of chain underneath.

*Third row.*—Catch in 1st space; 4 chain to take the place of a treble crochet, and 2 trebles in same space, leaving last loop of each treble on the hook; thread over, and draw through the loops 2 at a time; \* 4 chain, skip 1 space and make another group of 3 similar trebles in the next space, drawing through 3 loops on the hook and then through 2; repeat from \* around the work.

*Fourth row.*—Double crochets with 1-chains between in alternate stitches underneath.

*Fifth row.*—Catch in first space; \* 3 chain, skip 1 space, 2 doubles with 2 chain between in next space; 3 chain, skip 1 space, 1 single in the next, and repeat from \* around the work.

*Sixth row.*—3 chain, \* 1 double in the space made by the 2-chain, 1 picot (4 chain and catch in 1st stitch of chain); repeat from \* until there are 4 doubles and 3 picots; 3 chain and catch in single crochet underneath; repeat from beginning of row for all the work.

*For the Heading.*—Two rows of double crochets with 1-chains between, worked as seen in illustration.

Run a ribbon in the spaces as shown and tie in a bow in front.

A chemise yoke to match this trimming may be made on the same principle as the one illustrated on the next page.

## CHEMISE YOKE IN IRISH-CROCHET LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—This yoke is made of crochet cotton, about

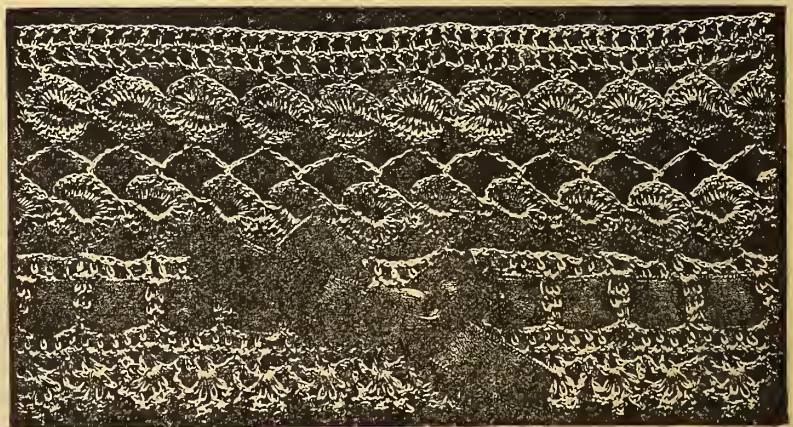


FIGURE No. 2.—SECTION OF CROCHETED TRIMMING FOR DRAWERS.

No. 60. The ornaments are made separately and are afterward joined as seen in the engraving.

*To Make an Ornament.*—Make a chain of 22; then in the 10th stitch from the hook make 1 treble crochet; then 2 chain, skip 2 stitches, 1 treble in the next, 2 chain, skip 2, 1 double in the next,



2 chain, skip 2, 1 single in next stitch; 2 chain and 1 double in 1st stitch of chain. Now make 19 chain, and work back on it the treble, double and single crochets as before; 2 chain, 1 double in same 1st stitch. Repeat the 19-chain and details twice more, joining the *last* 2-chain with a single crochet, opposite the 1st single crochet of the first leaf. Now in each of the first and last 3 spaces of each leaf make 3 double crochets, and in each end-space make 17 doubles; catch with 1 single crochet over each 2-chain between the leaves. Now turn and work back a row of single crochets around the ornament, working in the back half of each stitch (or double crochet). This will produce a ridge effect. Then work 3 slip-stitches along the first leaf, to begin the picot part, which make as follows after the last slip-stitch is made: 3 chain, skip 3, 1 half-double in the back mesh of the next stitch (To make a half-double:

thread over the hook, draw up a loop, thread over and draw through all 3 on the hook at once); \* 4 chain, 1 half-double in top of 1st half-double, skip 1, 1 half-double in back mesh of next stitch to form a picot; repeat from \* until there are 5 picots; \* now make 4 chain, 1 half-double in 1st stitch of 4-chain, and repeat from last \* 4

times more, and catch with a single crochet opposite the 1st picot of the group just made; 1 half-double in same stitch with last half-double. This will form the center picot. Now work 5 picots like those first made, along the second half of the leaf; then 4 chain, skip 3, 1 single in next stitch; 2 chain, skip to opposite point of next leaf, and repeat the details just given for the next leaf. For the remaining leaves work the side-picots as before; for each center picot make 2 half-doubles with 1 picot between in the middle stitch.

This forms one ornament with 2 small center-picots and 2 long center-picots. In making the yoke, join the 2 leaves of one ornament having the *small* center-picots to the 2 leaves of the next ornament having the *long* center-picots as the picots are made; and in shaping the yoke make the short and long picots wherever it seems necessary to make the work even and flat.

There are 14 ornaments in the band, and 8 in each sleeve. The lower ornament in each sleeve is arranged obliquely, as seen in the engraving.

When the ornaments are all joined, fill in the spaces between their leaves with small rings made as follows: 6 chain and join to form a ring; \* over this ring make 5 double crochets, then catch with a slip-stitch to the 2nd side-picot of a leaf; then repeat from \* 3 times more, and fasten and break off the thread.

*For the Edge: To Make the Wheels or Circles.*—Make a chain of

7, and join; over the ring make 25 double crochets, catching the last one to the first one. Then make picots around this circle as follows: 4 chain and catch in first stitch, skip 1 stitch and catch in next with a single crochet; repeat until there are 7 picots, then make 2 chain, 1 treble into the picot next the center-picot of a leaf; then 2 chain and 1 single crochet in next stitch of circle; then another separate picot; then another picot, catching it into the 2nd one of the long center-picots; then a separate picot; then one made like the one with the treble crochet, catching the latter into the picot next the center-picot of the next leaf; fasten and break off the thread. Make a wheel like this for every joining of the leaves, as seen in the picture.

Now between the 1st and 2nd picots of a wheel catch and make a chain of 8 stitches to take the place of a treble crochet and a

chain; \* 1 double between each of the next 2 picots; 4 chain, and repeat 3 times more from \*; 4 chain, 1 treble between the next 2 picots; 4 chain, 1 treble in the 3rd side-picot of the leaf (see engraving); 4 chain, 1 double treble (thread over hook 3 times) in the space between the leaves (see picture), working off first 2 of the threads;

now thread over, and pick up a loop through the next space; now work off all the stitches, 2 at a time; 4 chain, 1 treble in next 3rd side-picot as before; 4 chain, and repeat from beginning of this row, except that you make 1 treble and 4 chain instead of the 8 chain made to begin the work.

*Next row.*—2 single crochets in each space with a 5-chain between.

*Next row.*—2 double crochets, 2 picots and 2 more doubles in each space. Make the picots as follows: 4 chain, 1 half-double in the top of the *last* double, 4 chain, 1 half-double in last half-double.

*For the Lower Edge.*—1 single crochet in a 2nd side-picot of a leaf; 1 single in each of the next 3 picots with 1-chains between; 4 chain, 1 single in next picot; 4 chain, skip 1 picot, 1 single in each of the next 4 picots with 1-chains between; 5 chain, thread over twice, pick up a loop through next picot, work off 2 stitches; thread over twice, and pick up a loop through the opposite picot; thread over and draw through all the stitches, 2 at a time; 5 chain, and repeat from beginning for rest of row.

*Last row.*—Double crochets with 1-chains between in alternate stitches.

A trimming band for drawers may be made to match this yoke.

Yokes of this kind, made smaller, are very much used for children's aprons.

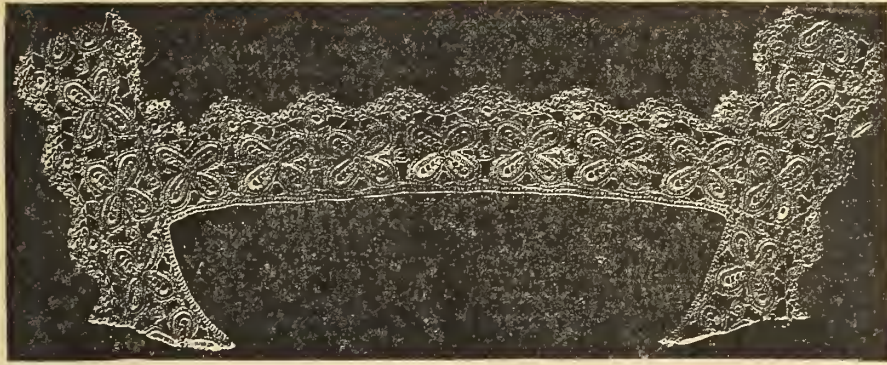


FIGURE NO. 3.—CHEMISE YOKE IN IRISH-CROCHET LACE.

## TEA-TABLE GOSSIP.

The sensible woman now begins to take thought for her Winter wardrobe, not only by devising new garments, but also by inspecting last Winter's gowns and wraps and determining which are fit for wear during the coming season. It is a great mistake, yet withal a very common one, for a woman of limited means to purchase two dresses of questionable quality rather than one that is reliable both in texture and dye. A really good stuff dress will look well until fairly worn out. Soiled places may be cleansed without detriment to the color, the material will not wrinkle when subjected to dampness, and the gown is, in short, a continual source of satisfaction to its wearer as long as it lasts. A cheap cloth, however, never looks well, even when perfectly new, and it shows some fresh defect at every wearing. So be wise, my dear girls, and aim at quality rather than numbers in the matter of your gowns.

When using velvet on a dress, whether in the shape of pipings, sleeves, cuffs or vest, remember that the best *modistes* nowadays

prefer to cut this fabric with the pile running upward, as it then wears to much better advantage. Remember, also, that if the pile does not run in the same direction in all the parts of a gown, the effect will be the same as though two slightly differing shades of velvet had been used.

A glove-fitting bodice is by all means to be avoided; for, besides being out of style, and uncomfortable both to the wearer and to the observer, it is certain to stretch at the seams and become in a short time quite unrepresentable.

Did you ever consider that our clothing is often a true reflection of our inner selves? The woman who delights to array herself in cheap laces, sham jewelry, cotton-back satin, inferior silks, and feathers that droop at the first suggestion of dampness, is generally as artificial as her attire, lacking the ring of truth and sincerity just as her raiment lacks the mark of genuineness. We can be attractively dressed without the aid of silks, laces and feathers; and unless our means will allow us to purchase these things in good



qualities, we should have sense and self-denial enough to leave them severely alone.

The delicate scent of violets affected by many gentlewomen is derived, not from the perfumery bottle, but from sachets placed in dressing-case drawers, hat and glove boxes, dress pockets, etc. To arrange a bureau sachet, cut two sections of sheet wadding the size of the bottom of a drawer; between these sheets place a light sprinkling of fine sachet-powder, and tack the wadding together, thus making a miniature comfortable. The sachet is then ready to commence its fragrant mission of giving to all the contents of the drawer that dainty odor which is really only a suggestion of a perfume. Always use the same sachet.

The true gentlewoman is never "loud" either in dress or speech. We have all met women who destroyed the effect of a refined and pleasing exterior by neglecting to modulate their voices when speaking or laughing. A loud-voiced woman is always the subject of adverse comment; and when she is pretty and well dressed, she cannot but remind one of the peacock, with its beautiful plumage and dismal screech.

Much advice, both useful and otherwise, has been bestowed upon the stout woman who would be rid of her superfluous weight, but very little heed is paid to the angular one whose most earnest desire is to have dimpled cheeks and plump, well rounded shoulders. There should be sufficient flesh upon the cheek and jaw bones to give a softly curving contour to the face; every muscle and tendon in the throat should be smoothly covered; the neck should rise like a polished column from firm, well filled shoulders; and the angle of the elbow should be rounded gracefully. Corpulence almost invariably originates in the manner in which the individual lives and the food he eats. This has been proved by an eminent English surgeon, who cites, among a great number of his experiments, the case of an emaciated young girl whom he fed on chest-nuts and allowed to drink large quantities of champagne. The girl soon became enormously fat, but returned to her natural size when permitted to resume a rational diet.

Leibig was of the opinion that fat is formed directly from the starch and sugar consumed, and he declares that a person may increase his or her weight at the rate of a pound a week by eating

five ounces of pure sugar daily. This does not mean taking a part of the sugar in tea, coffee or some other beverage, but eating the entire quantity as a solid food. More recent investigations than Liebig's show clearly that albumen—the floury part of cereals and the fleshy part of cocoanut, etc.—is the principal source of fat taken into the human system. This substance, after reaching the cells of the tissues, undergoes certain chemical changes by which part of it is converted into fat. It may be stated, therefore, on undoubted authority, that the five articles of food most needful for building up the adipose tissues of the human body are bread, butter, sugar, milk and potatoes.

Neither fish, flesh nor fruit is forbidden to persons desirous of increasing their weight, but the more oily varieties of all eatables are to be preferred. Thus, veal, pork, geese and ducks are more fattening than beef, mutton, turkeys and chickens, and the more oily kinds of fish, such as eels, and salmon, are given preference over those in which there is little or no fat. Only the yolks of eggs should be eaten, and all vegetables that contain sugar should be partaken of in abundance. Pumpkin when made into pies is extremely fattening. All acid fruits and vegetables, such as cranberries, lemons and tomatoes, are to be avoided, and so are lettuce, spinach, pickles and asparagus. Instead of these things may be eaten cheese, lentils, all kinds of sweet and made dishes, rich gravies and sauces, corn-meal in all its numerous forms, sago, succotash, bananas, and nuts of all kinds.

Abstinence to a certain extent is also necessary in the matter of drinks. Lemonade, tea, acid wines and cider should be invariably refused; and coffee will do no good unless modified with excessive quantities of cream and sugar. The best drink to be taken with the meals is milk well thickened with cream. A cup of hot chocolate containing plenty of milk and sugar, taken just before retiring, is exceptionally nourishing.

Thus it will be seen that thin persons need a mixed diet containing plenty of fats and starches, with a little more albumen than is needed to maintain the equilibrium between fat and flesh. It is important to remember, however, that as medicine taken one day and forgotten the next does little or no good, so the fattening process can never produce satisfactory results unless persevered in continually.

E. S. W.

## EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—FIRST PAPER.

### GAMES FOR HALLOWEEN.

From the earliest times there has been a general desire on the part of humanity to lift the veil of the future and gaze upon the mysteries beyond. The ancients had their oracles, diviners and sooth-sayers, whom they consulted, with greater or less success, regarding coming events; later in the world's history witchcraft fascinated the vulgar mind with its pretensions, until suppressed by the cruelties of persecution; and nowadays we have fortune-telling and clairvoyance to prove that people are as willing as ever to be deceived into the pleasant belief that the future may be pierced by the mental vision of man. The vast majority of thinking men and women of the present, of course, reject as absurd whatever savors of the supernatural, and treat with proper contempt the claims of gypsies, clairvoyants and others of their kind; and that which was once a serious attempt to look into futurity has been made the foundation of numerous games and mock-solemnities practised by merry-makers the world over.

The favored time of all the year for testing these frolicsome "charms" and mysteries is the night of October 31—All Halloween, the eve of All Saints' Day; and it may interest many of those who have been accustomed to celebrate the occasion without thinking of its origin, to know just why this particular time was chosen for the purpose.

The observance of Halloween dates back to the time of the Druids, who held a harvesting festival on that night. When the Druidical faith disappeared, the people clung to many of their customs and superstitions and continued to celebrate the harvesting festival by means of bonfires on the hill-tops; and the Christian church, finding it impossible to separate the people entirely from their old institutions, gradually turned the latter to its own use, so that the Druidical harvest festival became in the Christian calendar the Eve of All Saints. This change gave a new meaning to the old heathen rites in the minds of the common people, and the fires which had previously been kindled in honor of the sun's ripening of the harvest, were considered as beacons to light souls out of purgatory.

Gradually the night became the carnival time of the year, to be celebrated with wild and grotesque observances. Then, in the course of time it came to be regarded as the night when magic powers were permitted to swarm abroad, either to help or to hurt humanity—the time when fairies were said to come forth from their dainty abodes and goblins and witches lurked in dark places; and the hallowed fires were regarded as a protection against the powers of darkness. As late as the 17th century the master of the family would in the night carry a lighted torch around his fields to protect them from evil influence during the year.

Since the spread of intelligence has robbed the old observances of their serious import, the night has been held in great regard as a time for universal jollity and for working charms, spells and divinations. A Halloween party is a particularly easy form of entertainment, because the guests are always willing to help amuse themselves, all being eager and alert to discover what the fates have in store for them. We describe below a number of games suitable for such a party.

**BOBBING FOR APPLES.**—No one ever thinks of celebrating Halloween without playing this game. Choose as many fine, large apples as there are persons in the company, and scratch or prick on each the name or initials of some person known to all present, placing the names of girls or women on the apples intended for the men, and *vice versa*. Have in readiness a tub two-thirds full of water, and in it place the apples prepared for the feminine "bobb-ers," who will then kneel beside the tub and endeavor each to take an apple from the water with the teeth. The men are then permitted to essay this rather difficult feat. When anyone succeeds in taking an apple from the water, the person whose name is inscribed upon it will be his or her partner for life.

**APPLE PEELING.**—Each guest peels an apple, being careful to keep the paring in an unbroken strip. To make this possible the fruit should be very smooth and in perfect condition. When all the apples have been pared, each person in turn tosses his or her strip of peel over the right shoulder; and one of the company who acts



as oracle decides what letter it resembles as it lies. Like all the other amusements of the fateful evening, this deals with the person's future lover, the letter (which is usually in the oracle's imagination) being the initial of his or her name.

**APPLE SEEDS.**—These are placed on the eyelids and are named, and the one that adheres longest indicates that person who will be steadfast and true forever and ever.

**THE RING CAKE.**—This is always an object of especial interest. An ordinary plain-cake is baked with a ring in it, and is cut and passed with the other refreshments. The guest who receives the piece containing the ring will certainly be the first person of the company to marry.

**FLOUR CAKE.**—A ring is used in this frolic also. Fill a cake mould with flour, placing the ring somewhere in the flour and pressing the latter down so firmly that, when turned out, it will retain the shape of the mould and can be sliced with a knife. Then let each guest in turn cut a slice from the flour cake. Of course, the lucky one is he or she who secures the ring.

**KALING.**—This is a Scotch game for Halloween and can only be properly played where there is a garden near at hand. One of the company, having been blindfolded and led into the garden, pulls up the first cabbage stalk he or she touches and carries it into the house, where it proves a fortune-teller indeed. The comparative size of the cabbage indicates the stature of the individual's future partner for life; the quantity of earth clinging to the roots shows the amount of money that will be secured by the match; the taste of the pith tells what the temper of the expected spouse will be; and when the stalk is placed over the door, the first name of the first person entering thereafter is that of the prophesied husband or wife. Any other vegetable will answer the purpose, if cabbages cannot be procured, and if it is considered undesirable to go outdoors, a quantity of large vegetables, such as turnips, beets or parsnips, may be placed on a table for the blindfolded person to choose from.

**LAUNCHING WALNUT SHELLS.**—This is a particularly pretty game. Split a number of soft English walnuts exactly in half, remove the kernels, and clear away the small partitions that may remain in the shells. Place a bit of heavy cotton string in each piece of shell, and pour melted beeswax around it, shaping the wax into a cone or little hill, with the string protruding from the top; or secure in each "boat" an inch of wax taper of the sort commonly used on Christmas trees, fastening the tapers to place by pressing each one upon a small quantity of molten wax dropped into the shell. All the shells being prepared, the wicks of several are lighted, and the frail craft are launched simultaneously by their owners upon the "sea of life"—or, in other words, a tub of water. When a light burns steadily until the wax is all melted, and the little boat safely rides the waves made by slightly stirring the water or by gently shaking the tub, a happy and long life is assured the owner. When two boats collide, it means that the persons who launched them will meet and have mutual interests at some period of their lives. If two boats cross each other's course, their owners will do likewise. If two boats come together and continue to sail about side by side, those whom they represent will pass much of their lives together. When a boat clings persistently to the side of the tub, refusing to sail out into the center, the owner will surely be a stay-at-home. Touching frequently at the side of the tub indicates many short voyages, but when a boat sails boldly to the center, seldom touching the sides, a life filled with long journeys may be predicted. The actions of the little fleet will prove of absorbing interest to imaginative minds.

**HANGING THE APPLE.**—The largest apple procurable is suspended by a string in an open doorway or arch and is started swinging violently, when the guests in succession try to catch it in their mouths. Those who are unsuccessful will *never*, *never* get married.

**THE THREE DISHES.**—Three bowls are placed in a row upon a table or hearth, one containing clear water, another milky water, and the third nothing at all. A girl who wishes to try her fortune is blindfolded and led up close to the bowls and told to place her left hand into one of them. If she chooses the one containing clear water, she will marry a bachelor; if the one with milky water, she will marry a widower; and if the empty bowl, she may as well make up her mind to spend her life in single blessedness. The test should be repeated three times, and if the hand is dipped in the same bowl twice the prediction is certain to come true. Boys and young men may also play this game. For them the clear water means a pretty young wife, the milky water a widow, and the empty bowl no wife at all.

**THE LIGHTED CANDLE.**—This is a very amusing game and well worth trying. A lighted candle is placed upon a table in full view. One of the players is blindfolded, turned about several times and set free, with his hands clasped behind him, to seek the candle and blow out its light. Several persons are started in quick succession, and they certainly present a ludicrous appearance. It is needless to say they seldom blow out the candle. Those who are suc-

cessful will be free for the ensuing year from witches and evil spirits, which are driven out with the candle's light.

**THE GHOST FIRE.**—The weirdness of this game makes it especially appropriate for the occasion. A dish containing salt, alcohol and a few raisins is placed on a table in the center of the room, the lamps are extinguished or turned very low, and the alcohol is lighted. As soon as the flame leaps upward, the company clasp hands in a circle and dance gaily about the table upon which beams the mystic fire. As the flame gives out a sickly greenish light, the effect upon the appearance of the surrounding persons and objects is decidedly uncanny. The dance is short, for before the fire burns out all must try to secure a raisin from the dish. This can be done without burning the fingers if the motions are sufficiently rapid. As the raisins are supposed to represent good fortune for the year, those securing one from the evil genius, fire, are considered most fortunate.

**NUT ROASTING.**—This test is used to prove friendship. The seeker after knowledge names two nuts, one for herself or himself and one for a friend. The nuts are then placed on a shovel and held over the fire, and as they heat the prophecy begins. If they burn quietly and gently, a long, tranquil friendship is to be expected; if, however, they burst with a loud noise and fly apart, the friends will prove uncongenial, and their friendship will come to grief. The nuts must be closely watched as they heat, for imaginative persons may discover much in their movements regarding the temper of those for whom the nuts are named.

**THE FAIRY'S GIFTS.**—This makes a most pleasing ending for a Halloween entertainment. The fairy godmother enters the room clad in a fancy costume and carrying a large basket under her shawl. She proclaims loudly that she has a few gifts for distribution, and then presents to each person a folded paper, with the warning that its contents are to be kept a profound secret. Some papers are blank, while others bear the word "Fame," "Honor" or "Wealth." Those fortunate enough to secure the papers that prophesy gifts are blindfolded and prepared to receive the bequests. The one whose paper bears the word "Wealth" is led to the fairy godmother, repeating as she kneels to her:

"Most gracious fairy, the gift you give  
I shall treasure and keep as long as I live."

The kneeling one then hands the paper to the fairy, who in a deep, solemn voice reads the inscription. Turning to her basket, she takes from it a new dust-pan to which a ribbon loop is attached, and speaks as follows:

"Your choice is bad when you entrust  
Your happiness where moth and rust,  
In time, turn all your wealth to dust."

She then pours over the kneeling figure a little dust from a paper bag and hangs the dust-pan around his or her neck.

Another recipient then kneels, reciting the same couplet as the first. For "Honor" the fairy says:

"Your honor crowds shall loud declare,  
But in your heart, no crowd is there.  
You'll find, like Falstaff, 'honor's air.'"

While she speaks she takes from her basket a pair of bellows, and blows a blast of air on the bowed head as she utters the word "air." The bellows, like the dust-pan, are hung by a ribbon about the kneeling mortal's neck.

The guest whose paper bears the word "Fame" also kneels at the good fairy's feet, and the latter takes from her basket a wreath of roses and adjusts it on the suppliant's bowed head, saying as she does so:

"When fame doth weave a laurel-wreath,  
He weaves this subtle charm beneath;  
'For every evil thought that's born  
The laurel grows a prickly thorn;  
But where pure thought and love reposes,  
The laurel-wreath's a wreath of roses.'"

This game may be carried further by the exercise of a little ingenuity; and the gifts bestowed should always be dainty little articles that may be kept as souvenirs of the evening.

To assure success, a Halloween party should be arranged by a person older than those playing, the former acting as the oracle of the evening; and the more vivid the imagination of the oracle, the greater will be the amusement of the players.

E. D. N.



## NEW EVENING GOWNS.



FIGURE NO. 1.

for its development, is made. This choice is rendered somewhat difficult by reason of the almost countless variety of stately silks and sheer, diaphanous textures so alluringly displayed in the shops; but when a decision has once been arrived at, there is almost as great and fully as genuine a pleasure to be found in making up the rich or dainty toilettes as there is in wearing them when completed.

For matronly wear there are rich brocades and exquisitely decorated silks, for the *débutante* there are *chiffons* and *crêpes* in most plentiful array, and for the miss there are the daintiest of soft-textured woollens. Brocaded satins showing ribbon designs, and also in jardinière effects, are suitable for either dinner or reception dresses. In one handsome specimen of the former variety the design is the same color as the ground and displays festoons and bow-knots; and in another it is in two colors and consists of detached bow-knots, with many loops and long, floating ends, on a black or light ground. The floral brocades present detached nosegays in natural colors tied with tiny tinsel bow-knots; graceful, trailing vines; and tinsel cornucopias full of flowers.

Bengaline is no less popular for ceremonious wear and is shown, not only in plain evening tints, such as pearl-gray, tan, heliotrope and pink, but also in attractive striped and flowered varieties. The beauty of a pale-blue ground is emphasized by black satin stripes, and a black ground is illuminated by gold or other colored stripes. A pretty flowered Bengaline has a black ground upon which are large ovals outlined with small light-hued flowers, and another black ground is figured with tiny bunches of natural-looking pink rosebuds and their foliage tied with tinsel bow-knots.



FIGURE NO. 2.

The fashionable woman now prepares to resume the round of social gayety and merry-making where it was broken off by the season of Summer outing and travel; and, as a matter of course, gowns demand her foremost attention. It has always been conceded that evening attire is as improving to the least prepossessing of women as to those upon whom Nature has lavished the choicest personal charms; but in every instance becomingness and fitness must be carefully considered before a selection, either of material or of a mode

In tissues there are *chiffons*, plain, figured and embroidered; plain, silk-embroidered and pearl-embroidered *mousselines de soie*; embroidered silk Brussels flouncings; beaded net flouncings; and satin striped or dotted gauzes. A new *chiffon* is rainbow-tinted, and its effect over silk matching its darkest hue is indescribably lovely. On *mousseline de soie* delicate silk embroideries are wrought among bunches of artificial purple violets, that are secured to the fabric at intervals, and also form a dainty fringe at the bottom. Pink and white morning-glories decorate another pretty flouncing of *mousseline de soie*, the leaves being represented by silk embroidery; and on white *mousseline* are festooned lilies-of-the-valley, with leaves embroidered in white silk. An exquisite gauze flouncing shows tiny embroidered rosebuds, and a border of shirred tulle button-holed to the material with white silk and embroidered to match the material.

Floral embroideries are wrought with jet and with pink and white pearls on white silk Brussels net flouncings, and the most elaborate of these are rendered still more ornate by the introduction of translucent gems. Black Brussels flouncings are enriched with *cabochons* set on in a tracery design, and with graduated discs made of fine jet beads and wrought on the goods in diagonal stripes.

Among the woollens may be mentioned *crêpe barêge* embroidered with dots and figures in self, plain and embroidered *crêpons*, and cordurette *crêpons*, in all the delicate evening tints. In all-white woollens there are plain and embroidered *crêpons*, corkscrew serge, wide-wale Bedford cord, satin chevron-striped wool goods, camel's-hair and serge, all of which are wonderfully soft and accommodate themselves readily to flowing folds and graceful draperies.

Lace, ribbon and dainty pearl trimmings are used for decorating the white woollens, and the white and black Brussels flouncings are usually accompanied by narrow edgings that provide handsome decorations; but the embroidered gauzes are so ornamental in themselves as to require no added garniture.

Shoes are no longer worn with evening dress since Oxford ties and one-strap sandals have come into vogue. Both Suède and glacé kid ties and Cleopatra slippers or sandals are presented in colors to match the gowns. The glacé foot-wear, however, is newer than the Suède and is made up plainly, or with bead-embroidered vamps, or with perforated trimmings and pointed tips, the heels being invariably in Louis Quinze style. The Cleopatra slipper or sandal has one strap, and a pointed lap that rises over the instep and gives the foot a desirably slender appearance. The vamp of this charming slipper is embroidered with beads or jewels. Satin slippers are more frequently worn at weddings than in the ball-room.

Suède mousquetaire gloves in from sixteen to twenty button lengths are displayed in colors to match prevailing evening textiles. The handsomest have bead-embroidered backs and tops. White



FIGURE NO. 3.



Swedish gloves are always worn with a white gown.

The type of the individual woman's face and the height of her figure must be considered in deciding how the hair shall be arranged, for while a high coiffure is really most appropriate with evening attire, the hair may, if necessary, be worn either low on the neck or at the center of the head. Silver combs and ornamental pins are fashionable and



FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.

may be placed wherever they will prove most effective.

Figure No. 1 represents a charming evening waist. Sapphire-blue velvet and deep-cream Bengaline are combined in the making, with jet *cabochons*, jet passementerie and black *coq*-feather edging for decoration. The neck is cut in pointed outline, and the edge is followed by feather trimming, as is also the pointed lower edge of the waist. A center-front of Bengaline studded with *cabochons* is inserted between velvet side-fronts and is laced down the center; and the side-fronts are edged with passementerie. The elbow sleeves match the center-front, and each is shirred midway between the arm's-eye and lower edges, presenting the effect of two puffs. A waist of this kind may contrast with or match the skirt with which it is worn and may be made of velvet, faille, brocaded silk, etc. In a waist of white satin embossed with pink rosebuds the sleeves may be cut from white *chiffon* showing embroidered rosebuds, and a selvedge-edged flounce to match may fall from the hips. The neck may be cut round and edged with white ostrich trimming. Such a waist will be most effective when worn with a skirt to match. The pattern used in making the waist is No. 4160, price 1s. or 25 cents.

At figure No. 2 is represented a handsome ball costume, in the development of which are united bluette velvet, and white satin brocaded with bluettes, decoration being supplied by velvet ribbon, an ostrich tip matching



FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.

may be fashioned from white Brussels net flouncing embroidered with pearls, the remainder of the costume may be made of *ciel* satin brocade showing an ostrich-feather design in self, and narrow pearl passementerie may be used to trim. The pattern employed in making the costume is No. 4183, which costs 2s. or 50 cents.

At figure No. 3 is illustrated an attractive gown for a *débutante*, the material being white *chiffon* made up over white China silk showing a floral design. The skirt is slightly draped in front and arranged in a fan at the back, the silk showing through its dainty, diaphanous covering, with unique and charming effect.



FIGURE NO. 9.

the velvet, and a demi-flouncing of embroidered *chiffon* in which are reproduced both the design and the color of the brocade. The skirt foundation is bordered with a scantily gathered ruffle of velvet, which is stylishly disclosed between leaf-tabs formed at the bottom of a front-drapery that falls smoothly over the foundation. The low, round-necked basque has a short, pointed front, and a Princess back, in the center of which is inserted a velvet fan that spreads into a sweeping train. A lacing is made over the center seam to simulate a closing, and at each side are adjusted two straps of velvet ribbon, the ends of which are tied in a long bow a little below the waist-line. A *chiffon* ruffle falls in straight folds from the lower edge of the basque at the front and sides, and in cascades from the side edges of the train. A tiny plaiting of velvet follows the neck and each arm's-eye edge, a feather is gracefully adjusted on the left shoulder, and a bow of ribbon ornaments the right shoulder. Long white *Suède* mousquetaires are worn. The drapery and fan



FIGURE NO. 8.

A foot-ruffle of scalloped *chiffon*, headed by a fold of silk that is arranged in a series of festoons caught under ribbon rosettes, provides the skirt decoration. The basque is cut square at the neck. A full center-front of *chiffon*, which is gathered near the top to form a ruffle and shirred several times below the waist-line, is inserted between full side-fronts made of *chiffon* over silk, the fulness being disposed in puffs over the shoulders, and the edges being laid in plaits at the top. The lower edge of the basque and the short puff sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the skirt, and a ribbon rosette is adjusted at the upper left corner of the center-front. An equally beautiful gown may be





FIGURES NOS. 10 AND 11.

made of pale-pink *mousseline de soie* elaborated with morning-glories, the material, with its artistic decoration, being so arranged that the wearer will appear to be standing in a garden of flowers. Faille is preferably used beneath *chiffon* and other tissues, and an inexpensive quality is presented for skirt and waist foundations. The pattern employed in making this costume is No. 4092, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Another dress suitable for a *débutante* is depicted at figure No. 4. Pale-blue *chiffon* figured with broken black rings is combined with plain *chiffon* in its construction, and scalloped *chiffon* ruffling and pink roses with their foliage provide the decoration. The skirt has a draped front that presents wrinkles at the top and festoon-folds at the bottom, a floral garniture being adjusted above the festoons, and a *chiffon* foot-ruffle being added. The fan back is also edged at the bottom with a ruffle and is arranged at its side edges in plaits that simulate box-plaited panels; and a spray of flowers falls over the box-plait from the left hip. The square-necked basque has a full center-front of plain *chiffon* trimmed at the top with flowers. A ruffle of *chiffon* is jabotted down the front edge of each side-front, and a floral decoration is placed on the left shoulder. The sleeves are very full and extend only to the elbow. Rainbow *chiffon* shading from delicate pink to Nile-green may be made up by the mode over Nile-green faille, with ruffles of the *chiffon* for trimming. The pattern by which the dress was developed is No. 4151, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURES NOS. 12 AND 13.

The costume shown at figure No. 5 is intended for wear at a musicale by one of the *artistes*. The material illustrated is pale-lavender *crêpe barège*, and garniture is contributed by white *chiffon* ruffling embroidered in lavender and ribbon the shade of the material. The skirt is draped softly over the hips with panier effect and is fan-plaited at the back, the plaits flaring into a train. The front is adorned at the foot with an ingenious arrangement of *chiffon* ruffling applied in broken diagonal rows that are separated by upright rows of ribbon, each row being extended some distance above the ruffling and terminated beneath a graceful bow of loops and ends. The pointed basque has full fronts and backs that open in V shape at the top; and a ruffle of *chiffon* falls full from the neck edge and in jabot-folds below to the waist-line. A second ruffle follows the back edge of the left full-front from the shoulder to the lower edge. The full elbow sleeves are each trimmed with a *chiffon* ruffle and a bow of ribbon. For dressy evening wear at home the mode may be developed in pale-blue embroidered *crêpon*, with *écru guipure de Gène* lace for decoration. The pattern of the costume is No. 4187, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Figure No. 6 illustrates a back view of the gown described at the previous figure. It is here shown made up for theatre or opera wear in old-rose *crêpe de Chine*, and old-rose selvedge-edged *chiffon* ruffling and floral bands supply the trimming. The skirt is edged all round with flowers, the train being prettily held out by the garniture. The lower outline of the basque is defined by a flower band, and the V neck is trimmed with *chiffon* ruffling arranged to fall in jabot-folds. The wrinkled elbow sleeves are each edged with a ruffle headed by a floral band; and they are met by Suède gloves matching the *crêpe*. White Bedford cord or faced cloth may be exquisitely used in this way, and artistic decoration may be supplied by tasteful arrangements of otter fur or marabou feather bands.

A back view of the *débutante's* dress described at figure No. 4 is represented at figure No. 7. As here made up the gown is appropriate for theatre or opera wear, very light pearl-gray *crêpon* and black velvet being associated in its development. The skirt is trimmed at each side of the fan-plaits with graduated strips of black velvet ribbon that terminate under rosettes to match. The basque has a full center-back of velvet, and a ruffle of gray *chiffon* follows the front edge of each side-front and is extended across the shoulder and along the back edge of the corresponding side-back to the point described at the center of the lower edge, the ruffle tapering narrowly to the end. The elbow sleeves rise high above the shoulders and are very full. A

pretty dress of this kind for a brunette may be made of crimson *crêpe*, trimming being dispensed with.

A portion of the costume described at figure No. 2 is shown at figure No. 8. It is here pictured fashioned from cameo-pink *pearl de soie* and decorated with gold *passementerie*, and pink silk fringe having a fancy heading. The neck is cut in pointed outline and defined with *passementerie*, and fringe falls gracefully over the arms from the arm's-eye edges. *Passementerie* also follows the lower front edge of the basque and the side edges of the train, and fringe falls over the hips below the

*passementerie*, with rich effect. The costume, though more simply made than at figure No. 2, is fully as dressy and appropriate for ball or evening reception wear.

A ceremonious dinner gown suitable for a matron is illustrated at figure No. 9, the pattern employed in its making being the same as that

used at figures Nos. 2 and 8. The material here pictured is black faille, and white faille, white scalloped *chiffon* and jet garniture provide the decorations. The basque is cut high in the neck at the back and in Pompadour fashion in front. A row of jet outlining follows the neck edge, a jet Medici collar stands high at the



4138



4111



back, and a jet fringe ornament is adjusted in front. A second and longer fringe ornament is disposed below the bust, and a jet fringe tablier falls over the drapery from the waistline. Battlements are formed at the bottom of the drapery, and between the edges a plaiting of white faille is prettily revealed. Jet outlining edges the train and battlements, and a jet ornament is applied on each battlement. The elbow sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders, and each is trimmed with jet outlining and a fall of *chiffon*. Primrose *Suède mousquetaires* are worn, and a feather fan is carried. Light gloves are always preferred with black silk gowns of ceremony. A more elaborate dinner dress may be made of black grosgrain figured with detached bow-knots formed of numerous shell-pink and pale-blue loops and ends, pink-pearl and gold passementerie being used for decoration.

The Greek gown, though really designed as a tea-gown, is quite appropriate for evening wear at home. Tall, slender figures look

particularly well when draped in the statuesque folds of this æsthetic garment, which, by-the-by, is dignified by the classic title of the Sappho gown. As pictured at figure No. 10 it is made of pure-white corkscrew serge and adorned with a border trimming of black velvet ribbon and laurel leaves, *en appliqué*. The drapery front is made over a fitted lining and, though loose in effect, is nicely inclined to the figure at the sides. It is cut in round outline at the neck, and graceful wrinkles and folds are produced by plaits made in the upper edge in front of the right shoulder, and also at the left hip. The square-cornered angel-sleeves rise gracefully on the shoulders and fall far down on the skirt, their front edges flaring their entire length. The trimming is applied along all the free edges of the gown. Pattern No. 4167, which costs 2s. or 50 cents, was used in shaping the gown.

Figure No. 11 represents a back view of the Sappho gown just described. Plain serge is the material here pictured, and white ribbon, and gold braid applied in a Greek-key design supply the decoration. The back is laid in a Watteau-plait and falls in a slight train. The neck is cut low and round, and a long loop and end of ribbon fall from the left shoulder. The Greek-key trimming borders all the free edges of the garment. White will be most generally used for such a gown, cashmere, camel's-hair, Bedford cord, *crêpon*, cloth, etc., being favored materials. Gold and silver braid, velvet ribbon, etc., will generally be selected for decoration. When this gown is worn the hair should be arranged in a Psyche knot and bound with ribbon or metal fillets, to complete the classic ensemble.

At figure No. 12 is portrayed a stylish party gown made of cream *chiffon* printed with pink flowers. The bell skirt hangs smoothly over its white faille foundation at the front and sides and is disposed in a fan at the back, where

the skirt is lengthened to form a slight train. A self-headed flounce of the material that narrows gracefully toward the back is adjusted at the bottom of the skirt. The pointed basque is V-shaped at the neck and has full surplice fronts and backs which cross in the regular way, the material being caught up on the shoulders to form puffs. Draped sleeves are preferred to the elbow sleeves

provided by the pattern. A very dainty dress may be developed in Nile-green China silk, and trimmed with two rainbow *chiffon* flounces, one of which will border the skirt and the other fall from the edge of the basque. The pattern of this dress is No. 4138, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A picturesque dress designed for reception wear is shown at figure No. 13. A tasteful combination is effected with dark-green velvet, light-green India silk and white net, narrow dark-green velvet ribbon being used for garniture. The bell skirt is trimmed at the bottom with two narrow silk ruffles, the upper one of which is self-headed; and at the back it falls in full folds to the edge of a train, that is adorned with three rows of ribbon placed their width apart just

above the lower edge. The upper portion of the basque is of net and is shirred to form countless puffs; and the lower part is a snugly fitted, pointed corselet of velvet, laced down the back and extended by a deep flounce of silk trimmed with ribbon to match the train. The elbow sleeves are of net, and each is arranged in three lengthwise rows of puffs. The fanciful collar flares from the neck. *Crêpon*, camel's-hair, *crêpe barège* and similar fabrics may be suitably chosen for a costume of this kind, and feather-headed ruffles of *chiffon* may supply the trimming. A very pretty costume may be made of yellow dotted gauze and brown velvet, the latter fabric being used, of course, for the corselet and collar. The pattern by which the dress was developed is No. 4111, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

An exceptionally charming gown, suitable for concert wear, may be seen at figure No. 14, pale-pink camel's-hair and black velvet forming the effective combination. The skirt hangs in graceful folds from the waist and is studded at the bottom with oval pearl *cabochons*. The fronts of the waist are laid in plaits at the lower edge back of their front hems, the plaits flaring prettily toward the bust; and the neck is cut out in V outline and edged with a frill of *lisse*. A folded girdle of velvet, shaped to form a point at the center, is adjusted across the lower part of the waist, concealing its joining to the skirt. A velvet jacket is worn over the waist. Its front edges slant above the bust and flare widely below, and a row of pearl passementerie trims the edges. The sleeves rise high above the shoulders and extend to the elbow, and each is trimmed with a row of passementerie and a deep frill of scalloped *chiffon*. Hunter's-green velvet and Nile-green *crêpon* may be associated, with equally good results, in a costume cut by the same pattern, which is No. 4175, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



FIGURES NOS. 14, 15 AND 16.



FIGURE NO. 17.



FIGURE NO. 18.



Figure No. 15 portrays an effective costume in which buff serge and dark-brown velvet are united, with pearl passementerie and narrow ruffles of the wool goods for garniture. The skirt is draped over a foundation to fall in pretty wrinkles in front, and is trimmed at the bottom with three ruffles, the uppermost one of which is headed with passementerie. The upper part of the waist is quite full, and the lower part is a velvet bodice that is fitted closely by curved seams. The seams and free edges are followed with passementerie, which simulates tabs at the upper edge. The short sleeves rise high above the shoulders and hang loosely about the arms above the elbow, the lower edge of each being trimmed with a ruffle of serge headed with passementerie. A frill of serge stands daintily at the neck. Blue-and-white striped Lansdowne may be made up in conjunction with dark-blue velvet. The skirt may be trimmed at the bottom with ruffles of blue silk and fine white lace, the silk ruffles underlying the lace ones; and the sleeves and neck may be similarly trimmed. The pattern of this costume is No. 4153, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

The costume shown at figure No. 16 will be especially pretty for dancing and party wear. It is made of white China silk and white-and-pink striped moiré, and embroidered *chiffon* ruffling, pink silk cord and flowers furnish the trimming. The full skirt is trimmed with a *chiffon* flounce decorated at intervals with flowers and foliage. The waist is full at the top, and over the lower part is adjusted a deep, pointed corselet of striped moiré. A lacing is simulated over each shaping seam, the cord being tied in loops and ends at the bottom; and a *chiffon* ruffle falls from the edge upon the skirt. Similar ruffles trim the neck edge and the wrist edges of the full sleeves. A flower is secured on the upper side of each wrist and another at the point formed by the upper edge of the corselet in front. A flounce of white silk-embroidered *mousseline de soie* would make a beautiful skirt of this style; velvet could be used for the corselet, and plain *mousseline* could be chosen for the upper part of the waist and for the sleeves. The pattern used in cutting this dainty costume is No. 4172, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

A long, loose cloak of cloth lined with gaily colored silk will prove more practical than a shaped wrap for both ladies and misses to wear over evening gowns, although an opera wrap may be short and as elaborately developed as desired. Plush and brocaded silks

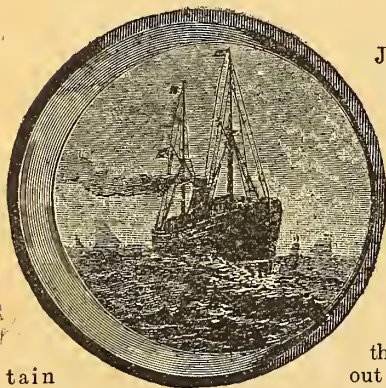
are favored for opera wraps, and feather or jewel trimming will usually be selected for their enrichment.

Party and dancing gowns for misses are essentially fanciful and picturesque in effect. At figure No. 17 is represented a charming dress of heliotrope *crêpe barège*, with black guipure lace insertion and narrow velvet ribbon for trimming. The skirt falls in natural folds from the waist and is bordered with lace. The waist has full surplice-fronts, which are formed in frills on the shoulders and flare over a fitted front trimmed with three bands of lace pointed at the center, the exposed portion of the fitted front presenting the effect of a vest. Several rows of velvet ribbon start from beneath each arm and are carried with corsage effect to the center of the lower edge, where they are tied in numerous long loops and ends that fall upon the skirt. The full sleeves are made over shaped foundations, which are revealed at the wrists and trimmed with lace. A *lisse* frill is basted inside the neck edge and at each wrist. Printed *chiffon* may be made up in this way over silk, and ruffles of the *chiffon* may fall in cascades along the edges of the surplises, in frills over the hands and in festoons at the bottom of the skirt. The dress was cut by pattern No. 4118, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The picturesque toilette displayed at figure No. 18 is developed in cream-white nun's-veiling and decorated with pearl bead trimming. The full skirt is draped on each hip by fluffy paniers that give a tapering appearance to the waist. A row of trimming is applied at hem depth above the lower edge of the skirt, and also at the free edge of each panier. The pointed waist has full surplice-fronts that are gathered along the shoulder edges and shirred below the waist-line; they separate from the waist-line to the shoulders over a fitted front, which is decorated with six cross-rows of pearl trimming. The fanciful, puffy sleeves extend only to the elbows, and the fulness of each is caught on the upper side at the center under a section of pearl trimming. The standing collar is edged with the trimming. A very dainty toilette may be made of pale-pink China silk and rainbow *chiffon*, the latter being used for the paniers, sleeves and surplice fronts, and also for a flounce that may be effectively festooned across the bottom of the skirt. Embroidered *crêpe* will also develop the mode prettily. The patterns used for making the toilette are skirt No. 4180, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and waist No. 4181, price 1s. or 25 cents.

## ACROSS THE CONTINENT—FROM NEW YORK TO ALASKA.

IN ALASKAN WATERS.—(CONTINUED).



tain seems to the violet sky above us and marvelled at the stars shining softly down upon the town; but we soon found that it rains here almost every day and that frequently the lowering heavens beat down the smoke from the tireless smelters and cause it to drift across the channel, where it trails at each side of Dead Man's Mound, a conical green peak that rises out of the water between the steamer's course and Douglas Island. We had been informed that the tides rise and fall twenty-four feet at this place, and as we gazed at the shore in the uncertain light at ten o'clock on the night of our arrival, we wondered how the houses nearest the water kept their places. We heard rills and cascades laugh and sing down the abrupt and lofty faces of the rocks; and in the morning we saw them, and also gained a clear view of Juneau; and we wondered still more how certain parts of the town could maintain their position when the main street was constantly submerged with mountain waters. We are compelled to state, however, that during our stay in Juneau we saw nothing phenomenal in the height of the tides.

On one side of the town are a range of low foot-hills, upon which

JUNEAU, when viewed from a distance, is really a very pretty town, set as it is in a walled crescent of green. Thus it appeared from the steamer's deck as we neared it in the delusive twilight of a northern latitude. Its little cottages looked not unlike a flock of large white birds that had just alighted after having tried in vain to find a passage through the rifts of the mountain out of which the town's site have been dug. We looked

discreet residents have placed their cottages; and it was these small white structures which caught our attention as we steamed toward the town. Across the channel on Douglas Island is a small mining town that is rapidly increasing in size and prosperity—so much so, in fact, that the citizens of Juneau already look upon it with jealousy. Veins of ore are believed to enrich all the peaks of this region, but thus far small success has attended those who have looked for them. The Treadwell mine is prosperous, but several other companies have been compelled to pause for lack of funds in their unsuccessful search for the precious metals.

The space upon which Juneau is built is so small that, if the town grows very much, its inhabitants must either become cliff-dwellers and burrow into the mountains, or else place their houses one upon another. A small but very noisy ferry-boat makes its way once every hour to Douglas Island, where there is plenty of room for house-building and where the greater part of the Treadwell Mills and Mining Company's employees dwell. There is also a school sustained by the Friends, and religious services are here conducted after the forms usually favored by miners. In such a spot it is not difficult to divide a party of tourists into two distinct classes, according to the manner in which they search after the sources of national advancement. The silver mill was interesting to all of us; but this interest was transitory to a few who believed that the broadest utility lies in the growth of intelligence and in the establishment of an intellectual and moral ideal. This the Friends' school is striving for amid these uncouth surroundings with a faith and courage that are heroic. To this mission about one-eighth of our number devoted a large share of their attention and not a little of their worldly means.

The Indian women at Juneau are not more uncomely, either in feature or in figure, than those observed in other parts of Alaska, but their methods of "making up" their faces are hideous beyond expression. Their favorite toilette cream is a mixture of seal oil and lampblack, which they apply to their countenances in geometrical sections or wide horizontal bars. Naturally we asked the



reason for this revolting practice; but as we were aware that the Indians possess a choice assortment of ready-made falsehoods with which to repel impertinent curiosity on the part of their white visitors, we were not surprised when informed that the *kloochmen* mourn for their dead by painting their noses and chins jet-black. The natives invariably laugh when they deliver this statement, and in consequence no one believes it. The dusky Alaskan belle usually wears numerous silver bracelets upon her arms and a gay kerchief about her unkempt locks.

The squaws seldom become intoxicated, and when they do, they are carefully watched to prevent their killing anyone; for when a person meets death at the hands of a *klooch*, the male kin of the deceased are held to be irreparably disgraced. On the death of a married man, his brother or his sister's son must marry his widow, but failing these kinsfolk, the woman may marry whomsoever she can. If one of the persons mentioned refuses to marry his brother's or his uncle's wife (as the case may be), her people may try to compel him by force of arms; and in this way fights are more frequent than marriages when widows are not rich. Happily for a bereaved wife in Alaska she has all the worldly possessions left by her late husband to add to the riches of her next spouse, who, by-the-bye, may already have several wives. In the States the Indian squaw is compelled by her lord and master to perform all the drudgery of the tepee or wigwam, but in Alaska the husband shares the hard work with his wife. He may beat her, if he is able, to his heart's content, and he may force her to paddle his canoe; but he does not lay all the domestic work on her shoulders, and he never closes a bargain if she disapproves.

The places in which these people deposit their dead are as various as they are odd. The *shaman* is neither burned nor buried. A house with one or two windows and a door is built for him; and after his body has been set up for a day in each corner of his own house, it is taken out through the smoke-hole or through an opening made in the wall for the purpose (never through a door or window) and set up in the new house, which is to be his final resting-place. His most valuable or valued belongings are arranged about him, and he is left to time's peculiar processes. We were curious enough to peep into one of these death cabins. It was probably that of a *shaman* or chieftain, and the ghastly-looking body was dry and stiff. It was clothed in a beautiful totem blanket and a feather head-dress and leglets; and a doll that may have been his idol, a Waterbury alarm clock and a hand-bell were placed in the dismal apartment. These treasures were safe from thieving but superstitious natives, and white men would not be likely to want them.

The ashes of persons who have been cremated are placed in boxes high up in the tallest trees. One faithful missionary, who takes a righteous pride in the good work he has done among the Indians, gave us a detailed account of the cremations which prevailed on his arrival, and added that he had persuaded the pagans on the island where he is stationed to bury their dead. But what would his ignorant flock have said or done had they known that learned men in the most civilized lands were even then calling the custom of burial a barbarous one and recommending cremation as a quicker and more wholesome method of disposing of the earthly tenement of the soul?

We spent the greater part of a day examining the gold mine on Douglas Island, which was named in honor of the Bishop of Salisbury by his friend and admirer, the great navigator, George Vancouver. The Treadwell mine, which is open like a quarry, is four hundred and sixty-four feet wide and contains an apparently inexhaustible supply of gold-bearing rock. The grade is not high, it is true; but with the aid of two hundred and forty stamps, each weighing nine hundred pounds, and a number of steam hammers for crushing the ore, the percentage of yield could be much smaller and yet make a handsome return on the money invested. The ore is treated by what is known as the wet process, water being procured from the mountains and from the almost continual downpour of rain; but the mine would be practically worthless in a dry country.

Leaving Juneau and Douglas Island, with their queer mixture of civilization and barbarity, we continued our journey up Lynn Channel, which is pronounced by experienced travellers the most beautiful strait in the world. As we looked back, the rain clouds, heavy with impending moisture, hung low and dense over Douglas Island and the neighboring town, but above us the sky was cloudless, while all about the steamer the sea was daintily broken into blue and silver wrinkles by a pleasant breeze. Below the white mountain-tops an orderly cavalcade of fleecy clouds was moving with graceful haste toward Juneau, and here and there the sky above was splashed with white and sapphire, while below the sea seemed to be inlaid with ivory-colored currents of water that were stained with soil washed from beneath their parent glaciers. As we approached the northern part of Lynn Channel, which was sixty miles long and grew more and more impressive as we proceeded, we beheld a high, pointed peninsula that appeared to be coming to meet us. As we drew near, countless bright-hued icebergs drifted to our right in the

impenetrable Chilkoot Inlet, which is continually guarded by braves of the Chilkat tribe to prevent Indians of the interior from entering the archipelago and trading with the white men who come to this region in "fire ships." The Chilkats, by the "right of might," maintain their position as middlemen, and they are quite equal to their white brethren of the same class in taking advantage of the situation. In fact, sympathy would be wasted on the members of this tribe, who are all born traders and are abundantly able to care for themselves.

At the left of the peninsula is Chilkat Inlet, which leads to Pyramid Harbor and the opposite village of Chilkat. It is doubtful if any Indians on our continent are as clever at industrial work, as fearless or as selfish and treacherous as those about these two converging inlets. They are prosperous, for savages, and well satisfied with themselves. They welcome no knowledge that is not practical. The most elaborate totem blankets, the finest baskets and the handsomest carvings in gold, silver, copper, brass, wood and stone are produced by the Chilkats, or, as it is sometimes suggested, by Indians who dwell in the interior of Alaska and who sell their wares to these dealers of the upper archipelago for any price they can get. Of course, no tourist returns from Pyramid Harbor without sundry specimens of Indian handicraft, and the native merchant is wholly without conscience in fixing his prices. Moreover, he will only exchange his goods for silver, being too shrewd to trust to the arbitrary value of paper. Silver pleases him, because he can hear its musical jingle; and then he can skilfully transform the coin into odd tea-spoons and dainty armlets.

A little farther on the great Davidson glacier lay diagonally across our channel, with its gray, green, blue and purple front bordered by a dense fringe of Alaskan cedars. These trees could not have grown more evenly if they had been kept constantly clipped. The upper level of the glacier is twelve hundred feet above the water, and its front is three miles long—a frozen sea, the depth of which no one can guess. It is truly an awesome spectacle, that loses none of its impressiveness when we look at the great morasses which were once covered by the glacier, but which are now overgrown with trees, shrubs and beautiful mosses starred with Alpine blossoms. The trees about the base of this great mass of ice are of a very dark shade of green, caused, it is said, by some peculiarly nourishing property in the glacial water that filters about their roots in the melting season.

The weather was simply superb when we stopped at Chilkat, the air being like that of an October day at home, with a touch of Summer in its soft breezes. We enjoyed a tramp through the woods here, for the accessible space near the village is considerable. The ground was covered with rich lush grass, and small fruits grew abundantly, there being no less than eleven varieties according to the botanists, who attribute their fine bloom and large size to the quality of the soil, which has been washed from beneath the glaciers, and also to the prolonged sunshine, which is only absent for four hours in the twenty-four at Midsummer.

Not a reptile, not even a frog, is to be found in Alaska; but fur-bearing animals are varied and abundant both on the land and in the water. In former times there were numerous sea-cows, which afforded excellent meat; but it is said they have become extinct through the attacks of hunters and fishermen and the ravages of several active volcanoes on the Aleutian Islands. Alaska would be a veritable Eden for sportsmen could they but reach it conveniently. The forests and rocks are literally swarming with birds, which make their way hither from southern meadows and rice-fields and enliven the fir-skirted shores with their cheerful notes. Numerous choice varieties of water-fowl find secure breeding places in the countless bays and inlets of this rock-bound coast, and many familiar birds of the air make their nests in the densely wooded islands and promontories. Eagles, supposed further south to be solitary, unsocial creatures, here fly about in small groups and perch upon lofty trees in pairs or communities. That true delight of the *bon vivant*, the canvas-back duck, the origin of which was, until lately, shrouded in mystery, is a native of Alaska.

It was twilight—that long, luminous interval between the disappearance of the sun from our view and the final extinction of the bright glow kindled by his rays on the heights above us—when we left Chilkat, and we fell asleep expecting to wake next morning in Pyramid Harbor, this being in accordance with the usual itinerary of Alaskan voyages. But during the night the captain of our steamer beheld in the zenith and on the horizon distinct promises of glorious sunshine for the morrow, and so made direct for Glacier Bay, that we might open our eyes upon the magnificent vision which is there, and there only, to be seen, and which never reveals itself in all its loveliness save when the sun is shining from a cloudless sky.

Who that looks upon that scene can ever forget it? Directly in front of us, displaying a thousand flashing tints and tones in answer to the sun's effulgence, was Muir Glacier, like to nothing else on earth, but reminding us vaguely of our childish conceptions of the "Great White Throne." The glacier was several miles distant when



we first beheld it, but so clear was the atmosphere that it seemed as though we could almost touch it by reaching out our hands. Slowly and carefully our steamer picked its way through semi-frozen waters that were studded with thousands upon thousands of bergs, many of them of appalling size, and attended by lesser ones showing the most fantastic shapes, as though the water into which they had fallen had been jocular in its melting mood. Indeed, were it not for the grotesqueness of the shapes floating about us, we could almost have persuaded ourselves that Glacier Bay and Muir Glacier were a realization of the Apocalypse, with gates in mid-air of shining gold and lower ones of beryl, chrysolite, white carnelian and other precious stones, that changed their hues at every motion of the tide and of our point of observation. Had our eyes been anointed, we asked ourselves, that we should behold such a vision of unearthly beauty and life? We could, in fact, scarcely credit the evidence of our senses as we neared the majestic front of the glacier and began to realize that we were gazing upon, perhaps, the most impressive spectacle in the world.

At each side of us as we advanced we beheld countless ruins of icy bastions, battlements, spires and pyramids that looked almost ghostly under the wasting influence of restless waves and smiling sunshine. The painter's greatest art would be powerless to depict the strange forms and wondrous hues of which this marvellous scene was made up, while an attempt to describe them by power of language would seem as impertinent as it would certainly be inadequate. Suppressed excitement and an overwhelming sense of awe silenced a few reverent souls on our ship, but drew forth differing and not too poetic exclamations from the majority of those who stood that morning upon the steamer's deck. Slowly we neared the great, many-hued upright wall of ice until we were less than half a mile distant, and then the anchor was dropped and the vessel swung with the undulations of the tide until afternoon.

We were only an-eighth of a mile from the base of the huge gray morain that frames the glacier on the right and serves as a setting that enhances, if anything can, the beauty of this superb mass of glistening, prehistoric ice. On our left, set at an angle with Muir Glacier, was what is known as an arm of the Pacific Glacier, which

is unexplored and has thus far proved unexplorable in its savage vastness. It seems a continent of ice. At the left of this frozen arm were visible a trio of mountains, all loftier and whiter than any we had yet seen, their glittering pallor being, it is said, due to their unearthly altitudes. One of our company, a veteran traveller just returned from a journey through India, remarked on their striking similarity to the Himalayas. These peaks are called Mt. Fairweather, Mt. Crillon and Mt. Pelauire. The first, which is the loftiest and most northerly of the three, was so named by the navigator of a whaling ship who, beholding its marvellous white summit and glittering lower pinnacles, without a cloud to veil their beauty, made sure of a season of fine weather.

With that greediness which is a common characteristic of all sight-seeing mortals, we sighed for an impossible view of Mt. St. Elias, which rises directly from the Pacific Ocean many miles farther north. Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator, gave this mountain its name because he first sighted it on Saint Elias' Day. Even while facing Muir Glacier, with its frontage of three miles and an almost even height of three hundred feet, we longed for more wonders, and were set ashore in a small boat to climb the morain and walk upon the glacier between its mysterious fissures, the depth of which no line has ever sounded. The boat was manned by experienced officers and a well-trained crew, but all their experience and skill were needed to land us in safety; for each of the numerous bergs that fall from the face of the glacier creates a huge wave at its descent into the water and another when it rises again to the surface, making it dangerous to effect a landing in a small boat until the waves have somewhat subsided. These disturbances are, of course, both more violent and more frequent on warm, clear days, because the masses of ice which thus take their departure from the parent glacier are larger and more numerous than in cool and cloudy weather. It was only, however, after we had become accustomed to the pale, shining light of the morning in this region and had heard the reassuring sound of our own voices, that we could muster up courage enough to venture from the shore.

What we further saw of Muir Glacier shall be told in another chapter.

A. B. L.

## NOVELTIES IN HOUSE DECORATION.

### FOURTH PAPER.—FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

It is essential, in selecting furniture for the home, to consider first the architecture and dimensions of the rooms, and then the wall decorations and hangings. The modern idea is to pursue a certain style throughout an apartment, although tasteful furnishers frequently make a departure from this rule, particularly in treating drawing-rooms, by introducing a few light pieces that differ in style or epoch from the balance of the suite.

The severe outlines of colonial furnishings render them more appropriate to the hall, library and dining-room than to the drawing-room and bed-chambers, the latter apartments requiring bright, cheerful coloring and light, graceful shapes to bring out their distinctive characteristics. The numerous colors used in a room must be so grouped and contrasted that a subtle harmony will result; otherwise the most sumptuous appointments will produce a crude and inartistic effect in the eyes of the tasteful observer. This is especially true of the drawing-room, in which the play of shades and colors is most clearly observed. A chair in which the prevailing tone is dark may serve as a medium of reconciliation between window and mantel draperies of opposing hues, and again a light-colored divan may offset a neutral-tinted portiere near which it is placed. The novice, if she ventures unguided upon the task of house furnishing, will generally be compelled to make a great many experiments before she is able to produce wholly satisfactory results.

Less individuality may be displayed in the furnishing of a long, narrow hall than in that of any other portion of the house. Such a hall serves merely as an entrance, and the furniture should be limited to a hall-stand and chair, both in English or antique oak, the latter of which is almost as dark as walnut. Some stands comprise a glass with hooks, two umbrella-stands, and a settle containing a box or drawer for holding rubbers, gossamers, etc. Other stands include only a glass and a seat; and when such a stand is selected, a porcelain or brass umbrella-stand will be placed at one side of it, while on the opposite side the chair will be located. The gas fixture or lantern will be either steel or brass, being usually suspended from the ceiling; and the globe may be square, round or oval, and of cut or opalescent glass. Of course, the size of the chandelier depends entirely on the height and width of the hall.

If it is impossible or undesirable to have a pendant fixture, a standard having from three to five lights enclosed in cut-glass globes will be adjusted on the newel-post—that is, if the staircase descends into the main hall.

A square hall or foyer admits of other and more satisfactory treatment. One or two etchings or engravings in narrow oxidized-silver frames may be hung upon the walls, and a few well selected pieces of furniture, tastefully arranged, will convert the hall into a sitting-room, in which the family may assemble on Winter evenings to enjoy the glow and warmth of the open hearth. The furniture may be in colonial style and made of antique or English oak. The hall tree or stand should be set against the wall at the left of the fire-place, one chair against the wall at the other side of the fire-place, and another against the opposite wall. An oblong table will usually be placed in the center, and a rocker, which makes a comfortable addition to the furnishings of a large hall, will be located wherever the need of the moment requires. A round or oval hanging glass with hooks is sometimes preferred to a stand, especially when a large settee and a wood-box are chosen, the glass being hung above the settee, in each corner of which will be placed a leather cushion. The long box known as the wood-box may only be appropriately placed in a very spacious hall containing a fire-place; and when not used for the fire logs, it will serve as a convenient receptacle for carriage rugs and robes and similar articles. A tall clock may stand in one corner and will prove a handsome ornament. A compact brass or iron chandelier having four lights shaded with opalescent globes may be suspended from the center of the ceiling, unless a newel fixture supporting four or six imitation candles is preferred.

The reception-room, being occupied less than other apartments, should be simply furnished. If the walls are dark enough to form a suitable background, they may be relieved by a few well chosen pastels or water-colors in ivory or silver frames. The regulation suite for this room consists of three pieces—a sofa and two chairs, which will preferably be in Chippendale style, with cheerful-looking woodwork, and upholstering of striped tapestry. A small center or side table or stand may be added, if liked, and may support a vase



or a few books. Light will be supplied by a brass chandelier presenting two or three candle-lights and located in the center of the ceiling.

In drawing-room furniture the styles are legion. The most luxurious tastes, of course, incline to overstuffed or Turkish furniture in satin damask, brocatelle or Gobelin tapestry, a set of which includes three and sometimes five pieces. The larger sets comprise a sofa, two arm-chairs and two side-chairs, different material being used to cover the sofa and each pair of chairs. A three-piece set consists of a sofa, divan and easy-chair, each upholstered in a different color. Overstuffed furniture should only be chosen for a large drawing-room that is otherwise handsomely appointed.

Mahogany or cherry suits in Louis XVI., Empire or Chippendale style, covered with silk tapestry or damask, are very handsome and are not so expensive as the overstuffed varieties. A tasteful square drawing-room lately fitted up contains a five-piece mahogany suite upholstered in silk tapestry showing a floral pattern, the ground colors of the sofa, side-chairs and arm-chairs being respectively

terra-cotta, Gobelin-blue and olive. In the arrangement of such a suite, of course, the effect of the various colors in combination must be carefully considered. In the room in question the sofa is placed diagonally across one corner, a center divan upholstered in velours is placed under the chandelier, and a *bric-à-brac* cabinet of mahogany is set against the wall near one of the windows. Between the windows is a small onyx table, and a dainty stand in *vernis Martin* shaped like a painter's palette is placed some distance in front of the fire-place. An upright piano crosses another corner of the room, and near it stands a music cabinet designed to correspond. The piano stool-chair has a lyre-shaped back and a revolving tufted seat uphol-

stered in Gobelin-blue satin; and a colored, straw-seated reception chair with a gold frame adds an air of comfort to the room. The brass chandelier is ormolu-finished and has ten candle-burners. When the latter are used instead of globes, more lights are necessary to produce a good effect. The pictures are framed in white and silver.

Etchings, pastels and colored photogravures may be framed in all-silver, white-and-silver or white-and-gold, the frames varying from one to five inches in width according to the size of the pictures. Water-color sketches are best set off by ivory or narrow gold frames, and oil paintings are most appropriately framed in gold.

Tables of onyx and gold or of French mahogany and *vernis Martin* stands are exceedingly ornamental and lend a touch of elegance to any drawing-room. Upon the tables may be placed banquet lamps, *bric-à-brac* or books, fancy mats or dainty scarfs protecting the wood or marble and contributing their share to the general effect. The stands are shown in floral shapes and are decorated with Watteau paintings in the most delicate coloring. They remain uncovered, as a matter of course. A pedestal may be properly located in a bay-window or between two windows at some distance from

the wall, and it may support a bronze or marble bust, a statuette, an urn or an old vase. A specimen cabinet of mahogany with a plush lining and glass shelves is both practical and ornamental—the latter when the drawing-room will admit it in addition to the *bric-à-brac* cabinet, and the former when there is a handsome collection of minerals or small curios to exhibit.

*Tête-à-têtes* or conversation chairs are as frequently seen as center divans; and if a drawing-room is large enough, a small divan, a low Indian stool with a pretty cushion, and one or two ottomans may be scattered about wherever taste may direct. A small hexagonal coffee or tea table is a novel and pretty accessory, and when not in use may support some small ornament. Where space is limited the dainty odds and ends must be omitted in furnishing the drawing-room; but it seldom happens that there is not room enough for at least one or two of the ornamental pieces suggested above.

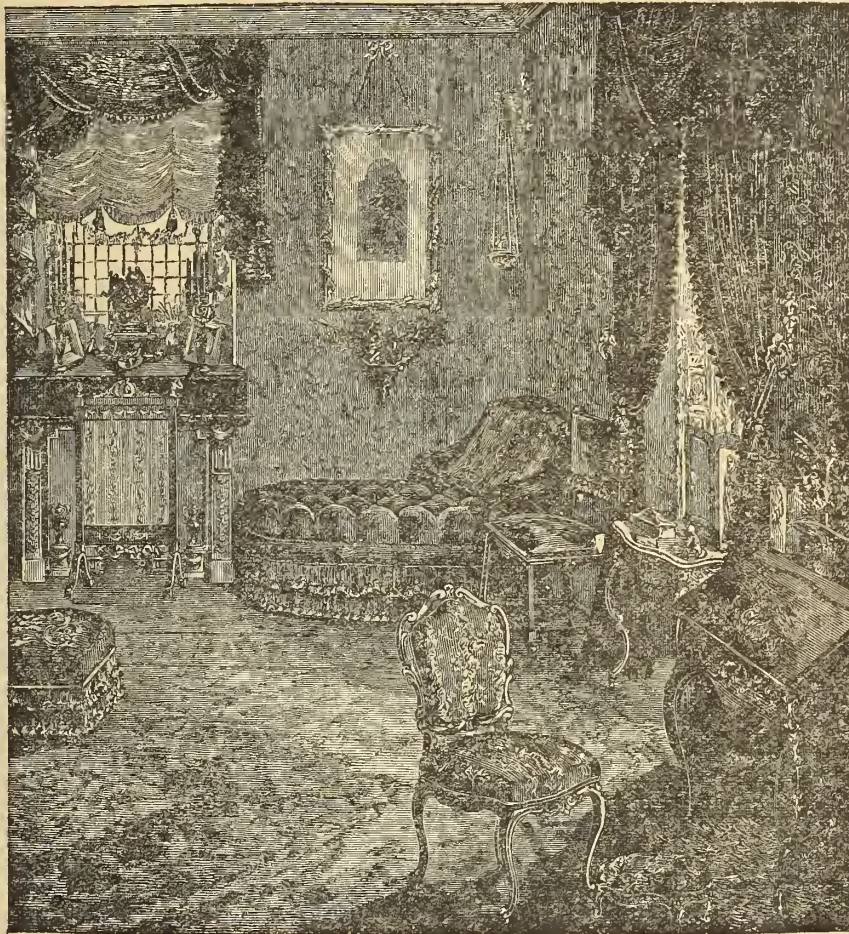
If a white-and-gold drawing-room be desired, the delicate combination will be carried into every detail. The chandelier will be of gold and onyx, with white candle-burners; and if side-lights or

brackets are necessary, they may show Louis XV. designs in gold, with white candles. A beautiful bracket of this kind bearing six lights represents a branch from a rose bush, the flowers, leaves and thorny stems being perfectly reproduced. Six or eight brackets may be used in a large room instead of a chandelier. When a house is wired for electric lights, a chandelier furnished with candle-burners for gas and with bulbs of etched or iridescent glass for electric lights will be used.

For the library the chandelier may be of wrought iron, steel, bronze or oxidized silver and may have a center-slide arched and dome surrounded by clusters of candle-burners. The center slide is especially desirable, as it may

be adjusted to any height and answers the purpose of a drop light. The greater portion of the furniture in this room may be of oak, and the pictures should be framed in the same wood, either carved or plain. The library is furnished for utility rather than for æsthetic effects. Five-piece suites done in wool tapestry, Wilton rug or leather are preferred by tasteful furnishers. Leather furniture is usually framed in oak showing the XVI. century finish, and is either tufted or plain. A very rich effect may be obtained with a suite consisting of two arm-chairs, two side-chairs and a couch, respectively in dark-green, oak and maroon. An oak library-table with a polished top will occupy the center of the room, and in front of it will be placed an arm-chair. Book-cases matching the table may be fixed against one wall, and a few book-stands may be disposed in corners or wherever convenient. If space permits, an oak desk may stand between the windows, and before it will be an easy writing chair.

A Morris or reclining chair or a Turkish or cushioned rattan rocker is generally favored even for this dignified apartment, which is frequently made the family sitting-room in the evening. Bronze or marble busts mounted on pedestals are appropriate decorations for





the library. An oaken portfolio, which when closed looks like an easel and may be used as such, may contain a collection of engravings and photographs. A thoroughly practical divan-lounge has arms that drop and may be adjusted to suit the convenience of the occupant. Such a lounge will prove convenient when the room is not large enough to comfortably admit of a reclining chair. Another practical accessory for a small library is a sofa-table, which has two leaves and, when closed, takes up very little room. If games are to be played or tea occasionally served in the library, this little sofa-table may be drawn out and will answer the purpose admirably. When tapestry or rug furniture is purchased the colors must, of course, be selected to correspond with the wall coverings and hangings.

Leather and wool-tapestry furniture is also in order for a dining-room, although really suitable only for large rooms. High-backed, English-finished oak chairs, with leather, rush or cane seats, are lighter and occupy less space than all-leather or tapestry chairs. Six side-chairs and two arm-chairs compose a dining-room set. The dining table may be a square extension with carved legs, or a round shape. A small side-table should be placed in a convenient corner near the door leading to the kitchen. The buffet may be of oak in colonial or Chippendale style and may stand against the wall near the window or opposite the fireplace; and a triangular china or crystal closet may fit in one corner or a square one may be set against the wall. Closets of this kind have either wooden or glass shelves, and mirrors at the back to reflect the dainty and delicate contents; for, of course, only the choicest pieces of china and glassware are displayed in this way. Oak panels with paintings of game, and oak-framed photographs or engravings will appropriately adorn the walls. A pretty chandelier for the dining-room is of silver, with a stationary center dome surrounded by clusters of candle-burners set in blue candle-dishes. A silver chandelier is in keeping with handsome table appointments and also reflects the light brilliantly. In addition, a banquet lamp with a pretty silk shade may be placed in the center of the table at the evening dinner. In a very severely furnished dining-room an iron chandelier with etched or opalescent globes will be appropriate.

For those dainty apartments, the bedrooms, a large and pleasing variety of furniture is exhibited. In the heavy style oak in various shades, and mahogany are largely used, and so is walnut, though not as extensively as formerly. The lighter suites are made of maple, sycamore, birch and *prima vera*, the last being an imitation of white mahogany; and these are especially favored for the bedrooms of young ladies. Enamelled suites are desirable when a color scheme is to be carried out, pink, Nile-green, white, cream and pale-blue being among the prettiest shades.

Entire sets of real bamboo are decidedly novel and are unequalled for lightness and artistic beauty. A room may be entirely furnished in bamboo, walls and ceilings may be panelled with the same odd wood, and even the mantel may be made to match. A bamboo suite may include a rocker, couch and chairs, one or more small tables, a washstand, a dressing table and case, a canopied bedstead, a shaving-stand and a *chiffonier*. If the room is large, side tables, foot-rests and ottomans of bamboo may be added, and a unique effect may be produced by concealing the bed with a bamboo screen. Eastern rugs will suitably carpet an apartment furnished in this style, and oriental curtains and portières in light-textured goods will be in perfect keeping with the general scheme.

An exceptionally tasteful bedroom recently noted has carpets and hangings that accord perfectly with a suite of dark oak. At the foot of the bed is placed a *crêtonne*-covered couch. The dressing-case is perfectly appointed and stands against the side wall; opposite is placed the wash-stand, equally well equipped, and at each side of the bed is set a cane-seated chair. A rattan rocker colored in rainbow tints holds out its arms invitingly from the center of the room, and a cheval glass is placed in one corner near a window. A flower panel in pastel framed in gold, and two oval French facsimiles (reproductions of water-colors) enclosed in narrow gold Louis XVI. frames, are hung on the walls. A gilt bracket with two jets is fixed at each side of the dressing-table, and a four-light gilt chandelier drops from the center of the ceiling. Of course,

fancy cushions and mats will be freely used in furnishing a pretty bedroom, and the woman who has the taste and skill to make them need not be informed how they should be placed.

A suite of rooms consisting of a bedroom and boudoir, intended for a young girl, is charmingly furnished as follows: The brass bedstead is canopied with *crêtonne* draperies, which match the window and mantel draperies and the *crêtonne* wall-paper. The dressing-table and wash-stand are of bird's-eye maple, and two maple chairs with cane seats, and a maple-framed cheval-glass are conveniently disposed. A rattan rocker with a *crêtonne*-cushioned seat stands at the foot of the bed. The pictures are framed in ivory, and a gold chandelier with three lights enclosed in opalescent globes hangs from the center of the ceiling. A four-light chandelier of similar design illuminates the boudoir, across one corner of which is placed a tufted *crêtonne* divan; and on the floor in front of the divan is a bamboo foot-rest with a *crêtonne* cushion. A maple *escritoire* stands between the windows, and a maple dressing-table with a triplicate mirror that may be closed when not in use is placed in one corner. A maple *chiffonier* occupies another corner, a small maple table for books is placed conveniently near the *escritoire*, and a fancy rattan rocker and a bamboo chair are added. One or two landscapes in pastel and water-colors, a few photographs and an etching, all framed in gold, are hung about the walls. Into such a boudoir may be ushered the most fastidious of girl friends who call upon its fair occupant for an hour's chat.

An inexpensive though charming room may be furnished with an enamelled suite, and a dressing-table may be made at home and draped with dotted muslin and Silesia to match the furniture. The pictures will have enamelled frames, which will also match the color of the furniture. A brass bedstead, or a white enamelled iron one with brass trimmings may be accompanied by a wardrobe, dressing table and case, washstand, chairs and other suitable furniture of either dark or light wood. A twin bedstead, which is simply two single beds placed closely together, is very desirable for children's rooms, and may be obtained to match the other furniture. A double bed may be dressed with either a French or a square bolster, the spread covering the entire bed when the French bolster is used, and square pillows and shams being introduced with the square variety.

The bathroom furniture is limited to a chair, a mirror and a shelf and towel-racks of oak or walnut. A brass gas-bracket with a single burner shaded by a sanded or plain globe is fixed in the wall near the washstand.

The kitchen may have either a bracket light or a one-light iron pendant with middle swing to raise or lower to a convenient height. Wooden chairs and an ironing-table are the only furniture required.

For dusting carved furniture a painter's brush with moderately stiff bristles is to be preferred to a feather duster, which is too soft when new to remove the dust from the smooth interstices, and when somewhat worn is too harsh for the purpose. Highly polished surfaces should be dusted with an old silk handkerchief. When blue mould gathers on a piano or any other smoothly polished furniture, it may be removed by rubbing with a well moistened chamois. When necessary, a polish composed of one-third crude oil and two-thirds olive oil may be applied upon furniture with a cotton cloth.

An air of comfort rather than of splendor should first impress the stranger on entering a house. This is not to be attained by means of rich and correct furnishing alone, for without substantial evidences of woman's kindly and refining presence no outlay of money will suffice to transform a mere house into a sweet home. A touch of color supplied by a few pieces of dainty fancy-work, a group of nicely mounted photographs or a graceful vase or two filled with fresh flowers will do more to make a room attractive than the highest achievements of the cabinet-maker's, upholsterer's and decorator's arts. In short, countless minor details must be personally considered by the feminine head of the house in order to make a comfortable home; and above all must she cultivate a graceful manner in dispensing her hospitality, that her guests may enter her gates with pleasure and depart from them with regret.

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## A TALK ABOUT CANARIES.

There can be no doubt that a healthy and well trained canary is a genuine blessing to a house. He is continually preaching a cheery little sermon, and he emphasizes it with the practical example of his own wonderful good nature. How can anyone be melancholy when listening to the liquid melody that bubbles forth from his little throat, the notes fairly tumbling over one another as if they could not get out fast enough to tell us how gay and joyous the small songster is! The presence of a canary in a house, moreover, may be counted as a pretty certain indication that the people who dwell therein are kind and loving to one another; for without gentleness and purity in the heart there could scarcely be a desire for the sweet music which only song-birds can make.

When about to purchase a canary-bird it is best and, in the end, cheapest to go to a respectable dealer and rely largely on his judgment. There are many kinds of canaries offered for sale. The best imported birds are those known to the trade as "German No. 1"; and after these come a less expensive grade of birds that are catalogued simply as "German."

An inexperienced purchaser is compelled to rely largely upon the dealer's good faith, but there are certain points which may be closely looked to, even by one who has never purchased or taken care of birds before. German canaries are usually gray and yellow; and there is a species of bright-yellow birds that are bred in Norwich, England. The latter are not as fine singers as the German birds, but they bring about the same price on account of their beautiful plumage.

It is always advisable to buy young birds, whether they are required for breeding purposes or simply as household pets. An old canary may be readily distinguished by its rough, scaly, white legs, and long, pointed claws. A healthy bird will always appear compact and slender, the feathers lying closely and neatly, and the wings being held firmly to the sides without drooping. Birds that are mopish-looking, those that pout, wheeze or show signs of a discharge from the nostrils, and those that sit still or low down upon their perch, should all be avoided by the intending purchaser.

Some dealers will try to convince their customers that the pale plumage of a young bird will deepen in color with age, but this is not so; the successive moultings tend rather to lighten the color of the feathers. Only a person accustomed to birds can readily distinguish a male from a female canary. The former is usually more prettily shaped than the latter, his head is larger, and he often has the distinguishing feature of a bright ring of feathers around each eye. The wise buyer, though perfectly satisfied with a bird's outward appearance, will insist on hearing it sing before completing the bargain.

Proper care and housing are absolutely necessary to keep a canary in good health and cheerful spirits, without which he will not have the heart to attempt his songs. So, having selected the bird, the next step is to choose a cage in which to put him. Perhaps the best variety made is the German metallic enamelled, a square cage, the colors on which are burned into the wires so the bird cannot possibly peck them off to the detriment of his health. This cage is rather costly, but it is pretty, light of weight, airy and commodious, and in the end is really cheaper than the less expensive sorts. The color is, of course, a matter of taste, but white or a combination of white and green is very pleasing and accords nicely with the color of most birds. A light shade of chocolate will also be found to emphasize the little captive's beauty.

The chief recommendation of a cage should be the ease with which it may be cleansed, and for that reason its construction should be as simple as possible. Fancy shapes, such as Swiss cottages, Chinese pagodas, etc., with their dangling ornaments and sparkling points and spangles, are wholly undesirable. The bird quickly discovers the bright decorations and pecks at them until he either poisons himself or chokes in an attempt to swallow them. Besides, the numerous chinks and crevices in such a cage afford admirable lodging places for vermin and dirt. Wooden cages are to be avoided because they are difficult to purify, and also because, if pretty, they are quite expensive. Brass cages are objectionable on account of the verdigris which is likely to collect upon them and which the bird is sure to eat. Still, with proper care, brass cages may be rendered safe and will be chosen by the majority of bird owners.

A cage should be so constructed that it may be readily taken apart, for in no other way can it be thoroughly cleansed. The door should be large, and so should the bathing tub. The ordinary conical food and drinking vessels should be avoided, for they are apt to become foul; and as they only allow the bird to reach the top seeds

and the surface of the water, he is likely to go hungry or thirsty in the midst of abundance. Tin cups are liable to rust and are, therefore, objectionable. The most practical food and drink receptacles are square or circular vessels of glass or porcelain, about two inches deep and one inch wide. The perches should be plain unvarnished sticks, and no two should be of the same thickness. If the cage is large enough, a swing at the top will prove a source of endless amusement to the small prisoner. A lively bird often scatters his seed about so recklessly that his mistress is compelled to banish him from the sitting-room or library. A cover arranged to catch the flying seeds and crumbs will obviate this difficulty. To make such a cover, cut out a strip of thin gauze or of wash illusion lace long enough to fit loosely about the cage and wide enough to reach from the center of the cage to a considerable distance below the bottom. Join the ends of the strip, hem the edges, fasten the upper edge to the wires about midway their height, and gather the fulness to the center underneath, tying it with a pretty ribbon.

The bird's home being now in readiness, its location must be well considered. It should be hung in a place that is neither too warm nor too cold, and draught should be carefully guarded against. The best situation in Summer is a high, sunny window, where cooling breezes will blow about the bird all day, bringing out his gayest music and burnishing the gold of his plumage. In Winter, however, the windows must be avoided, as more or less draught is always felt near them. The cage should, if possible, be suspended from a wall upon which the sunlight falls pleasantly.

Stove or furnace heat and gas would, of course, be injurious to the bird; therefore, the cage should not be hung too high, for the air near the ceiling is often insufferably hot, causing the bird to droop and to moult out of season. It is a good idea to suspend the cage by a rope run through a pulley on the ceiling and to lower it every evening to within about four feet of the floor. The temperature in which the bird lives should be kept as nearly even as possible throughout the year; so in Winter, if there is a likelihood of a sudden lowering of the thermometer, the cage should be covered with a woollen shawl, an air-hole being left at one side. Two birds should not be hung in the same room, as they will soon learn to sing exactly alike and thus lose their originality.

A certain amount of daily care is necessary to keep a bird and his cage in proper condition. The cage should be cleaned every morning, or at the longest, every other morning. The perches should be well scraped; and twice a week they should be plunged into boiling water to kill any vermin that may be clinging to them. A good depth of gravel or sand should always be kept in the bottom of the cage. Every morning the bird should have a bath in a sufficiently large tub, and after he has completed his ablutions the water should be removed.

The cage should be well stocked with seed and drinking water. Birds are so active and warm-blooded that they consume heat and strength very rapidly, for which reason they should be given abundant nourishment. The finest food for birds is that used by the breeders in Germany; and this seed is brought to America, but is quite expensive. It is a mixture of Summer rape-seed and the best canary seed. A cheap substitute for this rape seed is what is known as Winter rape, found in Western States and in Mexico. The best grades of canary-seed are brought from Spain and Sicily. The bird-food sold in packages by druggists, grocers and bird fanciers usually contains canary and rape seeds. The majority of such prepared food will be found reliable. The seed should always be free from dust and dirt, which may be easily removed by sifting in a fine sieve just before giving it to the bird. Fresh seed should be placed in the cage every morning; and it is well to blow gently into the food receptacles before putting in the seed, to remove the shells of the seed consumed during the preceding day.

Canary seed is the natural food for canary birds, but they need a variety of other nutriment besides. They relish the green parts of many plants, such as hemp, rape, millet, linseed and poppy, and also the seeds of chickweed, plantain and other roadside weeds, as well as feathery heads of grass and fresh leaves of watercress, lettuce and cabbage. For dessert, a tender ripe strawberry or a piece of a mild, sweet apple or pear will be greatly relished; but acid fruits are to be avoided. Green food should be perfectly fresh; and bird owners who dwell in cities and who find it difficult to procure fresh greens for their pets, may with advantage plant a quantity of bird-seed in saucers of earth. The seed will sprout readily, and when the shoots are well greened at the top, they may be pulled up by the roots and thrown into the cage.

(To be Continued.)



## MAKING ROUGH PLACES SMOOTH.—(CHAPTER II.)

The room was small and distressingly unshapely, but it was the only one in the house that could be set aside as the guest-chamber. As John's income was very moderate, a larger house was out of the question; so we held quite a family meeting to deliberate on the advisability of denying ourselves the luxury of a guest-room altogether, since we could not afford a better one than this. But all agreed that there must be an abiding-place for John's mother and the numerous "aunties" whose yearly visits were such pleasant events in the household history; therefore, we determined to make the best of the objectionable apartment.

In the first place, the room was low-pitched, and the roof slanted off at one side in a most aggravating way. The walls and ceiling needed attention badly, and we decided to paint them pale-blue, as that color would increase the apparent height of the room. We painted the walls exactly the same tint as the ceiling, and in this way the slant of the roof was rendered far less conspicuous than it would have been if the walls had been papered and outlined with a narrow border that would have called attention to every defect in shape.

The carpet already on the floor was about three-quarters the proper size, but we concluded to use it, as it was a very pretty in-grain, the pattern showing delicate oak-leaves on a blue ground. The floor was never intended to be left uncovered, for, although the boards were not very rough and were fairly well laid, the spaces between them were discouragingly wide. There was, however, nothing for it but to stain the floor; and the first step toward this end was to fill the cracks between the boards with putty. This required some time and labor, but was neatly finished at last; and we then prepared the stain.

For this we used equal parts of red-wood and log-wood chips, steeping them well in hot water to draw out all the strength, straining off the liquid through a coarse cloth, and adding a table-spoonful of common salt to every four quarts of the stain. This was put on with a brush while still warm, three coats being applied to produce a rather deep color. One coat was allowed to dry thoroughly before the next was applied; and after the third was quite dry we applied a "hard oil" finish, which is made by mixing thoroughly together four parts of linseed oil and one of turpentine. The floor being thus made quite presentable, the carpet was ripped to form rugs, the ends of which were fringed and then overcast to prevent ravelling.

There was no closet in the room, and as garments hanging on the walls are so unsightly, we decided to improvise a closet, one corner of the room being devoted to the purpose. In the corner we fitted a three-cornered piece of board, making each of the sides next to the wall twenty-four inches long. This was supported like a shelf at a height of four feet and a-half from the floor by means of a bracket at each side; and into the under side were screwed a number of hooks upon which to hang the clothes. This shelf was covered with white sateen, and curtains formed of three widths of the sateen were arranged to conceal and protect the suspended garments. The curtains were turned under at the top, carefully underplaited, and fastened to the shelf with silver-headed tacks; and the lower edges were deeply hemmed. This completed our closet, and we made it still more ornamental by placing a row of books and a bit of *bric-à-brac* on top.

The set of furniture belonging to the room had a light oak finish and was in fairly good condition; but it showed the inevitable scratches and finger marks which make their appearance on furniture, no one knows just how; and these had to be removed. The finger-prints were readily obliterated by rubbing them thoroughly with equal parts of sweet-oil, turpentine and vinegar; and a bottle of furniture polish quickly effaced the scratches. It is a good plan, by-the-by, to polish all the furniture that is in constant use every Spring at the regular time of house-cleaning; and on sweeping days fine furniture should invariably be closely covered with dust-

ing sheets of cheap calico made for the purpose. Dust should never be allowed to settle permanently into the small crevices and beadings of carved furniture, for it seems to grind into the polish and produce an unpleasant appearance that can only be removed by a tedious and laborious process.

The bureau had a beautifully polished surface, and this was kept in good condition by means of a strip of heavy Canton flannel placed beneath the cover. On renovating the room we made a new bureau-cover to match the prevailing color. It consisted of three thicknesses of pale-blue cheese-cloth tacked together at regular intervals, the tackings being concealed by bow-knots of white baby ribbon. The ends and the front edge were finished with a ruffle of the cheese-cloth, which, being cut on the selvedge, required no hemming. The mats on the wash-stand were white, and the splasher at the back was made of a section of blue cheese-cloth gathered at each end and trimmed at the upper corners with bows of white ribbon.

There was but one window in the room, and this we draped effectively with white Madras cloth showing large blue polka-dots. A width of the material was used for each curtain, being suspended from an oak pole and rings and tied back, when necessary, with blue ribbons. Both the curtains and the fixtures were as cheap as they were pretty.

Next a table had to be considered, for the one belonging to the set was in another room. A carpenter in the neighborhood made at our direction a frame-work consisting of an upright leg or standard three inches in diameter, and twenty-five inches high, a circular top-section of inch-thick stuff eighteen inches in diameter, and a circular foot or bottom section of similar thickness and twelve inches in diameter, the circular sections being fastened at their centers respectively to the top and bottom of the standard. This frame was roughly but very strongly made. The top we covered smoothly with pale-blue and white crêtonne, first placing two layers of Canton flannel upon the wood to serve as a padding. To the edge of the top was tacked the upper edge of a plaited section of crêtonne, the material being cut twice the circumference of the circle in width to allow for fullness. The lower edge of this plaiting was tacked to the extreme lower edge of the bottom, and a wide white ribbon was tied rather tightly midway between the top and bottom, holding in the crêtonne in the shape of an hour-glass. On the table, which stood at the head of the bed, we placed two or three pretty books and a white china candle-stick with a candle.

This practically completed the remodelling of the room. Of course, the small comforts, so keenly appreciated by the tired traveller, were not forgotten. On all the chairs were an abundance of pretty but inexpensive cushions; and one chair, an old-fashioned rocker especially dedicated to the use of John's mother, was completely covered with crêtonne, the regulation valance hanging from the seat to the floor. A pin-cushion, needle-case, button-hook and all the toilet articles that might be needed by a guest before her oft-delayed trunk arrives, were all placed within ready reach and were chosen for their ornamental as well as for their useful qualities.

If the shape of a room is objectionable, the furniture may always be arranged in such a way as to materially lessen, if not wholly remove, the disagreeable features. In this case we were able to dispose the furniture to decided advantage. The bureau was stationed near the window; and the bed, instead of being placed squarely in a corner, was arranged with the head diagonally across one of the high corners and the foot toward the part of the room where the slant of the roof lessened the height.

After all this was done it was declared the sweetest nest of a room in the whole house; and you may imagine how pleased I was when John declared his conviction that his wife was "the best little housekeeper in town."

BLAIR.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—To correspondents, who often express surprise that their communications were not answered in a certain issue, as requested, we wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number subsequent to that already in their hands. The enormous edition of the *DELINEATOR* compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in the December *DELINEATOR* should reach us not later than the fifth of October. Letters for the correspondents'

column of the magazine addressed to the firm will find their way into the proper channel.

**CANNING AND PRESERVING.**—We would remind our readers that we have published a convenient little pamphlet entitled "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving," in which every variety of work in this department of cooking is fully and intelligently set forth. The book will be found of utility for reference even by housewives of long experience, while for the beginner it will serve as a most competent instructor. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.



# Special and Important!

## To Our Patrons in Canada:

A Canadian edition of the DELINEATOR, duplicating that issued in New York, is now issued by

*The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Limited,*

33 RICHMOND ST., WEST, TORONTO,

who will fill all standing engagements and hereafter receive all communications and subscriptions from persons not our agents residing in the Dominion.

The present circulation of the DELINEATOR in British North America is **Nineteen Thousand**, and we do not doubt that, under the new arrangement, so much more convenient to the Canadian public than the old order of things, these figures will show a large and rapid increase.

The Subscription Price of the Canadian Edition is the same as that for the American—One Dollar per Year. With the premium Metropolitan Catalogue delivered free to the Subscriber, the Subscription Price is \$1.25, the extra 25 cents covering the cost of duty and transportation on the Catalogue.

## TO ORDER PATTERNS BY MAIL.

In ordering Patterns by Mail, either from this Office or from any of our Agencies, be careful to give your Post-Office Address in full, naming the Town, County and Province in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies, the **Number** and **Size** of each Pattern should be carefully stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the **Number**, **Size** and **Age** should be given in each instance. A convenient formula for ordering patterns is as follows:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited]:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find Postal-Order or (Express Order) for —dollars and —cents, for which send me pattern 983, 36 bust; 881, 24 waist; 994, 12 years, 29 bust; 996, 12 years, 24½ bust; 1000, 6 years, 28 bust; and 8646, 7 years, 23 waist.

"WARDSVILLE, MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

MRS. JOHN MARTIN."

## To Take Measures for Patterns.

**To Measure for a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:**—Put the measure around the body, OVER the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

**To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or Over-Skirt:**—Put the measure around the waist, OVER the dress.

**To Measure for a Lady's Sleeve:**—Put the measure around the muscular part of the upper arm, about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye, drawing the tape closely—not too tight.

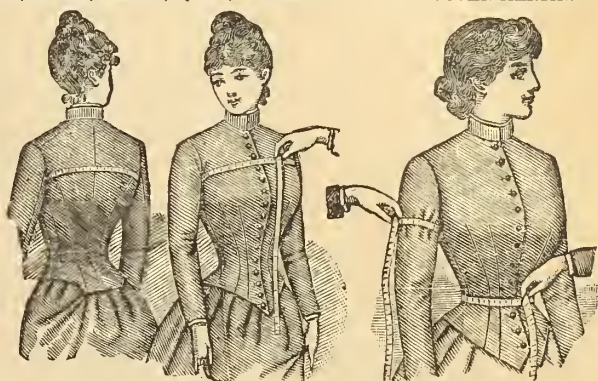
Take the Measures for Misses' and Little Girls' Patterns the same as for Ladies' In ordering, give the ages also.

**To Measure for a Boy's Coat or Vest:**—Put the measure around the body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

**To Measure for a Boy's Overcoat:**—Measure about the breast, OVER the garment the coat is to be worn over.

**To Measure for Trousers:**—Put the measure around the body, OVER the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—not too tight.

**To Measure for a Shirt:**—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be fourteen inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of the collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, put the measure around the body, under the jacket or coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.



In taking measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking them stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed the following rules will ensure satisfactory results:

## To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books.

Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a Change of Address, are particularly requested to give their full former Address, together with the new Address, and state the Month and Year in which the subscription began. Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Wardsville, Middlesex Co., Ontario, whose Subscription to the DELINEATOR began with June, 1890, desires her address changed to Gananogue, Leeds Co., Ontario."

## To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines.

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the Month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:—

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, of Wardsville, Middlesex Co., Ontario, has not received the December number of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for November, 1890. She knows of no reason for its non-receipt."

## To Secure Specific Numbers of the DELINEATOR.

To insure the filling of orders of DELINEATORS for any specific Edition, they should be received by or before the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue. For instance: parties wishing the DELINEATOR for February, may be certain to secure copies of that Edition by sending in their orders by the tenth of January.

## To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail.

In sending Money to us or our agents through the mail, use a Post-office Order, Express Money-order, a bank Check or Draft or a Registered letter.

Should a post-office order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An express money-order is equally safe and often less expensive.

A registered letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank drafts or checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A postal-note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mails.

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**sertions, Garments of various kinds, and Articles of Usefulness and Ornament, with Correct Instructions for making them.** In addition to the Designs represented, it also contains many Specially Prepared and Perfectly Clear Directions, unaccompanied by illustrations, for the Various Kinds of Crochet-Work mentioned.

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are made expressly for us and are of the very best quality. A Good Sewed Satteen Tape-Measure will last years in constant use. Any of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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No. 2.— " "	{ " " " " }	12 cents.	90 cents.
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No. 3.— " "	{ " " " " }	50 cents.	4.50.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**LILA MAY:**—There is no impropriety in a miss of fifteen associating with boys of the same age. Send to C. T. Dillingham, 720 Broadway, New York City, for the book to which you refer. In writing please mention the DELINEATOR.

**Montreal:**—Combine faille the same shade with your Bedford cord. Coat-basques are still fashionable. Trim the brown costume with velvet of a darker shade. Golden-brown is a fashionable color.

**Tot:**—Combine faille with the black cashmere in preference to the yellow-and-black plaid goods, and develop the costume by pattern No. 4023, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR. A stylish skating costume may be made of dark-red cloth by pattern No. 4134, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; trim with bands of Astrakhan. The hat could be of red felt trimmed with wings and black ribbons.

**LAUREL:**—When a gentleman speaks of sending you some songs, thank him for his thoughtfulness. Stop singing at once upon the arrival of a guest in the drawing-room when you are practising. When a friend criticises your singing you should not feel hurt; on the contrary, you should be pleased that she takes interest enough in you to point out your faults. It is not proper for a young lady to drive with a man unchaperoned; nor is it good form to offer a man flowers, unless he asks for them. The hair is dark-brown, and the owner may wear cadet-blue, havane and any of the tan shades.

**JOAN OF ARC:**—The dresses of a miss of fifteen should reach to her ankles; her hair should be arranged in a Catogan braid. We would advise you to consult a skilful photographer in regard to the photographs. Elder-flower water is a good lotion for removing tan and sun-burn. Camphor ice is an excellent remedy for chapped lips and hands.

**ANNA:**—A suitable travelling coat to wear over any style of dress may be made of mixed cheviot by pattern No. 3756, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The latest style for riding habits is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR.

**S. H.:**—The hair is chestnut-brown, and the owner may wear becomingly cadet-blue, havane, hunter's-green and any of the tan shades.

**GYPSY AND PSYCHE:**—The sample of hair tied with red silk is dark-brown, and the owner may becomingly wear the colors mentioned to "Ivy" elsewhere in these columns. The hair tied with blue silk is light-brown, and the owner will find bluetie-blue, heliotrope, maroon and écaru becoming.

**IVY:**—The enclosed sample of hair is chestnut-brown, and you may becomingly wear scarlet, hunter's-green, havane and mode. A perfectly proportioned woman will measure ten inches more at the bust than at the waist. The dresses of a girl of fourteen should reach just below the tops of her shoes. Her hair should be arranged in a braid down her back and tied midway with a bow of ribbon.

**E. B. F.:**—Broadcloth cannot be sponged satisfactorily at home; the work will, however, be done at any large dry-goods house or by any scourer for a trifling sum.

**SUBSCRIBER:**—Send to Hall's Bazar Form Co., 833 Broadway, New York, for the machine for covering buttons. In writing please mention the DELINEATOR.

**DELLA C.:**—The electric needle will permanently remove superfluous hair from the face. Personally we know nothing of the effects of the face bleach, but have no doubt it is all the advertisement claims for it.

**ELEANOR V.:**—The samples of hair are light shades of brown, and you may becomingly wear the shades that have been repeatedly advised for demi-blondes in these columns. Your peumanship could be improved by practice.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

B. T. D.:—A young woman of seventeen should wear her hair braided and arranged low at the back of the head. Accept or decline the invitation as follows:

Dear M<sup>r</sup>. Black: I shall be pleased to accept your kind invitation for Tuesday evening, or, I regret that I am unable to accept your polite invitation for Tuesday evening.

GAYNEL:—It is not good form to stand on the porch talking to a gentleman after returning from an entertainment. If it is not too late, invite him to enter the house.

MAUD:—Insert a vest of tan broadcloth in the green dress, and trim with rows of soutache braid. We would not advise using a different material for the sleeves. Samples of the newest dress goods will doubtless be sent you upon application to any large dry-goods house in this city. Please mention the DELINEATOR when writing.

MILLIE:—Personally we know nothing of the merits of the article to which you refer, but have no reason to doubt its efficacy. From your description we should say you were a brunette. Situations may often be obtained at the various educational bureaus to be found in every large city.

A BARREL OF MONKEYS:—The following preparation is said to be excellent for whitening the neck:

Terebinth of Mecca,	3 grains.
Oil of sweet almonds,	4 ounces.
Spermacei,	2 drachms.
Flour of zinc,	1 drachm.
White wax,	2 drachms.
Rose-water,	6 drachms.

Mix the ingredients in a water-bath and melt together. The yellow appearance of the complexion is probably due to a derangement of the system, and we would suggest consulting a physician upon the subject. If a man in whose company you are should be in any manner rude or disagreeable, leave him, if possible, and in the future hold no communication with him.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Select fine white muslin for the blouse of the small boy's costume. A pretty suit for the little man may be made of navy-blue cloth, trimmed with rows of soutache braid, by costume pattern No. 3161, price 1s. or 25 cents.

A. V.:—The hair is a light shade of brown. At an entertainment your escort will bid adieu to your hostess at the same time that you do.

LILIES-OF-THE-VALLEY:—Books of history, travel and biography are suitable for girls of fourteen. It is not in good taste for girls of that age to drive with boys. For descriptions of the most fashionable hats read the article upon Millinery which appears each month in the DELINEATOR.

TOPSY:—The enclosed sample of hair is a medium shade of brown, and the owner may becomingly wear bluette-blue, scarlet, Lincoln-green and wood-brown. The groom will wear a black coat and vest and light trousers.

IRENE M.:—Send your story to any publisher. In any of the leading magazines will be found a list of publishers ample enough to choose from.

A. P.:—If you do not wish to wash the gingham, send it to a professional scourer.

RECLUSE:—The first Sunday in June, 1869, was the 6th of the month.

LULU M.:—When the lily is done blooming turn it out into the open ground to ripen its foliage; and in the Autumn pot it again for the house. If desired for Easter, keep the plant back during the early part of the Winter.

MAMIE R.:—You could appropriately assume the gray-and-black plaid dress after having worn mourning a year for your father. Combine the silk-and-wool dress goods with armure silk, and make the costume by pattern No. 4113, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



# ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

WE HAVE FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEEN OFFERING A REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO

**"Any Person securing the Arrest, Sentence and Incarceration of any Unauthorized Person, who, representing himself as our Agent, obtains Money fraudulently, either by taking Subscriptions to our Publications or by the Fictitious Establishment of Agencies for the Sale of our Goods."**

ALTHOUGH WE HAVE OFTEN BEEN CALLED UPON TO PAY THIS REWARD, IT SEEMS WE HAVE NOT YET SUCCEEDED IN EXTIRPATING THIS CLASS OF SWINDLERS.

**We propose, however, to keep right on with our Advertisement and will gladly pay the Reward to any party who earns it.**

We are informed that one Mr. H. or T. Lennon is in the habit of taking Subscriptions to THE DELINEATOR, and endeavors to establish fictitious Agencies in Toronto and vicinity. He is described as a man about 40 years old, with full beard and dark hair worn thick and long at the back; of medium height and with a rather thin face; quite respectable-looking in appearance, though occasionally under the influence of liquor. If any party can secure evidence against this man that will convict him of operating in our name, or in that of THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED, and will obtain his conviction, we shall take pleasure in paying said party the reward above offered.

**THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],**

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

## Our Celebrated Shears and Scissors.

*Will be found to be the Best in the World!*

Protected by Patents, Handsomely Finished, Perfectly Adjusted to the Hand, they are certain to give entire satisfaction.

### POCKET SCISSORS—2 Sizes.



No.	Length.	Price.
10,.....	4 inches,	\$0.50
11,.....	4½ inches,	0.60

### POINTS—2 Sizes.



No.	Length.	Price.
34,.....	5 inches,	\$0.60
35,.....	6 inches,	0.75

### LADIES' STRAIGHT SHEARS—3 Sizes.



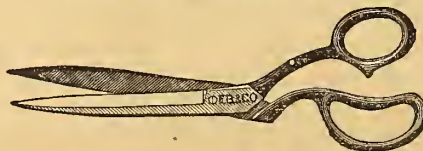
No.	Length.	Price.
14,.....	6½ inches,	\$0.60
15,.....	7 inches,	0.75
16,.....	7½ inches,	1.00

### LADIES' SCISSORS—4 Sizes.



No.	Length.	Price.
3,.....	5 inches,	\$0.50
4,.....	6 inches,	0.60
5,.....	6½ inches,	0.75
6,.....	7 inches,	1.00

### LADIES' BENT SHEARS—3 Sizes.



No.	Length.	Price.
25,.....	8½ inches,	\$1.10
26,.....	9 inches,	1.25
27,.....	10 inches,	1.50

**PLEASE NOTE THE PRICES.**

**They are as low as for those of ordinary manufacture.**

On receipt of Price and Order, we will send to any part of the World any Size of Shears or Scissors in the above List, charges for carriage to be paid by the purchaser. We send out no goods C. O. D.

**THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],**

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

**HATTIE LAPHAM AND OLIVE GREEN:**—You should recognize your friends every time you meet them upon the street. A miss of fourteen should wear her hair braided and tied half-way down her back, the ends being curled.

**HORTENSE:**—We know of nothing that will clean gilt frames. Liquid gold will do to touch up any white spots that are not on burnished surfaces; and similar paint is often tried on old frames, but the result is rarely satisfactory. It is improper for young men and women to exchange gifts, unless they are engaged. Pretty handkerchief-cases are made of brocade silk, lined with Surah and trimmed with cord, lace or ribbon. Neck curls are not as fashionable as formerly. Black lace dresses are always stylish. A brunette may becomingly wear sky-blue.

**VIOLET Y.:**—If you wish to accept the man's escort, simply say "Thank you." On reaching home you need not thank him; he has been honored by your company.

**SADIE M.:**—There is no impropriety in a lady riding a tricycle. The sample of hair enclosed is a beautiful shade of golden-brown. We know of no harmless preparation for turning it red. The 28th of March, 1876, was Sunday.

**MAGGIE:**—Constant brushing backward will prevent the hair growing low upon the forehead. Simply stop writing when you do not care to continue a correspondence.

**P. M. D.:**—Combine the maroon cashmere with faulle the same shade, and trim with passementerie.

**FANNIE S.:**—The enclosed sample of hair is a dark shade of brown, and you may becomingly wear the shades mentioned for brunettes elsewhere in these columns.

**G. C. D.:**—A miss of fourteen should wear her hair braided down her back and tied midway with a bow of ribbon.

**WILLIE AND MARGUERITE:**—Combine golden-brown velvet with the goods like enclosed sample, and develop the dress by pattern No. 4118, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. The samples of hair are in two shades of brown.

**MABEL C. C.:**—R. S. V. P. is an abbreviation of the French phrase *repondez s'il vous plait*, signifying, Reply, if you please.

**ANGELICA:**—Your hair is a medium shade of brown, and from your description we should call you a demi-blonde. Wood-brown, heliotrope, bluette-blue and mode would be becoming shades.

**ADELE P.:**—A dress made as described and the color of enclosed sample would not be suitable for street wear. Suède gloves are more fashionable than mitts.

**AGNES TEMPLETON:**—Address your questions to *The Kindergarten*, published by Alice B. Stockham & Co., No. 161 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ills. Do not darken your eye-brows or lashes.

**DOATIE DARLING:**—Many books have been written upon the subject of horseback riding, and we are preparing an article upon the subject, which will shortly appear in the DELINEATOR. We do not think amateurs could make Rhine wine with any degree of success.

**W. L. F.:**—Directions for making an easel were given in "Lessons in Wood-Carving" in the January DELINEATOR.

**L. E. R.:**—June 27th, 1860, was Wednesday. You could wear red becomingly.

**A CONSTANT READER:**—The following lotion will permanently remove dandruff, if not too plentiful, and at the same time invigorate the hair:

Vinegar of cantharides,.....½ ounce.  
Eau de Cologne,.....1 ounce.  
Rose-water,.....1 ounce.

Brush the scalp twice daily until it glows, and then apply the lotion to the roots of the hair with the fingers or a soft cloth.

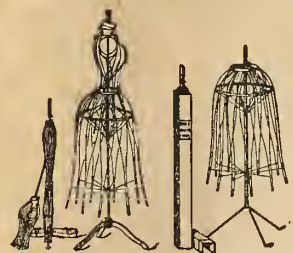


# The Coming Styles,

as shown in the accompanying illustrations, and fully described in this number of the DELINEATOR, favor high collars, Louis XV. sleeves, *panier* bodices, and many other devices calculated to bewilder those who do their own dressmaking. How to cut, fit and shape such difficult garments is the great problem. It involves too much work to ask any friend or long-suffering member of the family to pose for you, and unless you have **Hall's Bazar Form** the amount of your dress making bill is apt to reduce the number of your dresses.

**Hall's Bazar Form** is so simple and practical that every woman who has bought one is free to confess that

Price of Form, Iron Standard, \$6.50  
Skirt, sold separately if desired,  
for 3.50  
Skirt, with Wood Standard, 3.00



CLOSED. OPENED. CLOSED. OPENED.  
IRON STANDARD. WOOD STANDARD.

its cost has been saved several times over. It is one of the great labor-saving inventions of the household, and is as great an improvement as the electric light is over the candle.

Ask for illustrated circular and our little book on "Home Dressmaking." Sent free.

Mention DELINEATOR.

173, Regent Street, London, W.



The Pattern on the Lady is Ladies' Costume No. 4112, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The Bazar Form shows with what ease a costume can be arranged upon it.

**EITHER STYLE OF FORM SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.**

**HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO.,**

833 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## HALL'S BAZAR COLLAR FOUNDATIONS.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

"**MEDIC**." For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4018, medium.



No. 2, price 30 cents.

No. 1, price 25 cents.

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"**HENRY II.**" For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4019, medium.



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THE most popular and to nearly all women the most becoming garment is one with a large rolling collar. Those who have undertaken the task of making such a collar can best appreciate the

need of a foundation pressed securely into the correct shape. The Bazar Collar Foundations supply this want.

These Foundations are made of strong buckram, in white and black, held in shape by wire around the outer edge. With them any novice can make the collars, as cut by the corresponding Butterick Patterns, fit about the neck without a crease or wrinkle. Smooth effects are impossible to produce without them.

The illustrations show the permanent appearance of collars when made on these Foundations. **Dressmakers know their value.**

For sale by leading dealers, or will be sent post-paid and securely packed, to any address, on receipt of price.

**HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO., 833 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**BEBE:**—From your description we should say you were a demi-blonde and could becomingly wear the colors repeatedly advised in these columns for persons of that type. Many thanks for your kind words concerning the DELINEATOR.

**PERLA:**—From your description we would say that dark-gray would be becoming to you and would make a very stylish travelling dress. At a quiet home wedding the bride will not recognize her friends as she enters the parlor. It would be correct to send announcement cards to such of your friends as you are unable to invite to the wedding. The enclosed sample is a deep shade of salmon.

**MRS. U. C. V.:**—Send the black silk to a professional scourer, who will clean it far better than you can and at a trifling cost. The dress will develop stylishly by skirt No. 4098, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR; and basque No. 4084, which is displayed in the September DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

**GERTIE:**—A stylish and becoming costume for a person with the hair and complexion you have described may be made of wood-brown cloth, trimmed with bands of Astrakhan, by pattern No. 4134, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

**E. F. J.:**—It is in very bad taste to wear diamonds when in deep mourning; they should not be assumed until crape has been laid aside.

**POLLA C.:**—When a gentleman thanks a lady for having allowed him to escort her to an entertainment she may reply that she has passed a very pleasant evening.

**St. Louis, Mo.:**—The black silk dress will develop attractively by skirt No. 4098, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR; and basque No. 4084, which may be seen in the September DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Combine the crimson Henrietta cloth for the little girl with Sarah the same shade, using pattern No. 4068, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, and is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR.



# ATTRACTIVE BOOKS FOR THE HOME!

**TO** those of our Readers who may not be aware of the fact, we would state that we are prepared to furnish on order any of the Books published by the Butterick Publishing Co., (Limited). These Books are prepared with a view to suiting the wants of that large class of readers who are desirous of perfecting themselves in a knowledge of all the polite arts of home life. The work was undertaken by writers thoroughly versed in these arts, all in their special departments, and the results have been most gratifying, the Books having met with extended sale and wide-spread approval.

The Books so far issued are classified under two headings, as below:

## Metropolitan Culture Series.

**GOOD MANNERS:** This Book explains in extremely interesting fashion the most approved methods of deportment in every circumstance of Polite Society. It is a comprehensive work, replete with valuable hints and suggestions for the guidance, not only of young people desirous of acquiring refined manners, but of persons of maturer age in regard to those nicer or more rare points of etiquette about which even the best informed sometimes wish information. As a Book of Reference on the subjects about which it treats, it is invaluable.

**SOCIAL LIFE:** This Book sets forth, in the form of a friendly correspondence, those points of Practical Etiquette, regarding which the Novice in polite society desires to be fully instructed. Special note is taken of those Social Errors which the young or uninformed are most likely to make when entering into a sphere more elevated than that in which they have been trained. It also contains an Appendix of Approved Styles of Invitations and Replies. Those who acquaint themselves fully with the rules laid down in "Good Manners" will find how they may be applied in "Social Life."

**HOME-MAKING AND HOUSE-KEEPING:** This is a Hand-Book of Household Affairs, convenient for guidance in all those matters a knowledge of which constitutes that pearl among women—the good house-keeper. It is equally valuable to prospective brides, youthful housekeepers and those whom experience has versed in economic and methodical home-making and house-keeping. All women interested in thrifty and sensible house-keeping will be certain to value most highly this attractive and convenient work.

**THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK:** This is a complete, practical and reliable work on the Culinary Science: embracing the Chemistry of Food; the Furnishing of the Kitchen; how to choose good Food; a choice selection of Standard Recipes; Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Desserts; Proper Food for the Sick; Items of Interest in the Kitchen, etc., etc. Every Recipe has been thoroughly tested, and special attention has been paid to the statement of exact weights and measures.

**BEAUTY, ITS ATTAINMENT AND PRESERVATION:** No effort has been spared to make this the most complete and reliable Work ever offered to Those Who Desire to Be Beautiful in Mind, Manner, Feature and Form. Defects in each direction are philosophically and scientifically discussed, in connection with suggestions and remedies concerning the same. The remedies for physical defects have been gathered from the most authentic sources, and all have the merit of having been "tried and not found wanting."



## STYLE OF THE "CULTURE" SERIES:

These Books are octavo in size and are uniform in type and style of binding. Each contains from 350 to 600 pages of reading matter, neatly printed in clear type on handsome paper, and is elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt title.

## Metropolitan Art Series.

### NEEDLE-CRAFT, ARTISTIC AND PRACTICAL:

This is a thoroughly practical Book upon Needle-Work, in which the Fascinating Art is clearly and carefully described and illustrated, due attention being given to every department of Needle-Work in vogue. It contains hundreds of beautiful engravings, with full instructions as to their reproduction, and valuable hints regarding the manner of work and most suitable materials. The Book will prove invaluable both to the amateur needlewoman and to the practical maker of fancy articles, supplying, as it does to each, artistic designs perfectly adapted to the scope of her ability and skill.

**NEEDLE AND BRUSH, USEFUL AND DECORATIVE:** This is a novel and entertaining work on home decoration. It includes fancy-work and decorative painting, so amply illustrated and carefully described that the least experienced amateur cannot fail to comprehend and follow the instructions given. The chapters on China Painting, Sketching in Water-Colors, Flower Painting in Oils and Helps for Amateur Artists are of especial interest. The new and popular Roman and Sorrento Embroideries also receive especial attention. The illustrations in "Needle and Brush," as well as in "Needle-Craft," are unsurpassed for beauty and accuracy, having been prepared by our special artists, with the needs of the amateur fully in mind.

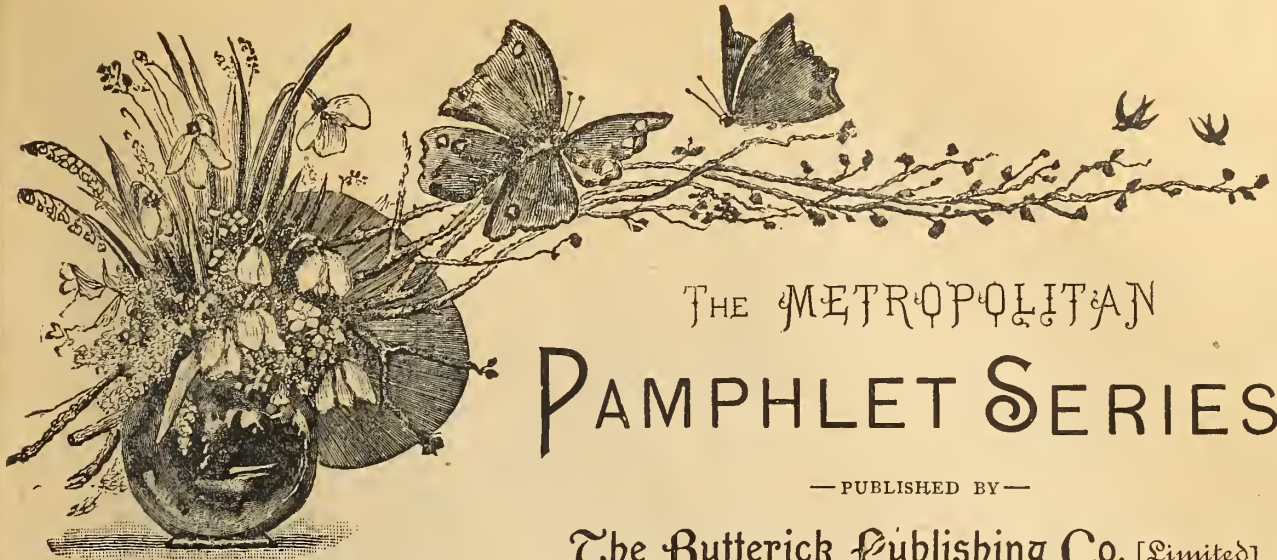
**STYLE OF THE "ART" SERIES:** These Books are very handsome in appearance, the illustrations in them being unsurpassed for beauty and accuracy, and the covers being of cloth, with illuminated and colored titles. They are quarto in size and uniform in appearance, and each contains about 300 pages beautifully printed upon highly finished paper.

**PLEASE REMEMBER:** *The Price of ANY ONE of the above Books is ONE DOLLAR, prepaid by us to any Address in North America. If the Books cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our Goods, mail your Order direct to us, sending funds by Draft, Post-Office or Express Money-Order or Registered Letter.*

The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, (Limited),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.





# THE METROPOLITAN PAMPHLET SERIES,

— PUBLISHED BY —

The Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited]

**MOTHER AND BABE:** An illustrated 32-page Pamphlet, devoted to the Comfort and Care of Mother and Babe, containing full information concerning the Proper Care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and specifies the Various Articles necessary for a Baby's First Outfit. Also, treats of the Necessities belonging to the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and contains Hints as to the Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health. *Price, 15 Cents.*

**THE PERFECT ART OF CANNING AND PRESERVING:** A convenient and Handsome 16-page Pamphlet fully Explanatory of Canning and Preserving. It contains full instructions regarding Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Preserves, Canning, Pickling, Catsups and Relishes, besides many Hints and Suggestions as to Selecting Fruit, the Easiest and Quickest Methods of Doing Good Work, etc. *Price, 15 Cents.*

**THE CORRECT ART OF CANDY-MAKING AT HOME:** A most attractive 24-page Pamphlet, containing reliable instructions for successful Candy-Making at Home. It is divided into Departments, which introduce the Finest as well as the Plainest Candies made by the best Confectioners, and include Cream Candies, Bonbons, Nut and Fruit Candies, Pastes, Drops, Medicated Lozenges, and Candied Fruits, Flowers and Nuts. *Price, 15 Cents.*

**DAINTY DESSERTS:** In this Pamphlet the housekeeper will find directions for the preparation of Dainties adapted to the palate and means of the epicure or the laborer, and to the digestion of the robust or the feeble; there being also numerous recipes admirably suited to those occasions when unexpected company arrives. With its numberless recipes for Puddings and Sauces, Pies, Creams, Custards, and French, Fancy and Frozen Desserts, it is invaluable to every housekeeper, old or young, experienced or otherwise. *Price, 15 Cents.*

**THE ART OF SMOCKING OR HONEY-COMBING:** A Plain and Comprehensive Treatise on the Manner of Making and Adapting this Beautiful and Fashionable Decoration. The Work is published in a Convenient Sixteen-Page Pamphlet, Eight Pages being devoted to the Description, Comparison and Clear Illustration of the English and American methods of Smocking, with various Ornamental Stitches, and the remaining Eight Pages being given to numerous Stylish Patterns in which Smocking is ornamentally used. *Price, 10 Cents.*

**PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN:** A Large, Finely Illustrated Pamphlet for Children, containing Entertaining and Instructive Amusements for Rainy-Day and other Leisure Hours. It is filled with Drawing Designs and Games; Instructions for Mechanical Toys, Cutting out a Menagerie, Making a Circus of Stuffed Animals, and Constructing Dolls and their Houses, Furniture and Costumes; Puzzles, Charades and Conundrums; and much other interesting matter. *Price, 25 Cents.*

**MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL:** A New, Large and Handsomely Illustrated Pamphlet, descriptive of the Customs and Costumes of Masquerades and Carnivals. Tableaux, Bals Masque, Carnival Sessions, and Fashionable Fancy-Dress Parties for Adults and Children are discussed in this Pamphlet, which is intended as a Guide to Proper costuming and Appropriate Decorations for the Festivities named. *Price, 25 Cents.*

**PLEASE NOTE:** We will send any of the above Pamphlets to any Address, on receipt of price.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO., OF TORONTO, [Limited],

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.





# OUTDOOR WRAPS AND COATS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Upon this and the succeeding two pages is represented an Assortment of Cloaks, Coats and Other Wraps, for Ladies, Misses and Children, from which the Housewife, intent upon preparations for Winter, will be able to make charming Selections for Outdoor Wear for her Family.

The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes or Ages desired.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (Limited), 33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



Ladies' Coat, Desirable for Sea Voyages, Sleighing, etc. (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' English Coat, with Removable Cape (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Cloak, To be made with or without Sleeves (Also Known as the Inverness Coat) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Outing Coat and Cap (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



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Ladies' Russian Circular Wrap (Desirable for Travelling and General Wear) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.

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Ladies' Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



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Ladies' Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

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Ladies' Cloak (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



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4163

4163

Misses' Cloak, To be made With or Without Sleeves (Also Known as the Inverness Coat) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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Misses' Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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3664

Misses' Cloak (Known as the Puritan) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Misses' Wrap, with Fitted Vest (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

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Misses' Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Misses' Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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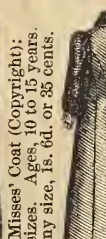
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Misses' Coat (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 10 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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3542



3542

Misses' Coat (Suitable for Seal-skin, Plush, etc.) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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2988

Girls' Cloak (Red Riding-Hood Style) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 25 cents.



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3860

Girls' Circular Wrap (Also Known as the Red Riding-Hood Cloak) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 9 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 25 cents.



3638



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Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3632



3632



2925



2925



4119



4119

Girls' Coat (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 4 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 25 cents.



3777



3777

Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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3427

Girls' Cloak, Smocked or Shirred at the Neck (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 9 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 25 cents.



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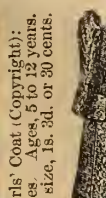


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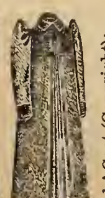
Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



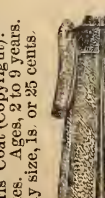
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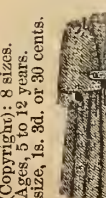
Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

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Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

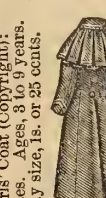


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Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

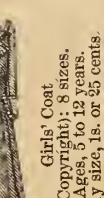


Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

4059



4122



Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

4122



# STYLISH GARMENTS

for Men's and Boys' Wear, such as are represented on this Page, may be made up by our Patterns. These are Samples, but among them

you may find just what you want.

The Patterns can be had in all Sizes from Ourselves or any of our Agents. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes, or Ages, desired.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.  
OF TORONTO (Limited),  
33 RICHMOND ST., WEST, TORONTO.



3587

Men's Outing Coat (Copyright):  
7 sizes. Breast meas., 34 to 46 ins.  
Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3587



1883

Gentlemen's House-Jacket:  
8 sizes. Breast meas., 30 to 44 ins.  
Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



1883



3179

Men's Smoking or House-Jacket:  
7 sizes. Breast meas., 32 to 44 ins.  
Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3179



1298

Men's and Youths'  
Bath or Dressing Robe: 12 sizes.  
Breast measures, 26 to 48 inches.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1298



2393

Men's Dressing-Gown:  
8 sizes.  
Breast measures, 32 to 46 inches.  
Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



2393



1278

Men's Cassock:  
13 sizes.  
Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches.  
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



1278



3588

Boys' Outing Coat and Cap (Copyr't): 11 sizes. Ages,  
5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3588



3588



4031

Boys' Long Overcoat, with  
Military Cape (Copyright):  
12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



4031



2875

Boys' Frock Overcoat (Ex-  
tending nearly to the Ankle)  
(Copyr't): 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to  
15 yrs. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



2875



3479

Boys' Long Sack Over-  
coat: 14 sizes.  
Ages, 3 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



3479



4025

Boys' Inverness Overcoat:  
12 sizes.  
Ages, 5 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



4025

Boys' Double-Breasted  
Reefer Jacket:  
12 sizes.  
Ages, 5 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



4037



4027

Boys' Double-Breasted  
Sack Coat:  
12 sizes.  
Ages, 5 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



3480



2275

Boys' Sack Overcoat:  
10 sizes.  
Ages, 7 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

Boys' Sack Overcoat:  
12 sizes.  
Ages, 4 to 15 years.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



4026

Little Boys' Overcoat,  
with Military Cape  
(For wear Over Kilted  
Costumes, etc.) (Copyr't):  
6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 yrs.  
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



4026



9628

Boys'  
Double-Breasted Over-  
coat (Buttoned to the  
Throat): 9 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 10 years.  
Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



9628



2571

Boys'  
Single-Breasted Sack  
Overcoat:  
8 sizes.  
Ages, 3 to 10 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



2571



4036

Boys'  
Double-Breasted Box  
Overcoat:  
10 sizes.  
Ages, 7 to 16 years.  
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



4036



1914

Gentlemen's House-Cap:  
5 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 3/4 to 7 1/4  
or Head meas., 20 3/4 to 23 3/4  
ins. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.



3167

Pattern for a Polo or  
Travelling Cap (Copyr't):  
6 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 3/4 to  
7 3/4. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



3034

Mens'  
Legging and Overgaiter:  
3 sizes.  
Calf meas., 13, 15 and 17 ins.;  
or Shoe Nos. 5, 7 or 9.  
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



2986

Mens'  
Chest-Shields.  
(Copyright):  
3 sizes—  
11, 13 and 15 inches.  
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



2986



2391

Boys'  
Bath or Dressing  
Robe:  
11 sizes.  
Ages, 5 to 15 years.  
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



2391



2392

Boys'  
Dressing-Gown:  
9 sizes.  
Ages, 7 to 15 years.  
Any size,  
1s. or 25 cts.



2392



1279

Boys'  
Cassock:  
9 sizes.  
Ages, 7 to 15 years.  
Any size,  
1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



1279

Boys' Legging, Extending  
to the Thigh and Perforated  
for Medium and Short  
Lengths: 8 sizes.  
Ages, 2 to 16 years.  
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



3475

Pattern for a Cap  
Available for Tam O' Shanter  
or Sailor Style: 7 sizes.  
Hat sizes, 6 to 6 3/4; or  
Head meas., 19 1/4 to 21 1/2 ins.  
Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



3033



3033



3636

Pattern for a Scotch Cap  
(Also Known as the  
Highland Bonnet) (Copyr't):  
7 sizes.  
Hat sizes, 6 to 7 1/4.  
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3636





4186



4186

On this Page is illustrated an assortment of Patterns of

### Sleeves for Ladies, Misses and Children,

from which our Readers will no doubt make many Selections. The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes or Ages desired.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.  
OF TORONTO (Limited),

33 Richmond St., West, Toronto.



3947 3947



Ladies' Dress Sleeve (In Bell Style) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3574

Ladies' High Sleeve (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3287 3287

Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4016

Ladies' Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve (To be made With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3728

Ladies' Short Sleeves for Evening Dresses (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3160

Ladies' Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve, with Two Seams (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3950

Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Known as the Improved Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3789

Ladies' Full-Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3575

Ladies' Sleeve (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

**BUSY BEE:**—Soap-bark is excellent for cleaning black wool goods, but we would suggest your sending the Henrietta cloth to a professional scourer. Combine the Henrietta cloth with faille.

**A CITY QUIZZER:**—Surah, faille or velvet will make an appropriate guimpe for a black Henrietta cloth dress. Black lace is always stylish for evening wear. Cream or canary-colored chiffon will make a charming evening dress for a brunette. The man should always open the correspondence. Seven o'clock is a suitable supper hour.

**Miss E. A. B.:**—The straight side of a riding shirt is of walking length. Dark colors are more serviceable for habits, but tans and grays are very fashionable. The enclosed sample of hair is auburn. Pattern No. 4142, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR, is a correct pattern for a riding jacket.

**G. E. R.:**—Jackets to match the suit are still worn; very stylish ones may be made by coat pattern No. 4014, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR. Velvet may be used for the sleeves and for facing the collar.

**SUBSCRIBER:**—Read "Beauty," published by us, price 4s. or \$1.00.

**THREE GREENHORNS:**—There is no impropriety in ladies and gentlemen using the same gymnasium hall at different hours.

**KOUMISS:**—Menu cards are simply used for reference during ordinary meals at a hotel. We regard all letters sent us as strictly confidential.

**WILD WEST:**—Elder-flower water is a good lotion for removing tan and sunburn.

**MARION:**—The enclosed sample is a crimson poplin; use it in combination with velvet of a darker shade. The Lablache face powder is excellent.

**GREENHORN:**—Ringworms are caused by impurities in the blood; moistened cigar ashes are excellent for drying them up. The engagement ring is worn upon the third finger of the left hand. The hair is light-brown.

**INEZ K.:**—We would suggest your consulting a physician upon the subject mentioned.

**STARLIGHT:**—Read "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00. A dress such as you have described would be becoming to a blonde. The hair is a dark shade of brown.

**E. A. J.:**—A simple wash for an oily face is made of

Tincture of benzoin,..... 1 ounce.  
Elder-flower water,..... 1 pint.

Drop the benzoin in slowly, stirring all the time to prevent the mixture curdling. A charming gown may be made of mode cloth and faille by using skirt No. 4098, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque No. 4126, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Your penmanship is fair.

**S. F. R.:**—There would be no impropriety in your fiancé attending a party at which you were unable to be present. White is the most suitable color for a wedding gown. Many thanks for your kind words concerning the DELINEATOR.



4094

Ladies' Very Full Sleeve (For Street Garments) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3671

Ladies' Medium High Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3929

Ladies' Dress Sleeve (In Venetian Style) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3670

Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3567

Ladies' Shirt Sleeve (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3951 3951

Ladies' Dress Sleeve (Known as the Corkscrew Sleeve) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3702

Ladies' Sleeve (With Fitted Lining, for Outside Garments) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4000

Ladies' Dress Sleeve, Gathered at the Elbow (with Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4055

Ladies' Dress Sleeve, in Very Full Bishop Style (With Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4127 4127 4127

Ladies' Puffed Dress Sleeve (In Henri II. Style) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 14 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4039 4039

Misses' and Girls' Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve (To be made with or without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4056

Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve, in Very Full Bishop Style (With Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3666

Misses' and Girls' Plain Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3631

Misses' and Girls' Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3340

Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3997 3997

Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve (Also Known as the Corkscrew Sleeve) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3401 3401

Misses' and Girls' High Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3313

Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve, with Two Seams (In Leg-o'-Mutton Style) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3996 3996

Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve (Also Known as the Improved Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.





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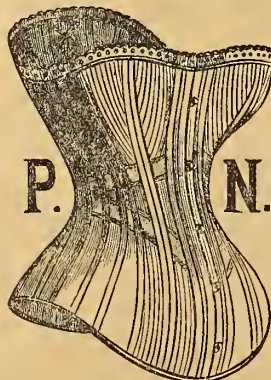
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# THE HYGIENIC QUALITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

*From THE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ART.*

**E**LECTRICITY and life are identical. The motive power of the blood, brain, nerves and muscles is electricity. If we had no electricity in our bodies we could not lift an arm, move a foot or walk erect. Neither could the convolutions of our brain be excited to the evolution of thought, nor the retina of our eyes impress any object of sight upon the optic nerves, so as to be comprehended by the mind, if electricity did not supply these organs with its life-giving, energizing power. In fact, none of the functions of life could be manifested or exist if there was no electricity. The body is really a COMBINATION BATTERY, which embraces the galvanic, storage, magnetic and Faradic batteries in one. The electricity that is stored up in the body, ready to be used at any time, is under the control of the will. The will is under the direction of the mind. The desires of the body influence the mind. For instance: The body desires food; the nerves inform the mind, the mind directs the will, and it lets loose a quantity of electro-motive force, which moves the muscles with sufficient power for us to expend in getting the required food. We eat the food, it descends into the stomach and is covered by an acid, which decomposes or dissolves it, and GALVANIC ELECTRICITY is evolved or produced, just as is the case in a galvanic battery—the acids in the jar dissolve the zinc, and galvanism is produced or set free. The galvanism that is produced in the stomach is discharged through the nerves, and stored up in the great body of nerves, such as the spinal cord and brain, and reserved for future use. Whilst the galvanic current is being evolved and discharged through the nerves, the blood receives an induced current as it passes by, which greatly helps its circulatory power. The blood, as it goes to the lungs, is impure,

being laden with the waste from the body, and is negative in its electrical condition, having expended its positive force in supplying the body with nutriment. In this state it meets the pure air just inhaled, which is positive. The positive air purifies the blood, taking away its carbons, etc., and it again becomes positive. It is then repelled by the positive air and forced with great power into and through the arteries. At the same time the venous blood, which is negative, is drawn to the lungs by the positive air, and so the circulation is kept up. The power of the circulation of the blood is, therefore, magnetic electricity. Breathe long and deep, then, if you want to have pure blood, good circulation and long life. The blood, in its passage through the veins and arteries, rubs against the sides of these vessels and produces frictional electricity, and at the same time induces a current of electricity in the surrounding tissues, which is the same thing as Faradic electricity. All these different currents combined produce and conduce to the heat of the body, heat being only another form of electricity. As long as all these different currents keep their uniform and steady action, flowing through their respective channels smoothly and harmoniously, there is manifested perfect health. But, when any of these currents are deranged by any cause, some kind of decrepitude appears, and we feel unwell, and if this state long continues, our blood becomes impure, its circulation weak, and the whole system breaks down in strength; then, if the life forces were not very good to start with, there is a general collapse and death ensues. Seeing then, that our existence and bodily powers are dependent on electricity in its different manifestations, why should we fly to drugs and poisonous medicines when we feel unwell? There is no electric-producing

power in them. When the body currents have been disturbed by abuse of any kind, internal or external, they require assistance from some more powerful currents to restore equilibrium. As galvanism and magnetism are the basis of all other currents, the steady outward application of these will speedily and thoroughly restore the natural condition, by forcing a re-establishment of the currents of the body. There are a great many devices before the people professing to have this electrical restoring power; some of them are good, but others are mere frauds. The inventor and manufacturer of the best of them all is Mr. Addison Norman, M.E., of Toronto, Ontario. His electro-curative appliances have been before the world for seventeen years, and he has achieved wonders in the curative field. These appliances are light, flexible and durable, and may be worn on any part of the body without the least inconvenience. They imperceptibly pour a stream of electric fluid into the system, saturating the blood with the much-needed vitality, charging the brain and nervous system generally with that health-giving fluid, which reinvigorates and strengthens the entire system, and thus giving life and vitality to the body. In many cases the insensible perspiration of the skin is enough to excite these appliances, while others need charging with acid and water. Men and women who were sufferers for ten to thirty years with rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion and exhausted vitality, have been fully restored to health by his treatment, after trying everything else in vain. This statement is fully borne out by the high-class references he publishes. Mr. Norman furnishes a catalogue, and may be consulted free of charge. His experience has been very extensive, and all sufferers will do well to lay their case before him. His address is 4 Queen Street East.



November, chill and drear and cold,  
With rain and sleet and hail and snow;  
To guard the health of young and old,  
Needs clothing warm from head to toe.

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WE enter another season of wet and cold better prepared than ever before to meet the varied wants of man, woman, child and home.

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we have

Underwear and overwear, boots and shoes, furnishings,

..... For the Women .....

Dress goods, millinery, mantles, footwear, toilet goods, Butterick's patterns, gloves and hose.

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School-books, School boots, overshoes, hats and caps, toys and candies.

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we have

Cooking utensils of every description, in tin, copper and granite ware.

..... For the Dining-room .....

Table linens, dining chairs, knives and forks, silverware, glassware, dinner sets, tea sets and crumb cloths.

..... For the Parlor .....

Fancy goods, nicknacks, hand-painting on plaques, felt, silk, etc., pictures and picture frames.

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Toilet sets, rugs, blankets, sheetings, pillows, mattresses, iron bedsteads, pillow shamholders.

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we have

Carpets in Brussels, tapestry, velvets, hems and wools, linoleums, oilcloths, window shades, curtains in lace, chenille and valieres, wall papers.

and

..... For the Mail Order Customer .....

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A monthly *Store News*, with lists and price-lists, sent to any address one year for 12c. to pay postage; a staff of skilled employees to buy goods from the counters for the thousands of orders that come to us by mail each week, to pack these goods securely for shipment by freight, express or mail, and to distribute samples wherever desired.

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are full of alkali  
dissolves the dead  
the baby-skin un-  
kind to the living t-

We all have a  
away by alkali. It  
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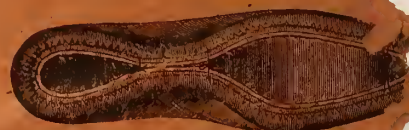
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Vol. XXXVIII

No. 6.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT TORONTO  
BY  
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OF TORONTO, LIMITED,  
33 RICHMOND ST., WEST.

DECEMBER.

\$1 A YEAR. 15 CENTS PER COPY.

1891.

Printed in Canada



# To our Subscribers and Patrons Generally,

## IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

For the Convenience of our Patrons in Canada, we append below a List of Agencies for the Sale of our Goods in the Dominion, through which our Patterns, etc., can be obtained at retail. By ordering from the nearest of these Agencies, either by mail or in person, Canadian Customers will be likely to save time, and charges for duty, in getting their orders filled.

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QUEBEC,	- - -	Joseph Dynes.

We beg our retail customers in the Dominion to understand that we do not refuse to fill Orders for Patterns which they may send us. Any Orders with which they may favor us will receive our usual prompt and careful attention. At the same time, in our desire to relieve retail customers in the Dominion from possible annoyance and delay, through detention of their Patterns in Customs Offices, etc., we have thought it advisable to publish the above list of Canadian Agencies, at any of which personal or mail Orders for our Patterns, etc., will be filled with all possible promptitude.

In sending Orders by mail to us or any of the above Agents, please be careful to give your Post-office Address in full, naming the Town, County (or Parish) and Province in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies, the Number and Size of each Pattern should be stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the Number, Size and Age should be given in each instance.

It is immaterial to us whether our Publications are ordered direct from us or through Agents in the Dominion. We are always pleased to fill orders for the Publications at advertised rates, but we can not assume charges for duty when such charges are levied.

In sending Money through the mails, Security is best assured by using a Post-Office Order, Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft, or a Registered Letter.

Respectfully,

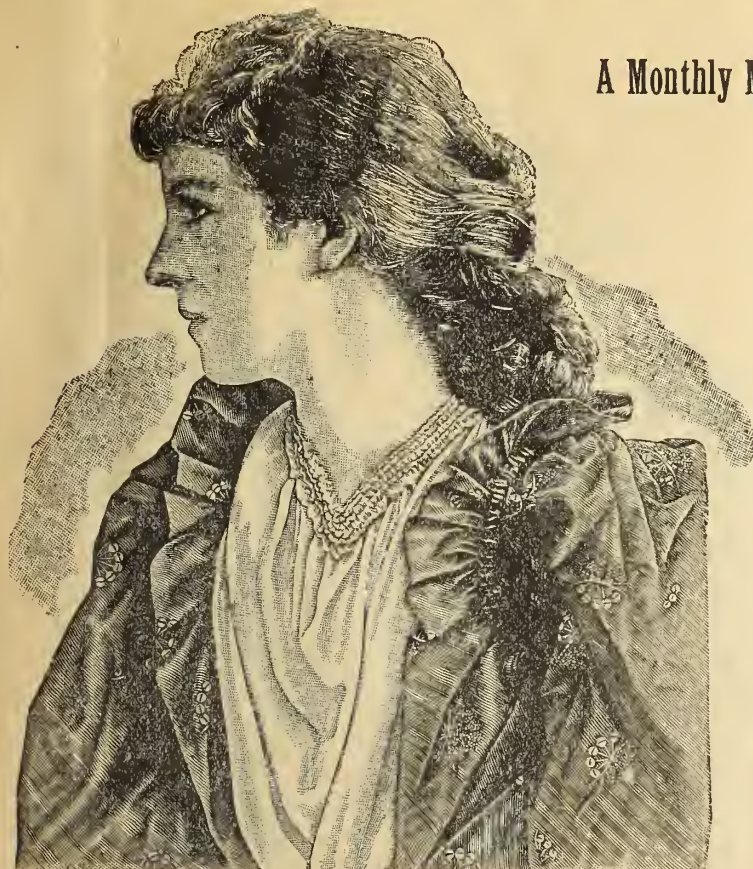
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—♦ IS ♦—

A Monthly Magazine of Fashion, Culture and Fine Arts.



EACH issue contains illustrations and descriptions of Current and Incoming Styles for Ladies, Misses and Children, articles on the newest Dress Fabrics and Novelties in trimmings, and representations of the latest ideas in Millinery, LINGERIE and Fancy-Work.

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**THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO,**  
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*Latest Styles*

— OF —

*Juvenile Clothing.*



FIGURE No. 476 R.—GIRLS' PLAIN WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4150 (copyright), price 10 cents.

THE "Report of Juvenile Fashions" is a necessary adjunct to every well-appointed Dressmaking, Tailoring and Children's Outfitting Establishment. If you are a Dressmaker and have frequent or occasional calls for styles for misses or little folks, this report meets your needs for a handsome Plate of Garments developed in suitable colors and combinations of shades. Illustrating, as it does, a nice assortment of Boys' as well as Girls' Styles in each issue, it is also of much service to the practical tailor, in these days when modes for boys are given equal attention with those for their elders. To children's outfitters and clothiers generally the publication is invaluable, inasmuch as it gives them an intelligent idea of the newest styles in young people's clothing sufficiently far in advance of their time of sale each season to give the manufacturer opportunity to make up his goods beforehand, with full confidence that his productions will be acceptable to the buying public. To the Home Dressmaker, with a family of boys and girls to provide for, this Plate is an assistant as handy for consultation as a thimble is for use.

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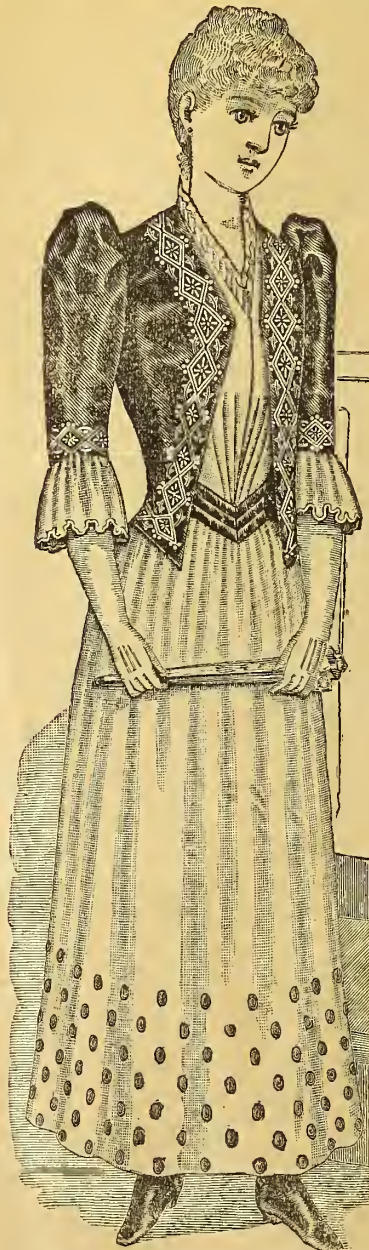


FIGURE No. 469 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4175 (copyright), price 35 cts.

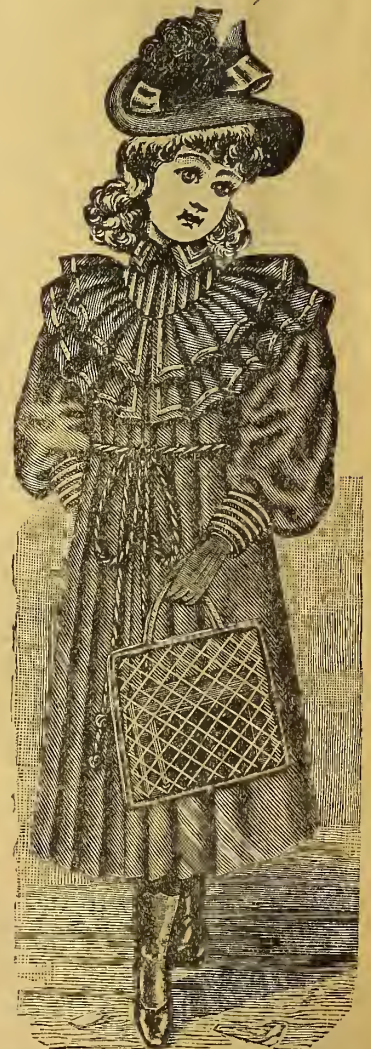


FIGURE No. 483 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4148 (copyright), price 30 cts.

Address: **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),**

7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, N. Y.



# The QUARTERLY REPORT

.. OF ..

## METROPOLITAN FASHIONS, A MAGNIFICENT COLORED PLATE ILLUSTRATING THE LATEST STYLES.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT is issued in March, May, September and November. Each number includes a handsome Chromo-Lithographic Plate, illustrating Fashions for Ladies and Children, and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, articles upon Millinery and other Modes, items of interest to Ladies, etc.

The Plate is 24 x 30 inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dressmakers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in Fine Colors upon richly finished Plate Paper, and is in itself a work of art without a superior in Chromo-Lithography.

The styles illustrated on the Plate and described in the Book are accurate, timely and elegant, and are the latest and best productions of our Artists in Europe and America. Patterns corresponding with these styles are issued simultaneously with them, and are at once placed on sale in all our various Depots and Agencies in the United States.



FIGURE No. 410 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.  
—This illustrates Pattern No. 4134  
(copyright), price 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 411 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.  
—This consists of Ladies' Blouse  
No. 4126 (copyr't), price 30 cents; and  
Skirt No. 4131 (copyr't), price 35 cts.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT, when sent by mail from our New York Office to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, is post-paid by us. When the publication is ordered sent on subscription to any other country, 16 cents extra for postage must accompany the subscription price.

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**THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED],**

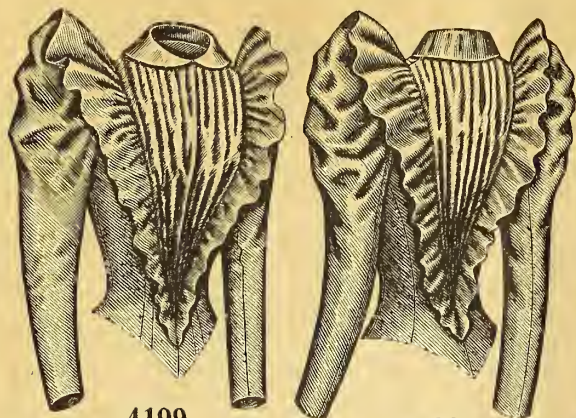
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.



FIGURE No. 449 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4187 (copyright), price 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 450 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4151 (copyright), price 40 cents.





4199

4199

LADIES' BASQUE (Copyright), price 30 cents.

# Shrewd Dressmakers

*Know that they Save Time, Extend their Trade  
and Please their Customers by keeping the*

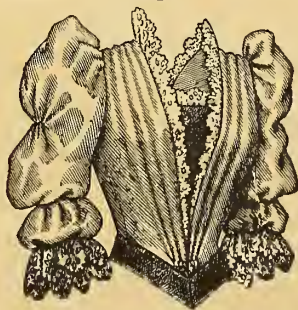
## METROPOLITAN Catalogue of Fashions

WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN BY THEIR PATRONS.

**T**HIS MAGNIFICENT PUBLICATION is a semi-annual *résumé* within whose covers are included all the styles in fashionable use for ladies and children at the time of its publication. A comparison of two successive numbers shows that the latter edition, while possessing large additions in the way of novelty, is not entirely new, as it retains a noticeable proportion of the engravings shown in the previous volume.

As purveyors of modes, we find that many styles take a strong hold on public taste and frequently outlast two or three seasons in popularity. Again, in our position as designers of Fashions, it occasionally happens that we introduce a style which does not at once attract public favor—which, in fact, requires time to grow into general esteem. Then, again, there are standard shapes which remain in use year after year, and some few, indeed, which appear to be as immutable as the stars. There is the broad, general rule, which teaches that fashions in the average do not acquire or lose popularity in a day, but wax and wane in favor as the seasons come and go. Some there are, of course, which leap at one bound into public admiration; but these are indeed as infrequent and erratic as comets—to-day a wonderful attraction, to-morrow gone and forgotten. All these and other similar circumstances are duly considered in the preparation of the work under discussion; the end kept permanently in view being to have it contain every fashion in vogue for ladies, misses and children, as issued up to the date of its publication. We wish it, therefore, distinctly understood, that while the work *includes all the modes endorsed by Fashion, it excludes everything from which she has removed the stamp of her approval.*

Having been prepared in view of much handling (being especially calculated for the sales-counters of our Agents), this Catalogue is excellently adapted to the needs of Dressmakers and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Clothing.



4181

MISSES' WAIST (Copyright), price 25 cents.



4181



4184

LADIES' WRAP (Copyright), price 35 cents.

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See Advertisement of DELINEATOR elsewhere in this issue.

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33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.





FIGURES NOS. 1 TO 8.—NOVELTIES IN LINGERIE.

(For Descriptions see Article in this Issue.)





FASHIONABLE HAIR-DRESSING.

(For Description see Article in this Issue.)





FIGURE NO. 496 R.

FIGURE NO. 497 R.

FIGURES NOS. 496 R AND 497 R.—LADIES' WRAPPERS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 474.)





FIGURE NO. 498 R.

FIGURE NO. 499 R.

FIGURES NOS. 498 R AND 499 R.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 475 and 476.)





FIGURE No. 500 R.



FIGURE No. 501 R.



FIGURE No. 502 R.

FIGURES NOS. 500 R, 501 R AND 502 R.—LADIES' OUTDOOR GARMENTS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 477.)





FIGURE No. 503 R.



FIGURE No. 504 R.

FIGURES NOS. 503 R AND. 504 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 478 and 479.)



# The Delineator

VOL. XXXVIII.

DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

## Remarks on Current Fashions.



FIGURE No. 505 R.

FIGURE No. 506 R.

FIGURES NOS. 505 R AND 506 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.—(The Front Views of these Toilettes are shown on Page 472.)

The omission of trains from the skirts of walking costumes is one of the most noteworthy features of the Winter modes and will prove particularly gratifying to those women who have of late experienced the annoyance of constantly fraying hems and worn-out skirt-protectors.

The popular bell skirts look quite as well in round as in trained length. It may be stated, however, that trained skirts are more graceful for indoor and carriage wear and are quite as popular as heretofore for these purposes.

In one of the new bell skirts the severe and trying lines about

the hips are relaxed by groups of plaits made toward the back in the top. The plaits cause the front to fall in innumerable folds and wrinkles, which will be found improving alike to stout and slender figures.

Another skirt has a plain front and a plaited back and sides and is especially well suited to the development of bordered goods. The effect of a combination may easily be produced by using the border as a facing for the front.

"Pulled" basques have a pointed lower outline and show a group of plaits caught to a point at the center of the waist-line both back and front.

A quaint effect may be produced in a "pulled" waist by the addition of a fichu with a deep edge ruffle. The arrangement seems to increase the breadth of the shoulders and to emphasize the tapering lines of the waist, toward which, of course, the ruffle is gradually narrowed.

The daintiest, fluffiest fichus, by-the-by, are made of black French lace and edged with double frills that fall in long ends upon the skirt.

A plain basque may be rendered very ornamental for theatre wear by an applied fancy front, consisting of a yoke of *point de Gène* lace and an accordion-plaited lower-section of light silk.

Only a woman with a slender figure may with propriety wear the extremely youthful-looking bell-skirt that has a corsage-like bodice-portion supported by shoulder straps. Considerable skill is required to shape this skirt properly, but its beauty more than compensates for the trouble of making. It is to be worn in the house over a silk blouse.

A long, full *gilet* showing tucks at the top and flaring folds below is a handsome accessory for a tea-gown; and a train, though not imperatively necessary, is charmingly effective.

Blouse-waists may be appropriately assumed with contrasting skirts; they will, therefore, prove useful to accompany skirts that have outlived their original waists.

Swedish mousquetaire gloves the color of the costume are very stylish for dressy wear.

Short-wristed glacé gloves in the brown and tan shades are most popular for walking.

Graceful three-quarter length coats are made of Bedford cord and are preferably worn with costumes to match. They may be completed with a black silk braid binding, whether the material be light or dark.

Dressy top-garments of black or colored cloth are richly elaborated with jet passementerie.

Storm-coats of shaggy cloth may be given a dressy appearance by the addition of fur or Astrakhan trimming, both of which are as durable as they are ornamental.

A unique and ingenious fancy is expressed by inserting a puffing in the front of a basque above the bust between a yoke and a plaited lower-portion, the puffing extending quite across the front. From the lower edge fall long basque-ruffles that will be very improving to figures with prominent hips.



## FIGURES NOS. 496 R AND 497 R.—LADIES' WRAPPERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 469.)

FIGURE No. 497 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4228 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 492 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the wrapper is pictured handsomely developed in figured silk chalis. The right front is disposed in soft, becoming folds by shirrings at the neck, and several rows of shirring at the waist-line draw it becomingly to the figure. It is arranged over dart-fitted fronts of lining that extend to basque depth, and it overlaps the plain left front at the left side, where the closing is made invisibly. Long under-arm darts adjust the fronts smoothly at the sides; and the seamless back, which is mounted upon a short lining shaped by a curving center seam, is drawn by shirrings at the top and at the waist-line and falls below into gracefully rounding folds to the edge of a slight train. The train, may, however, be cut off if a wrapper of uniform round length be desired, both styles being provided for in the pattern. The full puff sleeves are stylishly elevated at the top; at the bottom they droop with characteristic effect, and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are cut away below the sleeves, their lower edges being ornamented with Kursheedt's Standard ostrich-feather bands. At the neck is a high standing

collar, which closes at the left side and is overlaid with a feather band; and a similar band decorates the edge of the overlapping front, with becoming effect.

A charming wrapper, that will also serve as a breakfast or tea gown, may be developed in a dainty combination of plain and figured India or China silk, foulard, etc.; and, for extremely dressy wear, a dainty combination of plain and figured *crêpe de Chine* may be selected, the garniture being, of course, chosen to harmonize with the rich effect of the material. Cashmere and Surah in prettily contrasting shades are also adapted to the mode, and more serviceable wrappers may be made of striped or figured eider-down flannel in the pale shades of mauve, pink, rose and blue, and also in French flannel, serge or any other seaseasonable woollen fabric; and the wrapper may be rendered very ornamental by the addition of a full, frayed ruching of silk, a box-plaited frill of the material or a pretty arrangement of fancy braid, gimp or galloon.



FIGURE No. 507 R.

FIGURE No. 508 R.

FIGURES NOS. 507 R AND 508 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Basque No. 4246 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 4247 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 480.)

FIGURE No. 496 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4200 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 493 of this magazine.

A becoming shade of silver-gray Bengaline and *vieux-rose* India silk are charmingly

united in the present instance, and embroidered *chiffon* ruffling and wide ribbon contribute the dainty decoration. The full vest



of India silk is arranged at the top in tucks that are graduated in length to form a point at the center; and below the tucks the fullness falls unrestrained to the lower edge. Opening over the vest are loose fronts, the hemmed front edges of which overlap the vest and are concealed beneath full jabot-folds of rose-pink *chiffon* ruffling.

The fronts are adjusted with becoming smoothness at the sides by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the close-fitting fronts of lining, which close invisibly at the center. The back is superbly shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and its extended skirt is cut with bias back edges and seamed at the center in bell fashion, the seam being concealed beneath fan-plaits that flare in regulation fashion into sweeping folds to the edge of a train of graceful length. Each side-back seam disappears beneath an underfolded plait which spreads out into the fullness below. If the train be not desired, the wrapper may be cut to be of uniform lower outline, directions for shaping both styles being provided by the pattern. The coat-sleeves stand well above the shoulders; below the elbows they are stylishly close-fitting, and from each wrist a frill of *chiffon* droops prettily over the hand. The high standing collar furnished by the pattern is here omitted in favor of a drooping frill of *chiffon*, and a bow of *vieux-rose* ribbon is placed at the throat, with becoming effect.

Faille, Bengaline, Surah and China silk are particularly well adapted to the requirements of the graceful mode, and there are many varieties of wool goods that will make up in this way with exceedingly attractive results. Combinations of textures and colors are especially favored for wrappers

of this kind; and garniture may be supplied by ruchings or plaitings of silk, Surah or faille or jabots of lace, *lisse* or *chiffon*. A handsome exponent of the mode unites figured silk and *crêpe de Chine*, the latter being used for the vest; and the trimming consists of ostrich-feather bands matching the silk. A tiny silk ruffle may edge the back and sides of the wrapper.



FIGURE NO. 509 R.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 4229 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 3967 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 481.)

FIGURES NOS.  
498 R AND 499 R.  
—LADIES'  
PROMENADE  
TOILETTES.  
(For Illustrations  
see Page 470.)

FIGURE No.  
498 R.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and walking skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 4240 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 496 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown differently developed on its accompanying label.

The coat which is one of the most attractive of recent modes, is here shown stylishly made up in invisible-green cloth and gray Astrakhan fur and tastefully trimmed with black cord frogs. It extends to the fashionable three-quarter depth and is rendered perfectly close-fitting by well curved darts and seams; and the center seam terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps. The fronts are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted style, and are reversed at the top in broad lap-

els that meet the deep, rolling collar of Astrakhan fur in notches. Deep coat-skirts lengthen the front and sides to uniform depth with the back; they overlap the back in a well-pressed coat-plait at each



side and are smoothly adjusted over the hips. Pocket-laps are included in the cross-seams and are edged with Astrakhan fur. The closing is made at the front in double-breasted fashion, and the overlapping front is ornamented with cord frogs. The lapels are faced with Astrakhan fur, and similar fur follows the front edge of the overlapping front of the coat and the edges and seams of the flaring cuffs which finish the shapely coat-sleeves.

The skirt is developed in gray Bengaline. It is in the popular bell or *fin de siècle* style and has bias back edges joined in a center seam beneath fan-plaits that spread into a slight train. The train may be cut off, if undesirable. The skirt is adjusted with fashionable smoothness at the front and sides and is hung over a foundation skirt of round length. At the bottom are applied two parallel rows of Kursheedt's Standard *cabochon* trimming.

A stylish toilette for church, calling or the promenade may be developed in a single fabric, which may be faced cloth, camel's-hair or heavy twilled serge; and Persian lamb, gray or black lynx, sable, otter, beaver or chinchilla fur may contribute the decoration. The coat will develop very attractively in beaver, melton, kersey, jacquard, chevron and various other cloakings suitable for Winter wear, and also in lighter textures for the intermediate seasons; and a tailor finish of machine-stitching or braid may, if liked, be adopted. Bengaline, faille, Surah, serge, camel's-hair and various other fashionable dress fabrics may be employed for the skirt, and any tasteful garniture preferred may be added.

The hat is a close-fitting shape in green felt, trimmed with velvet, *cabochons* and an ornament.

FIGURE No. 499 R.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and walking skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 4218 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown

made of different materials on page 497 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The coat is here pictured made of seal-plush. It extends a trifle below the knee and is superbly adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above stylish coat-laps. The coat sleeves rise high above the shoulders, and from the wrists deep, pointed cuffs roll upward and flare widely at the back of the arm, the upper edge of each cuff being trimmed with a narrow band of otter. The ends of the standing collar are visible between the tapering ends of the Medici collar, which rolls in characteristic fashion and is trimmed with a band of otter, the fur being continued along the edge of the overlapping front. If preferred, the Medici collar may be rolled all round to lie flatly upon the coat.

Cheviot of seasonable texture was selected for the skirt, which is illustrated and fully described at figure No. 498 R. The edge of the skirt is decorated with *cabochon* trimming applied in large linked rings.

If garniture like that shown on the skirt be desired, perforated patterns for stamping the design may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co. Cloths of all kinds, plush, Astrakhan and Bedford cord are stylish for coats of this kind. Fur may be employed for garniture or a plain finish be adopted. When the coat is made of cloth the sleeves and collars will frequently be of Astrakhan, Persian lamb or other fashionable fur. All seasonable dress goods of silken or woollen texture will be appropriate for the skirt, and a simple or elaborate completion may be chosen.



FIGURE No. 510 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 4212 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 4219 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 431.)

The large velvet hat is bent in a fanciful shape and trimmed high at the front with large loops of wide ribbon.



## FIGURES NOS. 500 R AND 501 R.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 471.)

FIGURES NOS. 500 R AND 501 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4230 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 495 of this magazine.

At figure No. 500 R a back view of the coat is shown, the material illustrated being seal-plush. The collar is covered with gray lynx fur, cuff facings of similar fur are applied to the sleeves, and three buttons decorate each coat-plait at the back.

Figure No 501 R. pictures the coat made of pearl-gray cloth and black fur. The loose fronts are reversed at the top by a broad, rolling collar, below which they lap widely and are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are becomingly curved to the figure at the sides by long under-arm darts; the back is closely adjusted by the customary gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above extra fullness underfolded in a broad box-plait; and the side-back seams end above stylish coat-plaits that are well pressed in their folds to the edge. A facing of fur is applied to the top of each coat sleeve to simulate a cap, and the wrists are plainly finished. The rolling collar and the reversed parts of the fronts are covered with a facing of fur to produce the effect of a shawl collar, and pocket-laps covered with fur are arranged upon the fronts to conceal openings to pockets.

Shaggy woollen coatings, and cloths showing bourette or bouclé effects will make comfortable coats of this kind for general wear in severe weather. Melton, kersey, beaver, jacquard and various other fashionable cloths will develop attractively by the mode. Persian lamb, sable, monkey, beaver or Astrakhan fur may be chosen

for decoration; or, if preferred, a plain tailor finish of machine-stitching may be adopted. The edges may be finished with a binding of braid, if desired.

The large felt hat is handsomely trimmed with ostrich tips, ribbon, *cabochons* and a band of fur.



FIGURE NO. 511 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4243 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 482.)

## FIGURE NO. 502 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 471.)

FIGURE NO. 502 R.—This consists of a Ladies' wrap and walking skirt. The wrap pattern, which is No. 4209 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 498 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown differently developed on its accompanying label.

In the present instance fine silk-plush and Astrakhan fur are united in the wrap. The fronts extend below the knee in long, narrow tabs and close invisibly at the center. The back is fashionably short and is curved to the figure by a center seam; and the deep, square sleeves, which join the back and fronts in seams that curve in dolman style over the shoulders, are desirably full on the shoulders, where they rise in pronounced curves. A belt-tape tacked underneath draws the garment closely to the figure. The lower edge of the wrap is trimmed at the back with a broad band of Astrakhan fur, which is continued along the edges of the sleeves; and the stylishly high Medici collar is of similar fur. The fronts of the wrap are decorated with sections of jet passementerie which extend diagonally from the shoulder seams to the bust; similar sections are applied diagonally across the top of the sleeves, and from each section fanciful jet fringe depends, with graceful effect. The tabs are each decorated with two sections of jet passementerie, and





FIGURE NO. 512 R.

smoothly; and the fulness at the back is massed in fan-plaits that spread into the graceful folds of a slight train. The skirt may be cut to round length, if preferred. The lower edge is decorated with a pretty frill of silk shirred to form a self-heading.

An exquisite theatre wrap for a young woman or a dressy top-garment for an elderly woman may be readily developed by the mode. For the latter purpose velvet, plush, Ottoman silk, armure, Bengaline and the various handsome cloth cloakings will be desirable, while for an evening or theatre wrap brocade in any of the light, rich colorings will be appropriate. Fur, feather or marabou trimming, handsome lace, passementerie or gimp in metallic or iridescent effects, or soutache braiding interspersed with *cabochons*, etc., may be selected for garniture, or a less elaborate completion may be adopted. The skirt may be developed in any

from the ends of the sections deep jet fringe falls nearly to the edge of the skirt.

Bengaline is the material pictured in the skirt, which is of the popular bell or *fin de siècle* order and has bias back edges joined in a center seam. The skirt has a four-gored foundation, over which the front and sides fall

fashionable dress goods of either silken or woollen texture, and plaitings or ruffles of the same or a contrasting fabric may be added.

The hat is a becoming shape in fine felt, artistically trimmed with feathers and loops of grosgrain ribbon.

FIGURES NOS. 503 R, 504 R, 505 R, AND 506 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see Pages 472 and 473.)

FIGURES NOS. 503 R AND 506 R.—These two figures illustrate

the same patterns—a Ladies' bell skirt and blouse-waist. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4241 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in three views on page 505 of this publication. The blouse-waist pattern, which is No. 4192 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

At figure No. 503 R the skirt is pictured developed in electric-blue Bengaline. It is in circular bell style and is fashioned with a slight train, which may, however, be cut off if undesirable, the pattern providing for this change. The front and sides of the skirt are adjusted with sheath-like smoothness by darts, and the bias back edges are joined in a center seam, which is concealed beneath stylish fan-plaits that flare in graceful fashion to the edge. The top of the skirt is shaped to accommodate a bodice, which is superbly adjusted by well curved seams and closed at the back. The side-



FIGURE NO. 513 R.

FIGURES NOS. 512 R AND 513 R.—LADIES' KIMONO.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Kimono No. 4237 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 483.)

back gores of the bodice are extended to form suspenders, their ends being tacked beneath the side-fronts. The upper edge of



the bodice is becomingly rounded, while the lower edge describes a decided point at the center of the front and back. The upper and lower edges of the bodice and the suspenders are decorated with bullion-and-bead passementerie, and the skirt is decorated with two deep frills of Kursheedt's Standard chiffon ruffling.

The blouse is made of white India silk. Its full fronts and back are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top, and the fulness below is becomingly drawn to the figure at the waist-line by shirrings that are stayed by tackings made to the lining portions, which are closely adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams. The puff sleeves are unusually full. They are gathered at the top, and also near the bottom, to form a gracefully drooping frill over each hand; and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are cut away beneath the frills. The standing collar of the pattern is here omitted in favor of a drooping frill of Kursheedt's Standard chiffon ruffling matching the material in color.

The back view of the toilette, shown at figure No. 506 R, pictures the skirt developed in mauve granite silk, and the blouse in a pale shade of *crêpe de Chine*.

Very charming combinations may be effected in a toilette of this kind. The skirt may be developed in such serviceable and inexpensive fabrics as flannel, cloth, serge and cashmere; while the blouse may be made of striped or plain wash silk, Surah, China silk, etc. Ruffles of the same or a pretty contrasting fabric may decorate the bottom of the skirt, or a simple finish consisting of one or more rows of machine-stitching may be adopted.

FIGURES NOS. 504 R AND 505 R.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' walking skirt and shirred waist. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4215

and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on page

502 of this magazine. The waist pattern, which is No. 4234 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 500.

The material represented in the toilette at figure No. 504 R is

figured India silk. The skirt is one of the most graceful of the popular bell styles and is arranged upon an ordinary four-gored foundation. It has bias back edges joined in a center seam, over which fan-plaits flare in characteristic fashion into rounding folds to the edge of a slight train; and in front of the fan-plaits forward-turning plaits flare diagonally toward the front, where they spread into pretty soft folds and wrinkles. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a band of velvet, standing upright above which is a box-plaited frill of ribbon of a lighter color. If the train be considered undesirable, the skirt may be shortened to convenient round length, both styles being arranged for in the pattern.

The shirred waist is seamless on the shoulders. The fronts and back are drawn by several rows of shirring arranged in round-yoke shape, and the fulness below is closely shirred at the center of the front and back, the shirrings being tacked to the fitted lining over which the full portions are arranged. A becomingly smooth adjustment is produced at the sides by under-arm gores. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top to stand well above the shoulders; the fulness at the lower edge droops with picturesque effect over deep cuff-facings of silk applied to the smooth coat-shaped linings; and a band of velvet headed by a box-plaited frill of ribbon decorates each wrist. The pattern includes a high standing collar, which is here omitted, the neck being finished with a frill decoration to correspond with that at the wrists and the bottom of the skirt.

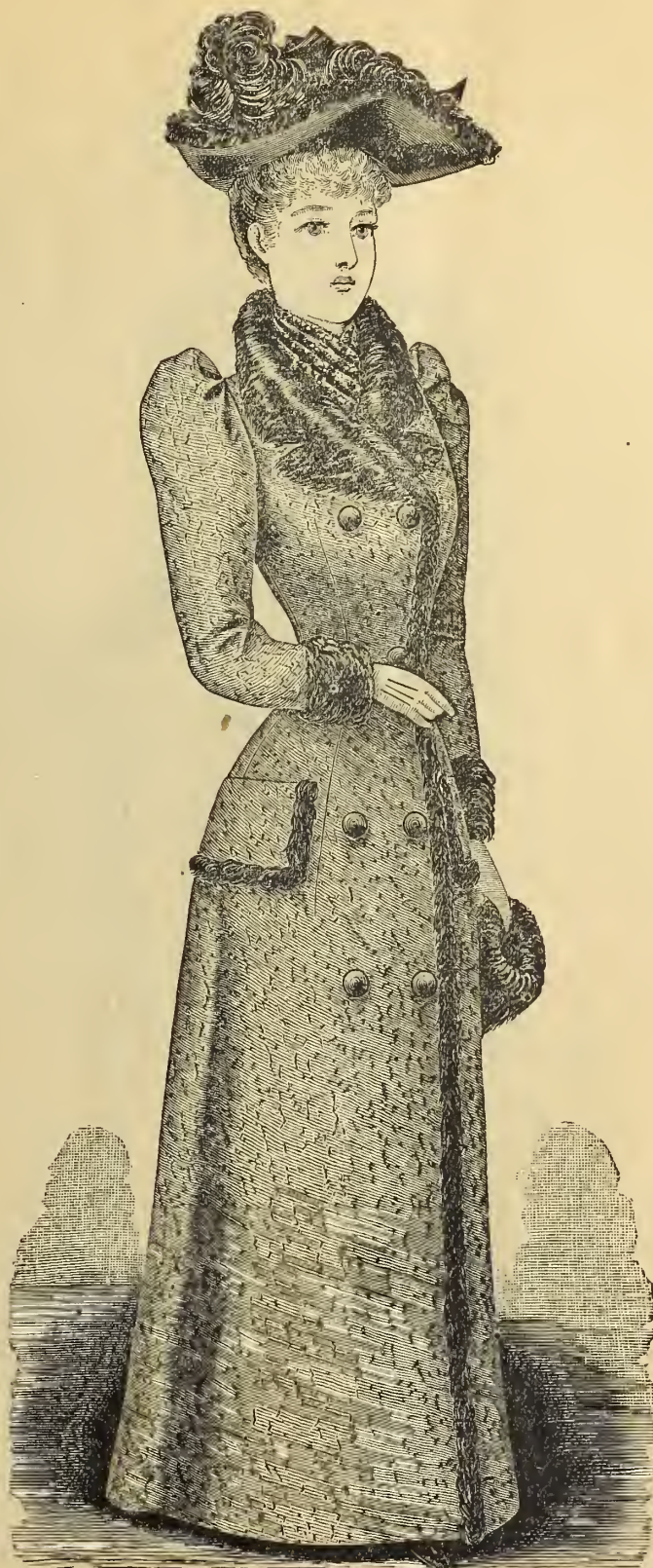


FIGURE NO. 514 R.—LADIES' NEWMARKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4221 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 483.)

The waist is encircled by an all-over braided pointed Swiss girdle of velvet; but the girdle is not a part of the pattern.



At figure No. 505 R is shown a back view of the toilette developed in striped silk. The skirt is trimmed with three tiny ruffles of the material, and the waist is encircled by a silk belt, which is fastened at one side of the back beneath a rosette-bow of similar silk. The exposed parts of the sleeve linings are cut away, and each sleeve is decorated with a butterfly bow placed at the outside of the arm.

The toilette will develop exquisitely in all varieties of fancy and plain silks and soft woollens. The simplicity of its construction and its fanciful appearance render it especially adaptable to the various flowered silk *crêpes*, nets and plain and embroidered tissues. Little applied garniture is necessary, but ribbon, gimp, passementerie, etc., may be sparingly added, if desired.

FIGURES NOS. 507 R  
AND 508 R.—LADIES'  
TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see  
Page 474.)

FIGURES NOS. 507 R  
AND 508 R.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' basque and walking skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4246 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 499 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4247 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 503.

At figure No. 507 R a back view of the toilette made up for carriage wear is displayed, the materials illustrated being plain India silk and velvet, with velvet and Kursheedt's Standard jet *cabochons* for garniture.

Figure No. 508 R represents the toilette developed in an effective combination of figured Bengaline and velvet, and velvet and Kursheedt's Standard *cabochons* supply pretty decoration. The skirt is an exceptionally stylish example of the popular bell shape. It has bias back edges joined in a center seam beneath deep fan-plaits that flare in characteristic fashion into the clinging folds of a train of graceful length, which, according to the latest fancy, is

pointed. At each side of the fan-plaits forward-turning plaits flare diagonally into pretty broken folds and wrinkles across the front, while below a stylishly smooth effect is observed. The skirt is hung upon a five-gored foundation-skirt, that also has a pointed train and is trimmed underneath with a silk ruffle pinked at the edge. The skirt is decorated at the bottom with a band of velvet headed by *cabochons* applied in a scroll design.

The basque is very graceful in appearance and will prove becoming alike to youthful and matronly figures. The front is adjusted above the bust with the accuracy of a dart-fitted front, while the fullness below the bust is plaisted to a point at the lower edge, above which the plaits flare with becoming effect. The front is arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining, and the closing is made invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The seamless back is arranged to correspond with the front over a back of lining shaped by the usual gores and a center seam; and under-arm gores complete the superb adjustment of the basque. The front and back are cut away in V shape at the top, and above them is disclosed a facing of velvet applied to the lining portions, which are also cut away in a shallow V. The basque is lengthened by a doubled frill of velvet that is narrowed toward the center of the front and the seam at the center of the back and laid in flaring box-plaits on the hips; and a plaited boléro frill of velvet included in each arm's-eye is widened on the shoulder to stand erect, with picturesque effect. The puff sleeves rise full and high upon the shoulders, and at the lower edge of each an upturning plaited frill of velvet forms a pretty completion for the deep cuff-facing of velvet applied to the coat-shaped lining. A scroll design wrought with *cabochons* decorates

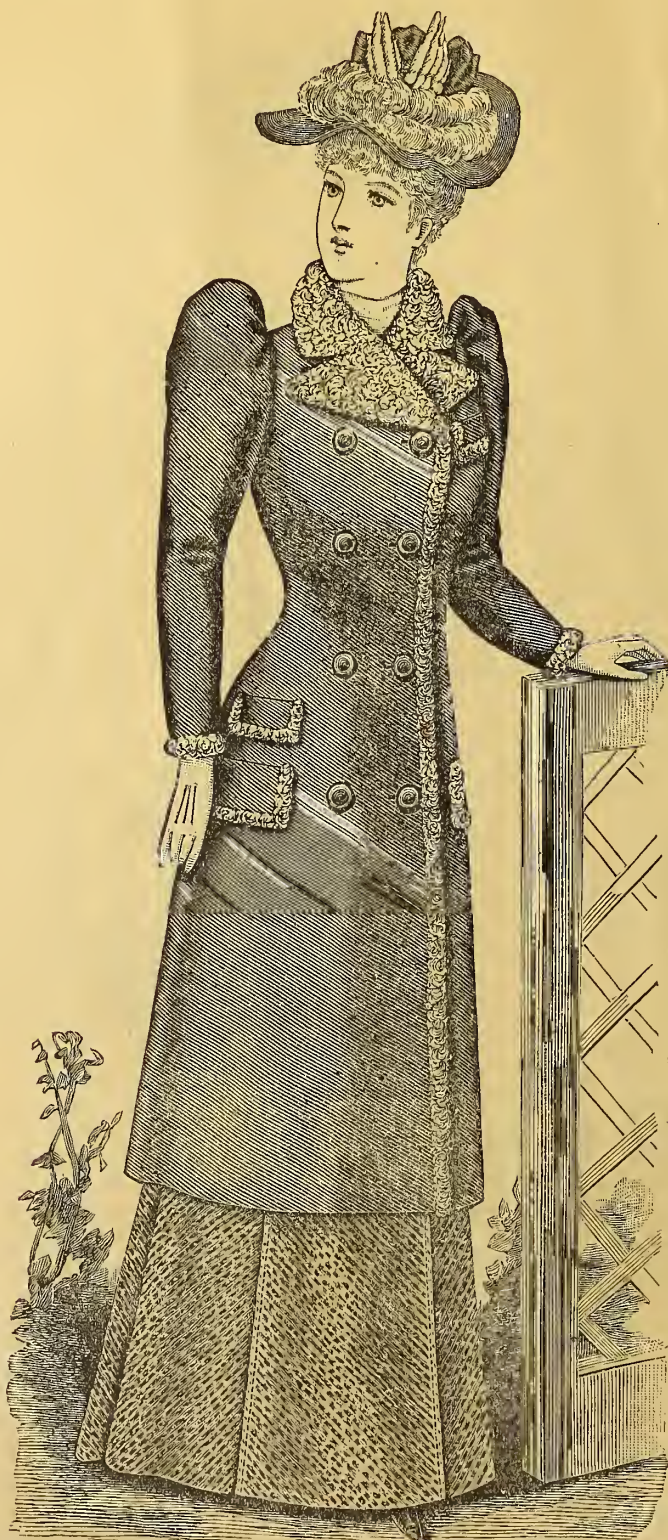


FIGURE NO. 515 R.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Coat No. 4214 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 3899 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 484.)

each cuff facing and follows the pointed upper outline of the basque. The pattern provides a Medici collar, to be worn when the linings are not cut away at the top.

If it be desired to reproduce the scroll design here illustrated, a



perforated pattern for stamping it may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. Charming carriage and afternoon reception toilettes may be developed in brocade, Bengaline, corded silk and other rich fabrics, while for a dinner gown *crêpe de Chine*, *crêpon* or *chiffon* made up over silk or satin will be dressy and appropriate. A ruffle of satin-edged or embroidered *chiffon* may decorate the foot of the skirt, or handsome lace, *passementerie*, gimp or ribbon may supply the garniture.

FIGURE No. 509 R.—  
LADIES' EVENING  
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see  
Page 475.)

FIGURE No. 509 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4229 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently trimmed on page 499 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on its accompanying label.

The toilette is elegant for dinners, evening receptions, the opera and other occasions demanding full evening dress. The materials are aqua-marine Bengaline and darker velvet, and rich garniture is furnished by Kursheedt's Standard iridescent *passementerie*, embroidered *chiffon* ruffling and narrow beading. The skirt is of the circular bell or *fin de siècle* order, being *fourreau* or sheath-like at the front and sides, and having lapped plaits at the back that fall in soft, rolling folds to the edge of a short train. A row of deep embroidered *chiffon* ruffling headed by a narrow beading trims the foot of the skirt beautifully. The petticoat or foundation skirt is in four-gored shape and is ruffle-trimmed at the foot.

The bodice is a perfectly adjusted pointed basque that is cut low in fancy Pompadour outline at the front and in V shape at the back. It is especially

designed for stout ladies, being made with two under-arm gores at each side, thus increasing the number of curved seams and giving additional symmetry to the figure. A row of beading follows the neck edge, and iridescent *passementerie* describes jaunty boléros and follows the lower

edge of the basque, which is closed with cord laced through eyelets at the center of the front. The sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton order, being high and flaring at the top; they are made over smooth linings and are cut off at the elbow and outlined with *passementerie*, the close-fitting gloves reaching almost to them.

Of course, other colors may be combined in the toilette, and entirely different textures may be used, with good effect. Velvet bodices are very popular, with sleeves to match or of the skirt fabric. Black and gold form a rich combination, and so do black and any of the pink or rose shades. Valances of embroidered *chiffon*, lace flouncing or the material will prove effective skirt trimmings and may be plaited or gathered, and cut straight or in fancy outline at the top. Ruffles, bands, *passementeries*, feather garnitures, and embroidery done with beads, *cabochons*, chenille, braids, etc., are also appropriate decorations.

FIGURE No. 510 R.—  
LADIES' VISITING  
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see  
Page 476.)

FIGURE No. 510 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4212 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 499 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4219 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in three views on page 504.

Gray-green cloth enriched with Kursheedt's Standard jet-and-Escorial embroidery was here used for the toilette, which is elegant



FIGURE No. 516 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Cape No. 4213 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 4131 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 484.)



for visiting, theatre and concert wear. The skirt is in the four-gored style and may be made up in round length or with a slight train, as preferred. The front-gore is revealed with the effect of a panel between the front edges of the drapery, which lies upon the side-gores in wide kilt-plaits and has a bias seam at the center of the back, where it falls in pretty, rolling folds to the edge. The bottom of the front-gore is richly embroidered in a handsome design, and the drapery is finished with perfect plainness.

The basque is fashionably known as the "pulled" bodice and is deeply pointed both back and front and well curved over the hips. The front and back are plain and smooth across the shoulders and have fulness at the bottom, which is laid in closely lapped plaits below the waist-line that flare into pretty folds above. These portions are "pulled" or drawn smoothly over their fitted linings so as to be perfectly smooth from the seams to the plaits; and under-arm gores appear between them, rendering the adjustment of the basque faultless. Bands of the material embroidered to correspond with the front-gore are applied along the lower edge of the basque, on the fronts in Pompadour outline and diagonally across the wrists of the sleeves, which fit smoothly below the elbows and are full and stylishly elevated on the shoulders. At the neck is a standing collar, about which Kursheedt's Standard *cog*-feather collarette is tied, with pretty effect. A handsome kerchief, which is here omitted, accompanies the pattern and is dressy for indoor wear.

The embroidery illustrated will be done to order on ladies' own material by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, but the embroidery on the bands can only be done in lengths that are multiples of the width of the design on the front-gore. The bands may, however, be as deep as desired and may be of different depths for the various parts of the basque. All sorts of dress goods will make up stylishly by

the mode, and combinations may be effected without difficulty. Passementerie, braid, feather or fur bands, galloon, etc., may be used for decoration and disposed in any manner that pleases the fancy.

The stylish hat is made of mixed cloth and effectively trimmed with a puffing and loops of velvet and plumage.

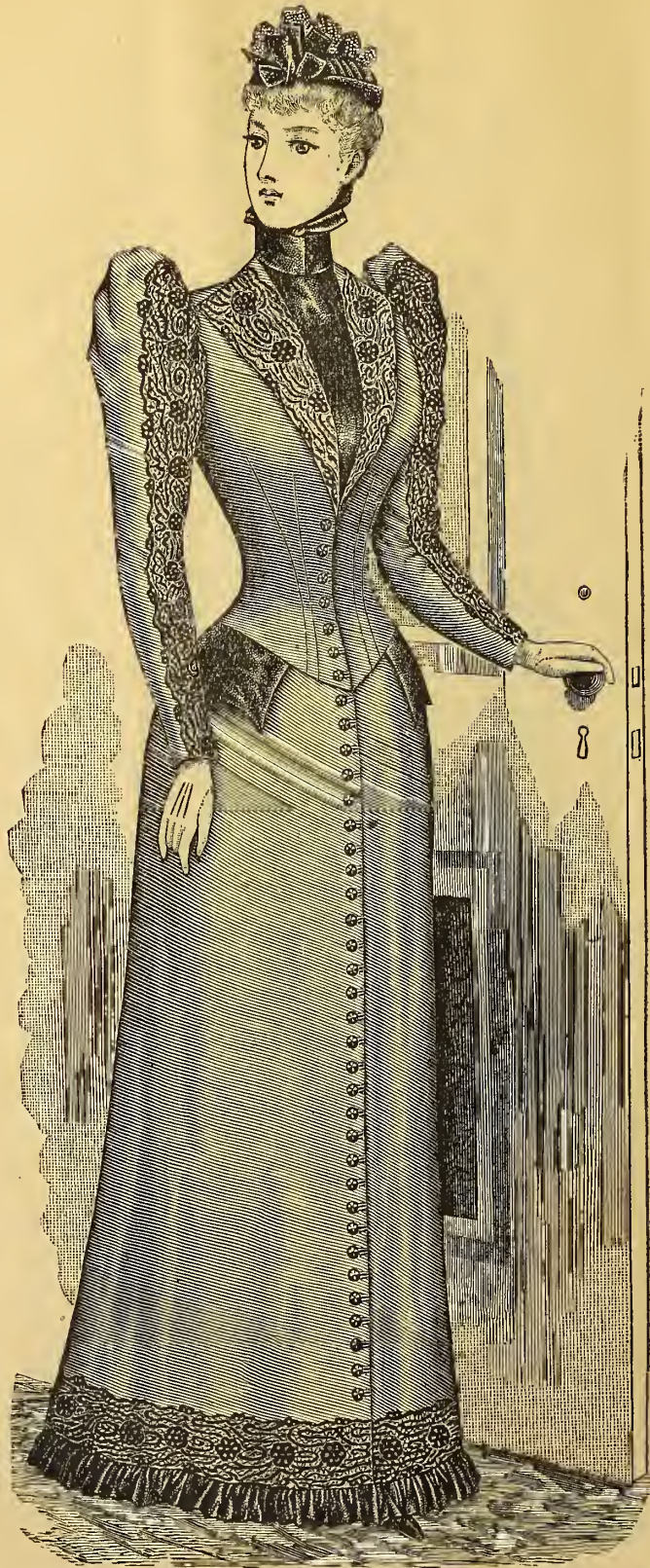


FIGURE NO. 517 R.—LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4210 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 485.)

FIGURE NO. 511 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 477.)

FIGURE NO. 511 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4243 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently made up on page 489 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume presents the trim, stylish air of the tailor-made gown and is here shown charmingly developed in fancy chevrot, corded silk and plain velvet. The skirt is *fourreau* or sheath-like, being in *fin de siècle* or bell style, with plaited fulness at the back. It is made up in round length, and is here opened from the bottom more than halfway to the top at each side of the front to display the four-gored foundation-skirt in long, narrow inverted V's. The entire foundation-skirt may be of velvet, or its exposed portion may be covered with the ornamental fabric. The front edge of each slash is bordered with a row of crochet buttons, and corresponding button-holes are simulated with fine cord on the opposite edge. A large upright pocket-welt is applied on each side of the front and may conceal an opening to a pocket in the foundation skirt.

The fronts of the coat-basque are reversed in notched lapels to the waistline by a rolling coat-collar, displaying a closely fitted waistcoat closed down the center. The back is made without a center seam and forms a broad postilion showing underfolded

plaits at the side-back seams and broad over-laps at the side seams. A high standing collar affords a close finish for the neck, and outside



it is arranged a ribbon collarette having loops and ends of ribbon that extend far down upon the skirt from the throat. The coat-sleeves are full and high at the top and fit the arms closely below the elbow; they are made over smooth linings and are plainly finished.

A costume of this description is handsome for church, promenade and visiting wear, and also for travelling wear by a bride. Smooth and rough cloth, Bedford cord, chevron suit goods, tweed, serge, homespun, etc., are all stylish, and combinations may be effected by making up any of the above fabrics in conjunction with plain or corduroy velvet, heavy corded silk, etc. The waistcoat affords an opportunity for the introduction of fancy silks and vestings or for the tasteful use of braiding, embroidery, passementerie and other rich garnitures.

The hat is a large shape in felt and is stylishly trimmed with feathers.

FIGURES NOS. 512 R  
AND 513 R.—LADIES'  
KIMONO.

(For Illustrations see  
Page 478.)

FIGURES NOS. 512 R  
AND 513 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' kimono. The pattern, which is No. 4237 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in four sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 491 of this magazine.

The kimono or Japanese dress, as here made up, is charming for a tea or lounging gown or for a character costume to wear at a masquerade or fancy-dress ball or party. At figure No. 512 R it is shown made of two shades of figured Japanese silk and lined with pale-olive silk.

Figure No. 513 R illustrates a pretty union of plain and figured silk, the color combination being black and gold. The dress is seamless on the shoulders and is opened at the center of the back below the waist-line for the insertion of a plaited fan, which introduces pretty fullness in the skirt. A deep plait is folded across each shoulder, and a wide,

pointed gore is joined to each front edge from the waist-line to the lower edge, so that the dress laps widely. A straight collar joins the neck and extends down the fronts to below the waist-line, and the regulation Japanese sleeves hang with handsome drapery effect over the arms. The fronts are lapped to form soft surplice-folds and reveal the throat attractively; and a broad sash is draped high about the waist and tied in a huge bow at the back.

When used as a tea or lounging gown the kimono may be arranged to separate in front over a silk or lace petticoat, and the sash may be tied at the front or back, as preferred. All sorts of fancy crêpes and silks, also crêtonnes and metal-embroidered gauzes may be chosen to develop the mode. A lining is usually added, except, perhaps, when crêtonne is made up; and sometimes the collar and gores are richly embroidered. Color combinations may be as subdued or as gorgeous as individual taste dictates. For masquerades and fancy-dress affairs the hair should be arranged in Japanese fashion and plentifully studded with tiny fans and brightly colored ornaments.



FIGURE No. 518 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4211 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 486.)

FIGURE No. 514 R.—  
LADIES' NEW-  
MARKET.

(For Illustration see  
Page 479.)

FIGURE No. 514 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4221 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is portrayed again on page 494 of this DELINEATOR.

Light-mode fancy coating and Alaska sable fur are here handsomely combined in the coat, which illustrates the latest modern Newmarkets. The fronts lap widely all the way down and close in double-breasted fashion to some distance below the waist-line with button-holes and large buttons; they are reversed in large lapels by a rolling collar, which may be rolled all round in the regular way or worn high



with only a slight roll at the back, as preferred. The collar and lapels are covered with fur, and a becoming kerchief of silk or *crêpe* will usually be worn. At the back the coat presents coat-laps below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. The adjustment is perfectly close and is effected by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a center seam. Large pocket-laps bordered with fur are located on the hips and cover openings to capacious pockets. The sleeves rise high and broad on the shoulders and have close-fitting wrists finished with deep cuffs of fur. The overlapping front and the coat-laps are narrowly bordered with fur.

Coatings of all descriptions are suitable for this style of top coat, smooth, ribbed, shot and mixed effects being fashionable in them. The edges may be finished plainly or with stitching or a binding of braid or of any preferred variety of fur. The collar may be of the material or of velvet, if fur be not desired.

The large felt hat is stylishly trimmed with feathers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 515 R.—  
LADIES' OUTDOOR  
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see  
Page 480.)

FIGURE No. 515 R.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and walking skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 4214 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 496 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3899 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The coat, which exemplifies the most popular style for Winter top-garments, is here pictured made of dark-green melton and gray Astrakhan. It extends to regulation three-quarter depth and is closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. The loose fronts are becomingly curved to the figure at the sides by under-arm gores, and the back is gracefully adjusted

by the customary gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps. The fronts are reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet the deep, rolling collar in notches. The collar and lapels are covered with a facing of gray Astrakhan, which is continued in a narrow band along the edge of the overlapping front to the bottom of the coat. A narrow band of Astrakhan

decorates the wrist of each shapely coat sleeve, and similar bands ornament the free edges of the pocket-laps, which cover the side pockets, a change pocket at the right side and a breast pocket inserted in the left front.

Striped cheviot cut bias is shown to advantage in the stylish skirt, which is composed of eight bell-gores that are interlined with crinoline or soft canvas and lined with silk to retain their graceful pose.

The coat is exceedingly jaunty in effect and may be appropriately developed in all sorts of seasonable cloths and coatings, and with especially good results in seal-plush and Astrakhan; and fur of any fashionable variety or feather trimming may supply the garniture. Striped or plain tweed, cheviot, mohair and similar woolsens will make up attractively in a skirt of this kind, and striped silks, brocade, etc., will also be effective, the seams being covered with passementerie, gimp, fancy braid, etc.

The hat is a stylish poke shape in fine French felt. It is fashionably trimmed with stiff wings and soft folds of velvet.

FIGURE No. 516 R.—  
LADIES' VISITING  
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see  
Page 481.)

FIGURE No. 516 R.—This consists of a Ladies' cape and walking skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 4213 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 498 of this publication.

The skirt pattern, which is No. 4131 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again illustrated on its accompanying label.

Faced cloth in a warm shade of gray was chosen for the cape

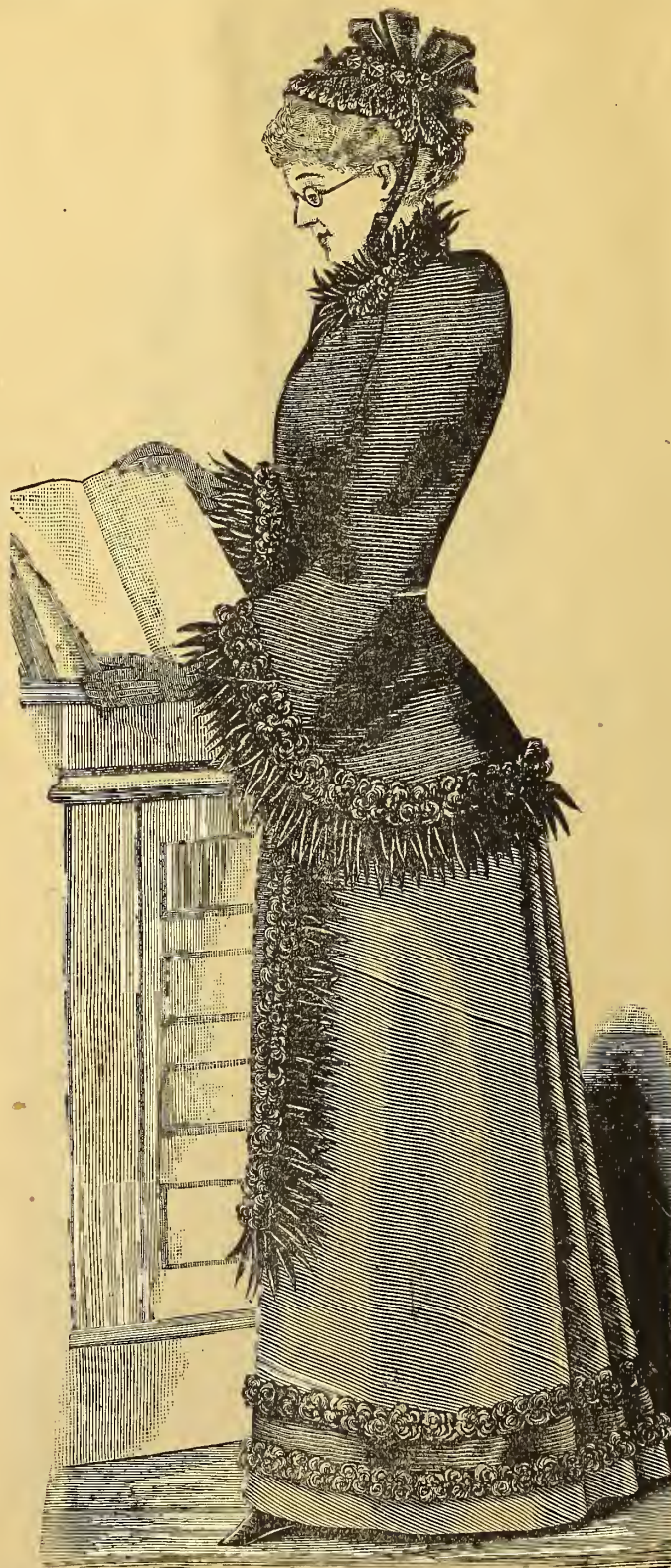


FIGURE No. 519 R.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Wrap No. 4239 (copy-right), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 3967 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 487.)



in the present instance. The garment extends to the fashionable depth and is adjusted by shoulder seams, and cross-seams on the shoulders; and the lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to produce the high puff effect now so much admired. The cape is closed invisibly at the center of the front, and at the neck is an unusually high Medici collar that rolls and flares in regulation fashion. The cape is all-over decorated with Kursheedt's Standard *cabo-chons* applied in a conventional design.

Striped cheviot was employed for the skirt, which consists of four bell-gores arranged upon a five-gored bell foundation-skirt. The gores are bias and are joined in side seams and a seam at the center of the front and back. A fashionably smooth adjustment is effected at the front and sides, while at the back fan-plaits flare prettily into a slight train, which may be cut off if a skirt of round length be preferred. The bottom of the skirt is decorated with Kursheedt's Standard Escorial *passementerie* cut in lengths and applied in the direction of the stripes in the material.

If it is desired to reproduce the decoration displayed upon the cape, perforated patterns for stamping the necessary figures may be procured from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. Charming toilettes for the theatre, driving, church or the promenade may be developed in camel's-hair, diagonal serge, foulé, Bedford cord or faced cloth. Corded silk, Bengaline, faille or silk Bedford cord may be employed for the skirt, although its bias gores adapt it especially to striped, or plaided woollens. Feather trimming, fur or metallic or fancy braid may be applied to the wrap and skirt in any way suggested by individual taste, and the cape may be all-over studded with nail-heads or *cabo-chons*, and finished with a pretty lining of silk. Several rows of fancy gimp applied to the bottom of the skirt will provide a tasteful decoration, and a row of the same may border the stylish collar on the outside and inside.

The hat is covered with cloth and trimmed with *passementerie*, an aigrette and ribbon, and the velvet bridle is fastened with fancy pins.

FIGURE No. 517 R.—LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 482.)

FIGURE No. 517 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4210 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 490 of this magazine.

Tan faced cloth and brown velvet are here artistically associated in the costume, and Kursheedt's Standard *point de Gène* bands, a velvet ruffle, small buttons and simulated button-holes contribute effective garniture. The skirt is fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style; it is entirely covered with the polonaise, which is superbly adjusted by the customary number of darts and seams, the center seam terminating below the waist-line above an underfolded box-plait that is narrowed at the top by gathers. The fronts extend to basque depth and are reversed above the bust to form lapels, between which is disclosed a short vest or chemisette of velvet arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining. The fronts and sides of the polonaise are lengthened by smoothly adjusted skirt-portions that join the body in cross-seams over the hips; and pocket-laps that are triple-pointed at their lower edges are included in the seams. The closing is made invisibly at the front, and the overlapping edge below the lapels is decorated with buttons and simulated button-holes. The lower edge of the polonaise is trimmed with a velvet ruffle headed by a *point de Gène* band. The shapely coat-sleeves, which rise full and high above the shoulders, are each ornamented with a similar band applied lengthwise along the inside seam; and the lapels are decorated to correspond. A stylishly high standing collar of velvet is at the neck.

The mode will make up charmingly in a combination of woollen or silken fabrics with velvet, faille or Bengaline. If a less expensive development be desired, a single woollen material, such as Henrietta cloth, French serge, homespun, cheviot or tweed, may be selected, and machine-stitching, outlin-



FIGURE No. 520 R.—LADIES' *Négligé Toilette*.—This consists of Ladies' Dressing-Sack No. 4235 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Petticoat No. 3952 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 487.)



ing braid, gimp or galloon may provide the garniture, and it may be applied in as simple or as elaborate a manner as desired.



FIGURE NO. 521 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4216 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 488.)

The hat is a low-crowned velvet turban trimmed with velvet ribbon and *point de Gène* lace.

FIGURE NO. 518 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 483.)

FIGURE NO. 518 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4211 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 488 of this DELINEATOR.

An effective combination of Bengaline and *crêpe de Chine* is here represented in the costume, and Kursheedt's Standard jet *cabochon* trimming supplies the garniture. The skirt is in fashionable bell shape and falls at the front and sides with perfect smoothness upon the gores of the four-gored foundation-skirt over which it is made. At the back fan-plaits confine the fulness at the top and flare below into full, rounding folds to the edge of the slight train. A deep flounce is applied for a foot trimming. The flounce is arranged at intervals in clusters of plaits, which overlap at the top and flare gradually in fan fashion to the lower edge; and the top of the flounce is shaped in points and outlined with jet *cabochon* trimming, an upright row of which is applied between each two clusters of plaits. The flounce may be omitted, if considered undesirable; and the skirt and foundation may be shortened to convenient round length, the pattern providing for both styles.

The fanciful basque is deepened to the received length by gathered skirt-portions, which are joined to its pointed lower edge and

headed with a band of *cabochon* trimming. The full puff which separates the short, square yoke from the lower portions of the fronts is made of *crêpe de Chine* and outlined at the top and bottom with *cabochon* trimming. The plaits in the lower portions flare becomingly upward from a point at the lower edge, the fronts are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining, and the closing is made invisibly. The back is shaped by the usual gores and a curving center seam, and under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The sleeves are made over smooth coat-shaped linings. On the upper part of each lining is arranged a puff that rises full and high above the shoulder; the lower edge of the puff is gathered and joined to the gathered upper edge of the sleeve portion, which is wrinkled with mousquetaire effect as far as the elbow and stylishly close-fitting below. The wrist is decorated with three rows of *cabochon* trimming, and similar trimming outlines the edges of the high standing collar.

Charming color contrasts may be effected in a costume of this kind, and a single shade or texture may quite as appropriately be employed for its development. Bedford cord, in either Summer or Winter weight, Henrietta, cashmere, camel's-hair and serge are among the many fashionable woollens that will make up attractively in this way, but the fanciful effect of the mode may be brought out to best advantage in faille, plain or figured China or India silk, Bengaline, Surah and other stylish fabrics of similar texture. Iridescent, jet or metallic passementerie or gimp, braid or cord galloon, feather trimming, etc., may be applied in any tasteful manner.



FIGURE NO. 522 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4212 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 488.)

The fine felt turban is simply trimmed with velvet, jet passementerie and a bow of ribbon.



## FIGURE NO. 519 R.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 484.)

FIGURE No. 519 R.—This consists of a Ladies' wrap and skirt. The wrap pattern, which is No. 4239 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 497 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

The toilette is simple in construction though extremely stylish in effect and will be especially becoming to matronly figures. The

wrap is here shown developed in corded silk and the skirt in camel's-hair, and a rich garniture is supplied by Kursheedt's Standard *cog* and curled-silk feather-trimming. The skirt is of the popular *fin de siècle* or bell order and is made up in round length over a four-gored foundation-skirt of silk. It is fitted smoothly at the front and sides and is laid in lapped plaits at the center of the back, the plaits falling softly to the edge. A broad band of corded silk edged with curled-silk feather trimming encircles the skirt a little above the edge, providing a rich decoration.

The wrap is fitted snugly to the figure at the back by center and side-back seams, the latter seams extending over the shoulders in dolman curves. The sides are gathered to rise high on the shoulders and fall with deep cape effect over the arms, and the fronts extend in long, narrow tabs to below the knee. The two varieties of feather trimming are arranged with rich effect along the lower edges of the wrap and are continued along the side edges of the tabs; and the wrap is handsomely lined. A high, flaring Tudor collar forms a picturesque neck-finish and is covered both inside and out with feather trimming.

If desired, the wrap and skirt may be made of the same materials, or the wrap may be developed to do service with several skirts or costumes. All kinds of wrap textures will make up stylishly in the wrap, and the decoration may be as simple or as elaborate as may be desired. Jets, braids, location ornaments, passementeries, feather and fur bands, etc., are all fashionable garnitures, and they

may be arranged in the manner most becoming to the we

The bonnet is made of lace, jet and ribbon and has rils fastened under the chin.

## FIGURE NO. 520 R.—LADIES' NÉGLIGÉ TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 485.)

FIGURE No. 520 R.—This consists of a Ladies' dressing-sack and petticoat. The sack pattern, which is No. 4235 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 501 of this *DELINEATOR*. The petticoat pattern, which is No. 3952 and costs

1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen differently made up on its accompanying label.

Figured French flannel in a delicate shade of mauve was here chosen for the sack, the loose fronts of which are closed to the lower edge with button-holes and buttons; a gracefully close adjustment is obtained at the back by the customary gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps; and the lower outline of the sack is gracefully rounded. The coat sleeves rise with pretty fullness above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with cuffs that roll softly upward and are decorated with feather-stitching. The front and lower edges of the sack are trimmed with feather-stitching, and so is the rolling collar, and also the patch pockets, which are applied to the fronts and further ornamented with rosette-bows of mauve satin ribbon. A bow of similar



FIGURE NO. 523 R.—LADIES' TEA-JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4238 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 489.)

ribbon is placed between the flaring ends of the collar.

The petticoat, which is made of black silk, is fashioned by three gores and a short back-breadth. The front and side gores are adjusted with becoming smoothness at the top by darts at each side, and the short back-breadth is lengthened by a deep flounce, which is gathered to produce a pretty fullness at the bottom of the petticoat. The top of the petticoat is underfaced, and the bottom is decorated with Kursheedt's Standard lace barbs, the lower two being put on to form ruffles and the highest in band fashion.

A dainty toilette for the boudoir may be developed in a single



material, such as Surah or China silk, French flannel, eider-down flannel, merino and cashmere; or silk, moiré, pongee, lawn, cambric, nainsook, etc., may be employed for the skirt. Frills of the material, Medici, torchon or Italian lace, stitching or embroidery may be used for decoration; and, if preferred, the patch pockets may be applied in the form of pocket-laps.

FIGURE No. 521 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 486.)

FIGURE No. 521 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4216 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 500 of this magazine.

Fancy cheviot is the material pictured in the present instance. The basque is gored to the shoulders both back and front, and these gores, together with under-arm gores and a well curved center seam, produce a desirably close adjustment. Over the side-front, side-back and center seams plaits are applied and stitched to position at both edges, the plaits on the side-front and side-back seams meeting on the shoulders, where they pass into the shoulder seams; and over the closing, which is made invisibly at the front, a plait is applied to the right front to correspond with the plait at the center of the back. The basque extends to a graceful depth, and the waist is encircled by a belt, the overlapping end of which is passed through a fancy slide and finished in a point. The coat sleeves rise with full effect at the top and are stylishly close-fitting below the elbow, and each wrist is decorated with three rows of machine-stitching and a button. The ends of the Byron collar flare widely at the throat, the edges are finished with machine-stitching, and a scarf tied in a four-in-hand knot is worn.

Faced cloth in the fashionable tan, mode, beige and wood-brown shades is very stylish for basques of this description, and so are tweed, checked cheviot, serge and camel's-hair. A plain tailor finish is best liked for such garments, but, if decoration be desired, a scroll design done with soutache or metallic braid, gimp or outlining braid may ornament the plaits, collar and sleeves.

The becoming turban is stylishly trimmed with loops of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 522 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 486.)

FIGURE No. 522 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pat-

tern, which is No. 4212 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 499 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the basque is pictured made of French serge and figured mull and decorated with Kursheedt's Standard *cabochon* trimming. The fronts are arranged upon dart-fitted linings; the fulness below the bust is plaited to a point at the center, the plaits flaring becomingly upward; and the closing is made invisibly. The seamless back is disposed below the waist-



4211

Front View.



4211

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 489.)



4211

View Showing Flounce Omitted.

line in plaits that correspond with those at the front; it is arranged over a lining shaped by the usual gores and a curving center seam; and under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides. The deeply pointed lower edge of the basque is decorated with a band of *cabochon* trimming, and similar trimming ornaments the lower edges of the shapely coat-sleeves, which are sufficiently full at the top to rise prominently above the shoulders.

The kerchief, which imparts an air of quaintness to the basque, is made up separately. It extends in pointed fashion to the regulation depth at the back, and its ends are narrowed by plaits to a point at the waist-line. The kerchief is arranged to lie in soft plaits upon the shoulders, and the outer edge is decorated with a frill of the material that is quite narrow at the ends and widens with Bertha effect on the shoulders. The throat is exposed in becoming V shape by the arrangement of the kerchief, the fronts of the basque being slightly turned under or cut away at the top, and the standing collar which accompanies the pattern being, of course, omitted.

Picturesque effects may be produced in a basque of this kind by using plain or fancy mull or some pretty soft, silken fabric for the kerchief. The mode will be found very desirable for remodelling basques that have become *passé* in style or are partly worn. A frill of oriental, Fedora or *point d'esprit* lace, or one or several rows of feather-stitching may decorate the kerchief, and gimp, galloon, passementerie, nail-heads, cord, braid, etc., may be added to the basque in any appropriate way.



FIGURE NO. 523 R.—LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 487.)

FIGURE NO. 523 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-jacket. The pattern, which is No. 4238 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 501 of this DELINEATOR.

In this instance a handsome combination of bisque-pink brocade and myrtle-green velvet is represented in the jacket, which extends to the fashionable depth and is adjusted with becoming closeness at the back

Sage-green serge and Surah are here artistically combined costume, and passementerie supplies the trimming. The skirt, the popular bell variety and is made with a train of graceful length. It has bias back edges meeting in a center seam beneath stylish fan-plaits that flare into sweeping folds to the edge of the train; and the front and sides lie smoothly over the four-gored foundation-skirt, which has also a slight train, the sheath-like adjustment being accomplished by four darts at each side of the center. The skirt is trimmed with a deep valance of Surah, which is arranged at intervals in fan-plaits that flare in graceful fashion. The top of the flounce shows a pointed outline and is headed with passementerie. The flounce may be omitted and the skirt and foundation cut to round length, as shown in the small engraving, the pattern making provision for both styles; and the skirt may be trimmed in any preferred manner.

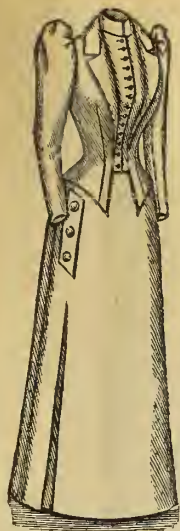
The basque has smooth fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center, and fanciful fronts consisting each of a shallow yoke-portion and a full lower-portion separated

by a puff of the contrasting material. The lower portions are arranged at each side of the invisible closing in two forward-turning plaits that flare prettily upward from the lower edge, and the superb adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The basque is deepened to the fashionable three-quarter length by gathered skirt-portions, for which a band of passementerie, applied to follow the pointed lower outline of the basque, forms a tasteful heading. The sleeve has a smooth coat-shaped lining, over the top of which a full puff is arranged to rise stylishly high above the shoulder; and the gathered lower edge of the puff overlaps the gathered upper edge of the sleeve, which is shaped by an inside

seam only, and is wrinkled with mousquetaire effect above the elbow, being smooth and close-fitting below. The wrist is trimmed with an encircling band of passementerie, and similar passementerie decorates the edges of the high standing collar, and also the upper and lower edges of the puff.

Decided contrasts both in material and color may be effected by the mode; or a single fabric of either silken or woollen texture may be chosen. Faille, Bengaline or Surah will make up attractively in this way, and so will serge, camel's-hair, vigogne, Henrietta cloth, foulé, etc. Jewelled or iridescent gimp, galloon, feather trimming or fancy braid may be applied for decoration in any preferred way.

We have pattern No. 4211 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the costume requires five yards and a-fourth of serge forty inches wide, and six yards and a-fourth of Surah with the flounce; without the flounce two yards and an-eighth of Surah will suffice. Of one material, it needs fifteen yards and



4243

View Showing Skirt Slashed.

by the usual gores and center seam. All the seams of the back are discontinued below the waist-line to form a series of stylish tabs or battlements, and the fronts are rolled to reveal a dart-fitted vest, which closes at the center beneath a jabot of delicate-pink chiffon. A frill of chiffon also finishes the neck. The moderately high Medici collar is rolled with the fronts. The very full puff sleeves are stylishly elevated at the top, and the fulness below droops with characteristic effect over cuff facings of velvet applied to the smooth, coat-shaped linings. Each wrist is encircled with three rows of steel gimp, and similar gimp decorates the fronts below the reversed portions and is continued along the lower edge of the jacket. If preferred, the collar may be slightly rolled and the fronts closed above the bust.

Dainty tea-jackets may be developed in Surah, India silk, foulard, Bengaline and other dressy fabrics, and equally attractive but less expensive jackets may be made of cashmere, serge, flannel and other pretty woollens. Oriental, *point de Venise*, Fedora and *point d'esprit* lace, crocheted embroidery, ribbon, gimp, etc., may be added in any artistic manner, or feather-stitching may alone provide the decoration.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 488.)

No. 4211.—Bengaline and *crêpe de Chine* are combined in this costume at figure No. 518 R, with jet trimming for decoration.



4243

Front View.



4243

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)  
(For Description see Page 490.)



a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

### LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 489.)

No. 4243.—Fancy cheviot, silk and velvet are combined in this costume at figure No. 511 R in this magazine, crochet buttons and simulated button-holes of cord provide the trimming.

In the present instance the costume is pictured developed in mixed cheviot. The skirt is of the fashionable circular bell variety and has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam. The front and sides of the skirt lie smoothly over the gores of the foundation skirt, which is fashioned in the usual four-gored style; and the smooth adjustment at the top is due to four darts at each side. The fulness at the back is disposed in fan-plaits that flare into gracefully rounding folds below, and a placket is made above the center seam, the placket in the foundation being arranged at the left side-back seam. An upright pocket-welt with slanting ends is applied to each side of the skirt just below the second dart, and all its edges are finished with two rows of machine-stitching; it is decorated with three large buttons, and beneath it an opening may be made to a pocket inserted in the foundation skirt. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem-facing that is held at the top by three rows of machine-stitching. If desired, the skirt may be deeply slashed at each side of the front, as shown in the small engraving; the proper location for the slashes being indicated by perforations in the pattern.

ing collar, the ends of which meet the lapels in notches. All the edges of the basque are finished in tailor style with two rows of stitching.

The mode will develop stylishly in striped or checked cheviot, tweed, homespun, serge and all sorts of goods suitable for tailor gowns. Silk or mohair braid may be used to bind all the edges of the basque and may be applied in parallel rows upon the skirt.

We have pattern No. 4243 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, needs ten yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

### LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4210.—A handsome combination of tan faced cloth and brown velvet is shown in this costume at figure No. 517 R in this DELINEATOR, *point de Gène* bands, buttons and simulated button-holes providing the decoration.

The costume is here pictured developed in plain camel's-hair and trimmed with braid *passementerie*, silk cord loops and fancy buttons. The skirt is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style and finished at the top with a belt.

The polonaise is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fulness underfolded in a box-plait, the top of which is narrowed by gathers. The fronts extend to basque depth and are arranged upon short fronts of lining. The fronts and sides are lengthened to be of uniform



4210  
Front View.



4210  
Back View.

LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

The basque is of regulation depth at the front, while at the back it is lengthened to form a stylish position. The vest is closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and the fronts are fitted by single bust darts taken up with the second darts in the vest. The fronts are reversed at the top in long lapels, and below the waist-line they flare gradually and are extended below the vest, where they shape a point at each side. The back is seamless at the center, and the superb adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores. Each side-back seam disappears at the top of two deep, underfolded, backward-turning plaits, which lap well under the back and flare stylishly to the edge; and each side seam terminates above a broad coat-lap decorated with four large buttons. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to rise full and high above the shoulders; they are arranged upon smooth linings and are each decorated at the wrist with a double row of machine-stitching and two buttons. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, and below it at the back is a roll-

depth with the back by long skirt-portions, that are adjusted smoothly over the hips by two short darts at each side and join the body in cross-seams over the hips; and extra fulness allowed below the side-back seams is underfolded in two forward-turning, overlapping plaits and in a single backward-turning plait at each side, all the plaits being well pressed in their folds to the edge. The fronts are rolled back from the top in revers that extend below the bust, and between the revers is disclosed a short vest or chemise, which is decorated with a fancy design of braid. The vest is permanently sewed at the right side and fastened invisibly at the left side. Below the lapels the fronts are closed with cord loops passed over fancy buttons, and the front edges of the skirts are similarly closed. The bottom of the polonaise is decorated with a fancy braiding design, and the wrists of the coat sleeves, which are very full at the top, are decorated to correspond. A braiding design also decorates the high standing collar. The loose edges of the right revers are bordered with cord loops, and the correspond-



ing edges of the left revers are trimmed with fancy buttons to carry out the stylish effect of the closing. Pocket-laps that are triple-pointed at their lower edges are arranged over the hips.

The mode will develop with equally attractive results in faille, Bengaline, Surah, camel's-hair, serge, vigogne or any other fashionable dress fabric of either silken or woollen texture. Combinations of shades or textures will be very effective; velvet or brocade will unite beautifully with any of the above mentioned fabrics, and may be used for the vest and sleeves, and also for the lapel facings. Soutache or metallic braiding, Escorial embroidery, jet, cord or chenille passementerie, outlining braid, etc., may be employed for garniture, or a plain completion may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4210 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require eleven yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

#### LADIES' KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4237.—A back and a front view of this kimono are given at figures Nos. 512 R and 513 R in this magazine.

The kimono is here portrayed developed in figured and plain Japanese goods. The fronts and back are in one piece, and over each shoulder is taken a deep plait that turns toward the neck and throws desirable fullness below. The plaits are caught with a single tacking at the front and back, and below the tackings the back and fronts are perfectly loose. The side edges of the front and back are joined in side seams that are discontinued far enough from the top to form large arms'-eyes. Each front is widened below the bust by a gore that is lined with the plain goods and narrowed to a point at the top. The back is slashed at the center from the lower edge to the waist-line and a fan is inserted; the fan is laid in overlapping plaits at the top, the plaits flaring to the edge. A wide collar lined with plain goods joins the neck of the back, and also the edges of the fronts and gores and is extended below the waist-line. To the wide arm's-eye is scamed the regulation Japanese sleeve, the lower edges of which are joined in a seam. The front edges of the sleeves are seamed from the bottom midway to the top, leaving a comfortably wide opening for the arms; and the back edges fall free below the arms'-eyes. The sleeves are lined with plain goods and fall from the shoulders with the graceful effect characteristic of the mode. The fronts lap widely, and about the waist is arranged a broad sash of plain goods. The sash is drawn high up under the arms to produce a very short-waisted appearance and is drawn only tight enough to hold the fullness in place, the ends being tied in a broad, spreading bow at the center of the back.

The kimono has become very popular for *négligé* wear at home, as well as for masquerades and Japanese tea-parties. It is most effectively developed in Japanese silks and *crêpes*, *crêpe de Chine*, figured silks of all suitable kinds and foulard; and for fancy dress figured *crêtonne*, cotton *crêpe* and satcen will be appropriate and inexpensive. One material may be used throughout, but the mode favors a combination of colors or materials.

We have pattern No. 4237 in four sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty inches, bust measure. To make the garment in the combination shown for a lady of medium size, will need seven yards and an-eighth of figured goods thirty-six inches wide, with four yards and a-fourth of plain goods twenty inches wide, and three yards and a-fourth of plain goods twenty inches wide extra to line the sleeves and gores. Of one material, it will require fourteen yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4237

Front View.



4237

Back View.

LADIES' KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

#### LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORMED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 492.)

No. 4228.—Figured Bengaline is pictured in this wrapper at figure No. 497 R, feather bands providing the decoration.

The wrapper is here shown made of bluet-blue cashmere and trimmed with a frayed ruching of the material. The fronts are made over short, dart-fitted lining-fronts, that are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. The right front deeply overlaps the left, which is plain; and the fullness is restrained at the center by three rows of shirring made at the neck edge and five rows of shirring at the waist-line, the fullness below falling in folds, and the shirrings

being stayed underneath. A long under-arm dart inclines each front to the figure, and the closing is made at the left side with hooks and loops. The fronts join the back in well curved side seams, and the back is arranged over a short lining that is shaped by a center seam. The back is seamless at the center and is shirred to correspond with the front, the fullness below the waist-line spreading into a slight train. At the neck is a standing collar, which closes invisibly like the right front, at the left side, and is covered with a ruching that extends down the edge of the overlapping front. The full puff sleeves are made upon coat-shaped linings, over which they droop about cuff depth above the wrists, the exposed portions of the linings being faced with the material and edged with ruching. The wrapper may be cut without a train, as shown in the small engraving, according to perforations in the pattern.

Henrietta, foulé, challis, camel's-hair, flannel, Surah, etc., are available for wrappers of this kind, and lace, embroidery, fancy stitching and ribbon are appropriate trimmings. A pretty wrapper that may



also be worn as a tea-gown is made of pearl-gray serge and rose-colored faille, the latter being used for the collar and cuff facings. Small loops of narrow rose grosgrain ribbon are sewed along the overlapping front edge, and several rows of fancy stitching done with rose-colored embroidery silk are wrought at the bottom.

We have pattern No. 4228 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, requires nine yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER, HAVING A FITTED FRONT-LINING, AND A BELL BACK-SKIRT WITH SLIGHT TRAIN  
(PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 493.)

No. 4200.—A handsome combination of India silk and Bengaline is shown in this dainty wrapper at figure No. 496 R in this magazine, ribbon and chiffon providing the decoration.

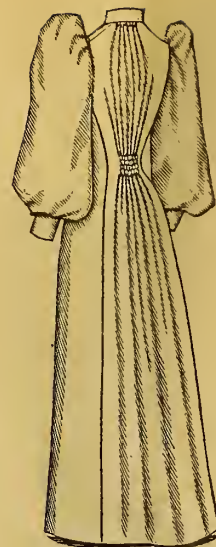
A dressy wrapper is here represented made of plain silk and figured dress goods. The back is fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, the edges of which are bias in the skirt, which is arranged in an underfolded double box-plait at the top. Extra width allowed at each side-back seam below the waist-line is underfolded in a forward-turning plait, and the fulness spreads into a slight train, which, however, may be cut to round length, as illustrated in the small view, according to perforations in the pattern. The fronts are joined to the back by shoulder and side seams and are inclined to the figure at the sides by long under-arm darts.

The front edges of the fronts are turned under deeply for hems and flare over a vest that is laid in five forward-turning tucks at each side of the center, the tucks being stitched to yoke depth, and the resulting fulness falling in natural folds below. The right edge of the vest is sewed permanently to position, and the left edge is invisibly closed to a considerable distance below the waist-line and sewed to position below. Underlying the vest and fronts are under-fronts of lining, which are closed to a convenient depth at the center with lacing-cord run through steel eyes; and below the closing the hems are lapped and tacked together. The under-fronts are fitted by double bust and single under-arm darts, the latter darts being taken up with those in the fronts. At the neck is a high standing collar. The coat sleeves are fashionably full at the top and fit closely below the elbow.

Pretty combinations may be effected in a wrapper of this kind. China, Surah and other soft silks may form the vests in wrappers

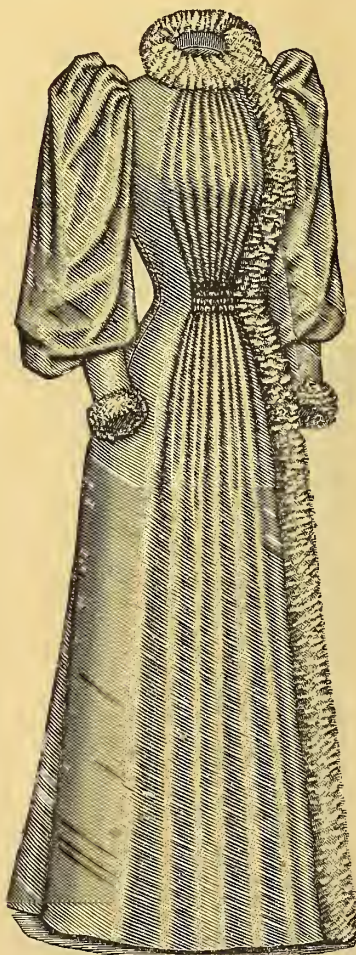
developed in cashmere, challis, serge, camel's-hair and other woollen fabrics; or the vest may be made of the wrapper material in a contrasting shade or color. Ribbon and fancy stitching will form desirable trimmings. A very dressy wrapper may be made of maroon-and-white striped wool goods and white nun's-vailing, the latter being used for the vest, which may be decorated at the bottom with fancy stitching done with maroon silk. A frill of lace may fall over the hand from the wrist edge. The wrapper is adapted to invalids' use.

We have pattern No. 4200 in



4228

View Showing Round Length



4228

Front View.



4228

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 491.)

thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper needs five yards and an-eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires eleven yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 494.)

No. 4221.—Fancy coating is combined with

black fur in this coat at figure No. 514 R, bindings of fur forming the decoration.

In the present instance the coat is shown handsomely developed in hunter's-green cloth. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends a little below the waist-line above coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line above coat-plaits. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are closed at the left side with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front, with stylish effect. The fronts are reversed at the top by a rolling collar, which meets the revers in notches; and the loose edges of both collar and revers are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. The wrists of the shapely coat sleeves, which are stylishly elevated on the shoulders, have cavalier cuffs that are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. Pocket-laps arranged upon the hips conceal





4200

View Showing Round Length.

openings to inserted pockets, and their free edges are finished with two rows of machine-stitching, the overlapping edge of the back, and also the edge of the overlapping front being also finished with two rows.

All sorts of fashionable coatings, among which are melton, kersey, jacquard, beaver, camel's-hair, etc., may be employed in developing the mode, and the decoration may be as simple or elaborate as desired. The furs which may be added for decoration are Persian lamb, monkey, sable, lynx, otter, beaver and black or gray Astrakhan; but, if a less expensive completion be

welt of Astrakhan. The coat sleeves are raised fashionably high at the shoulders and each wrist is trimmed with a round cuff-facing of Astrakhan.

A coat of this kind may be stylishly worn for travelling, shopping or general wear, and may be developed in diagonal, smooth or rough surfaced cloths, mixed, striped or checked cloth and other fashionable coatings. Fur of all kinds will prove desirable trimming, though a simple finish is admissible. A pretty coat may be made of dark-blue cheviot, the cuff and collar facings being fashioned from blue velvet, and gilt buttons being used ornamentally and for the closing.

We have pattern No. 4230 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and seven-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and one-half yard of Astrakhan fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it requires six yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4200

Side-Front View.



4200

Side-Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 496.)

No. 4214.—This stylish coat may be seen handsomely made up in dark-green melton and gray Astrakhan at figure No. 515 R in this DELINEATOR.

The coat, which is one of the most admired of the present modes, is here pictured made of coachman's-tan melton and fur. It reaches to the fashionable depth below the knees, and is gracefully adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps. The fronts are in loose sack shape; they are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are reversed

desired, silk or mohair braid or stitching will tastefully supply the garniture.

We have pattern No. 4221 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat needs eight yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Of goods fifty-four inches wide, three yards and five-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 495.)

No. 4230.—Other views of this coat may be had by referring to figures Nos. 500 R and 501 R in this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance rough-surfaced cloth and Astrakhan are combined in the making, and Astrakhan and buttons supply the trimming. The fronts are lapped in double-breasted fashion and closed with buttons and button-holes, a second row of buttons being ornamentally placed on the overlapping side. A long under-arm dart inclines the coat gracefully to the figure at each side, and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the adjustment. Extra width allowed below the waist-line of the middle three seams is underfolded in a box-plait below the center seam and in a forward-turning plait below each side-back seam, the latter plait being ornamented at the top by three buttons. At the neck is a rolling collar which reverses the fronts slightly at the top, and a facing of Astrakhan is applied to the collar and reversed portions of the fronts, with pretty effect. A binding of Astrakhan trims the front edge of the overlapping front. A pocket opening is cut in each front at the hip and finished with a

LADIES' WRAPPER, HAVING A FITTED FRONT-LINING, AND A BELL BACK SKIRT WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 492.)

by the rolling collar to form broad lapels, below which the closing is made to some distance below the waist-line at the left side with button-holes and large buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being added to the overlapping front. The shapely coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise with the fashionable curve over the shoulders, and each wrist is finished with two rows of machine-stitching, the outside seam being made in lapped style. All the seams of the coat are lapped and stitched, the collar and lapels are covered with handsome fur, and to carry out the true tailor mode of completion the remaining edges of the coat are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. The opening to an ample side-pocket arranged in the lower part of each front is concealed beneath a pocket-lap; a little higher up at the right side an opening to a change pocket is covered with a pocket-lap, and a breast pocket arranged on the left front is also provided with a lap. The free edges of all the pocket-laps are finished



with two rows of stitching to correspond with the edges of the coat, and their upper edges are outlined with a single row of stitching. When the coat is made of material that can be satisfactorily finished with raw edges, the edges of the coat are cut off a-fourth of an inch after the stitching is done.

The mode will develop with jaunty effect in dove-gray, tan or mode melton, and with equally attractive results in cloth, diagonal serge, kersey, beaver, jacquard and various other coatings of seasonable weight. Beaver, otter, Persian lamb or Astrakhan fur, or braiding done with round metallic braid will provide appropriate garniture, or a severe tailor finish of machine-stitching may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4214 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, needs five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. In each instance a piece of fur with the skin measuring nineteen by twenty inches will be required to cover the collar and lapels. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 496.)

No. 4240.—Invisible-green cloth and gray Astrakhan are combined in this stylish coat at figure No. 498 R in this DELINEATOR, with Astrakhan fur and frogs for trimming.

The coat is here shown developed in coachman's-tan cloth and Alaska sable fur. The fronts are closely adjusted by single bust darts; they are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted fashion and are reversed above the bust in broad lapels, below which the closing is made at the left side with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being sewed to the overlapping front. The remainder of the stylish adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above fashionable coat-laps. The front and sides are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by coat-skirts, which extend below the knee and overlap the back in well pressed coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with upturning cuffs that flare stylishly at the back of the arm. At the neck is a rolling collar which meets the lapels in notches and may be worn rolled flatly, or standing and slightly rolled, as illustrated. The collar and lapels are covered with handsome fur; a narrow band of similar fur trims the coat-lap, the overlapping front edge of the coat, and the seam and upper edges of the cuffs; and the pocket-laps arranged over the hips are bordered along their free edges with fur.

The mode is one of the most popular of the season's novelties and will develop with equally satisfactory results in heavy or medium weight cloth, beaver, melton, kersey, diagonal and rough-surfaced coatings of all kinds. Monkey, beaver, otter, Persian lamb or any other fashionable variety of fur may be employed for decoration, or a plain tailor finish of braid may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 4240 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

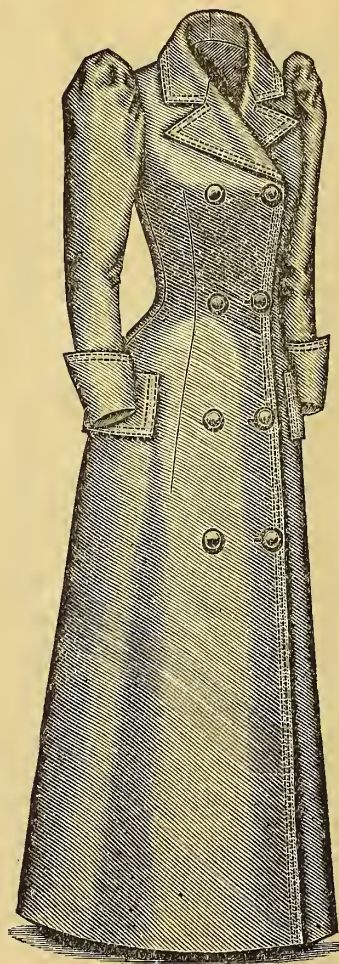
(For Illustrations see Page 497.)

No. 4218.—This coat forms part of the stylish toilette pictured at

figure No. 499 R in this magazine, where it is shown made of seal-plush and trimmed with otter.

The coat, which is of stylish three-quarter length, is here represented made up in plush. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above fashionable coat-laps; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, the left front being provided with an underlap. The coat sleeves are full at the top and are gathered to stand prominently high, while below the elbow they are comfortably close-fitting. They are finished with deep flaring cuffs, which may be omitted if plain sleeves be preferred. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, and also a very high Medici collar, the tapering ends of which are sewed to the fronts below the standing collar. The Medici collar may be worn in standing style or rolled flatly all round, as illustrated.

The mode is adaptable to all styles of coatings in plain, checked,



4221

Front View.



4221

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.) (COPYRIGHT)

(For Description see Page 492.)

striped or fancy varieties. Diagonal, beaver, Bedford cord, camel's-hair, Astrakhan and curduroy will also make up well in this way.

We have pattern No. 4218 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 497.)

No. 4239.—At figure No. 519 R this wrap is shown made of silk and trimmed with cog and curled silk feather-trimming.

Matelassé cloth was here selected for the wrap, and a stylish vari-



ety of fur contributes the decoration. The fronts extend in long, narrow tabs below the knee, and the back is fashionably short and nicely conformed to the figure by a curving center seam. The sides join the back and fronts in seams that curve in dolman style over the shoulders and are gathered at the top to produce the fashionable high-shouldered effect. The fronts are closed invisibly at the center, the left front being provided with an underlap; and a belt-ribbon tacked beneath the back at the waist-line draws the garment closely to the figure. At the neck is a stylishly high Henri II. collar, the edges of which are bordered with a narrow band of fur. A wider band of similar fur decorates the front edge of each front and ornaments the lower edge of the back, being continued along the lower edges of the sides.

Wraps of this style are especially becoming to matrons and elderly ladies. They may be made up in any variety of seasonable cloaking, such as velvet, plush, damassé, Ottoman or corded silk, Bengaline, *drap d'été*, cloth, diagonal or corkscrew. For garniture in-

beaver fur. The back, which is quite short, is shaped by a well curved center seam and joins the loose fronts in shoulder seams. The fronts extend in long, narrow tabs below the knee and are adjusted smoothly under the arms by a dart at each side and are extended to the back, where they pass into the side-back seams. The dolman sleeves are gathered at the top to produce the fashionable curve above the shoulders and fall deep and square at the hand; they join the large dolman arms'-eyes, and each consists of two parts, which join in a hollowing seam at the front of the arm. The fronts are closed invisibly to a desirable depth, the left side being provided with an underlap; and a ribbon belt-tie tacked to the side-back seams underneath draws the wrap becomingly to the figure at the back. The modified Medici collar is trimmed along the edge with a narrow band of beaver, and similar fur decorates the loose edges of the wrap.

The mode will develop attractively in chevron, diagonal, corkscrew, matelassé, faced cloth and various other wool cloakings. Brocade or velvet will develop as attractively in this way as plush and will make a dressy wrap for a matron or elderly lady, with any fashionable variety of fur for trimming.

We have pattern No. 4209 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrap for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### LADIES' CAPE. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 498.)

No. 4213.—Gray cloth is pictured in this cape, with *cabochons* for decoration, at figure No. 516 R in this *DELINEATOR*.

Faced cloth and Astrakhan cloth are here stylishly united in the cape, which extends to the fashionable three-quarter length. It is cut all in one piece and is shaped by shoulder seams and cross-seams over the shoulders. The cross-seams terminate in dart style at the front and back, and their lower edges are gathered, the fulness rising with an unusually high curve above the shoulders, and the high effect being maintained by rolls or pads filled with hair and tacked underneath. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a becomingly high Medici collar, between the tapering ends of which the fronts may be turned under or cut away. The front edges of the cape are bordered with a band of Astrakhan, back of which at each side a handsome Greek-key design is wrought with braid and jet nail-heads in two sizes. The design is carried over the shoulders and forms a unique ornament at the back just below the collar.

Wraps of this style are just now very popular, being especially desirable to accompany a full-dress or semi-ceremonious toilette. Cloth, serge, camel's-hair and other woollens of suitable texture for Winter wear

will make up exquisitely by the mode; and feather trimming, sable, lynx, beaver, otter or any other fashionable fur, Escorial braiding, etc., may be applied in as simple or elaborate a manner as desired.

We have pattern No. 4213 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, needs two yards of cloth and three-eighths of a yard of Astrakhan each fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' BASQUE, WITH FICHU NECK-DRAPERY.

(For Illustrations see Page 499.)

No. 4212.—This basque is shown made up with and without the



4230

Front View.



4230

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 493.)

dividual fancy may choose between fur, lace, braid, jewelled, jet or silk passementerie, gimp, galloon and feather trimming.

We have pattern No. 4239 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it requires four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide, each with four yards and an-eighth of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

#### LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see Page 498.)

No. 4209.—At figure No. 502 R in this *DELINEATOR* this wrap may be observed made of plush and Astrakhan and trimmed with Astrakhan, passementerie and fringe.

The wrap is here pictured developed in plush and trimmed with



neck-drapery at figures Nos. 522 R and 510 R in this DELINEATOR.

In this instance the basque is shown made of dress goods and a contrasting shade of Surah. The fronts are "pulled" and are deeply pointed at the center of the lower edge. Each front is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts, and is arranged at the lower edge in three forward-turning, overlapping plaits, which are tacked at intervals along their outer folds and to the lining from the lower edge to about the waist-line, above which they flare stylishly. The sides are smoothly fitted by under-arm gores. The back corresponds with the fronts and is arranged on a lining that is adjusted by side-back gores and a curving center seam. At each side of the center are laid three backward-turning plaits, which meet from the point described at the lower edge to a little below the waist-line and flare above, the plaits being tacked like those in front. A fichu neck-drap-

basque gives apparent width to the shoulders and slenderness to the waist. The kerchief is a unique feature of the mode and will be especially becoming to slender figures. Camel's-hair, crêpon, serge, cashmere and other soft woollen fabrics are adaptable to the mode, and a plain finish may be adopted, especially if the kerchief is worn. Braid, gimp, passementerie, etc., will furnish suitable garniture when the kerchief is omitted. The kerchief will usually contrast, both in color and fabric, with the basque, China or India silk, crêpe or chiffon being preferred materials; and the frill may be of lace or of the goods.

We have pattern No. 4212 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a-half of Surah twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and



4214

Front View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 493.)



4214

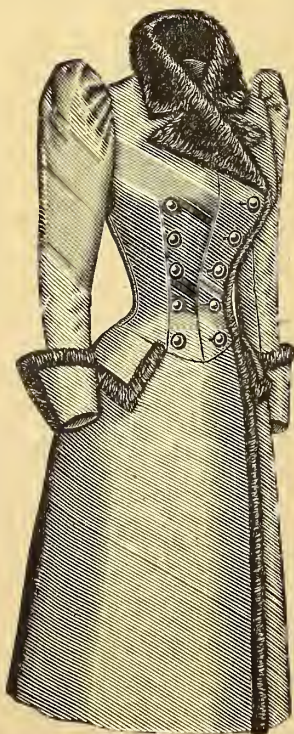
Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 493.)

ery or kerchief is adjusted about the neck and shoulders, with picturesque effect. It is hemmed at the inner edge and finished at its outer edge with a deep frill of the material and is laid in folds over the shoulders; the pointed ends are plaited and caught together at the waist-line, and the fronts of the basque are turned or cut away at the neck, which is prettily exposed between the edges of the kerchief. The leg - o' - mutton sleeves have each two seams and are characteristically full above the elbow and snug fitting below. The kerchief may be omitted and a high standing collar added, the collar being provided in the pattern, as shown in the small engravings.

The arrangement of plaits at and below the waist-line of the



4240

Front View.



4240

View Showing Collar Deeply Rolled.



4240

Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 494.)

a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' POINT-ED BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 499.)

No. 4229.—At figure No. 509 R in this DELINEATOR this basque forms part of a handsome toilette made of Bengaline and velvet and trimmed with iridescent passementerie and beading.

The basque may be made up for evening or day wear, as illustrated, and is

here shown made of velvet and adorned with passementerie and lace ruching. The close adjustment is effected by double bust darts,



two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is invisibly made at the front. The lower outline defines a point at the center of the front and back and a high curve over the hips. The neck may be cut out in a short V at the back and in Pompadour outline in front, and the long sleeves, which are made over smooth linings and rise fashionably high over the shoulders, may be cut off to the elbows, perforations in the pattern indicating the shape of the low neck and the length of the short sleeves. The low neck is followed with a standing frill of lace and with a row of passementerie, which is carried to the lower edge of the fronts, a pointed vest ef-

thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, needs three yards of material twenty-two

inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4218

Front View.



4218

View Showing  
Outside Collar  
Turned Down.

4218

Back View.

LADIES' COAT (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 494.)

LADIES'  
BASQUE.(For Illustrations  
see Page 493.)

No. 4246.— Other illustrations of this basque may be observed by referring to figures Nos. 507 R and 508 R in this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance woollen dress goods and velvet are united in the basque, and velvet and braid passementerie furnish tasteful decoration. The front of the basque,



4239

Front View.

LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 494.)

fect being produced by the arrangement of the passementerie. The short sleeves are each edged with a frill of lace surmounted by passementerie. If a high-necked basque be preferred, a standing collar will provide the neck finish, and the sleeves will be of full length.

As the title suggests, a basque fashioned after this design will be especially suitable for stout figures. It may match or contrast with the skirt and will usually be trimmed to correspond. Henrietta, faced cloth, chevrot, serge, tweed, etc., are fashionable materials, and gimp, braid, outline trimming, jet passementerie, etc., will be suitable garnitures. If designed for street wear, a plain finish may be followed. An evening bodice of this kind may be made of Pekin-striped silk, brocaded velvet or other handsome goods, and trimmed with feath-

which is widened to close with hooks and loops at the left shoulder and under-arm seams, is arranged upon smooth fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. The front shapes a decided point at the center of the lower edge; the fulness below the bust is collected at each side in three forward-turning, overlapping plaits that flare becomingly upward and are stayed by tackings made invisibly; and the top is cut away in a deep V to reveal a facing of velvet applied to the lining

fronts. The seamless back is shaped at the top and bottom to correspond with the front; it is arranged upon a back of lining adjusted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected at each side of the center in two backward-turning, overlapping plaits that flare gradually upward and are secured by tackings made at intervals to the lining. The lining exposed in V shape above the back is faced with velvet, and under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The basque is lengthened by a doubled frill of velvet that has a seam at the center of the back; the frill is plain and rather narrow at the center of the front and back and is deepened slightly over the hips, where it is arranged in five broad box-plaits at each side. The sleeves, which are of the very full puff variety, are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of velvet trimmed at the top with braid passementerie; and rising with quaint effect above



4239

Back View.

LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 494.)

ers, jets or jewelled bands or lace of any suitable variety.

We have pattern No. 4229 in thirteen sizes for ladies from



the cuff facings are doubled frills of velvet arranged in broad box-plaits all round. Included in each arm's-eye is a boléro frill of vel-

at its lower edge in two plaits at each side of the center; the plaits turn toward the center and flare toward the top, which is gathered to rise fashionably high above the shoulder. Two rows of gimp are applied at the wrist, and a single row is adjusted at each side of the V opening.

Charming combinations may be achieved in a sleeve cut by this pattern. The sleeve may be fashioned from velvet or wool goods and the ornamental section from silk to match or of contrasting color. The entire sleeve may be made of material like the waist or of harmonizing goods, as preferred. Thus, a waist of navy-blue camel's-hair may have sleeves of navy-blue and white striped silk. In a dressy waist of wood-brown serge the sleeves may be of wood-brown faille and the ornamental section of deep-cream faille.

We have pattern No. 4224 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires two yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

#### LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.

(For Illustration see Page 500.)

No. 4231.—Woollen dress goods were chosen for this sleeve, which is of the full puff variety. It has but one seam—an inside seam, and is gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon a smooth coat-shaped lining, its lower edge being sewed to the lining. The exposed portion of the lining is finished with a cuff facing of velvet, over which the fulness droops with regulation puff effect; and the top of the sleeve rises stylishly high above the shoulder.

The mode is a favorite for jackets, coats, costumes, house-gowns and wrappers. It will develop well in cloth, serge, camel's-hair and other fashionable woollen dress fabrics, and with equally attractive results in washable materials. The cuff facing may be trimmed

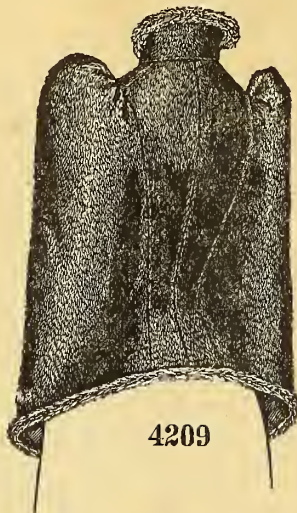


4209

Front View.

LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 495.)



4209

Back View.

vet, which is arranged in side-plaits that turn from the shoulder at each side and is narrowed under the arm, where its ends are joined in a short seam that is tacked to the under-arm seam. At the

neck is a moderately high Medici collar, which may be ornamented along its loose edges with braid passementerie; and passementerie ornaments the pointed upper edges of the front and back. If desired, the collar may be omitted and the lining portions cut away at the front and back in a shallow V, disclosing the velvet facings, this becoming effect being provided for by perforations in the pattern.

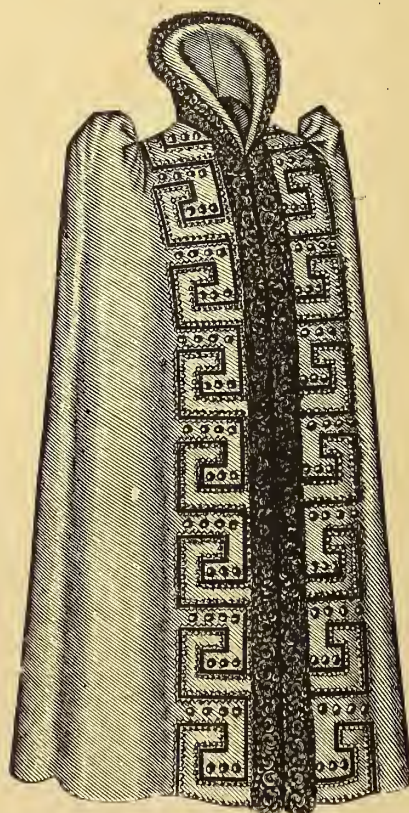
Very artistic effects may be achieved in this basque by tastefully combining materials of widely different textures and colors. Plain and figured or plaid and plain wool goods will make up beautifully in this way, and velvet will combine attractively with all sorts of fabrics of either silken or woollen texture. The fanciful effect of the mode obviates the necessity of elaborate garniture.

We have pattern No. 4246 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the basque needs a yard and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards and an-eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.

(For Illustrations see Page 500.)

No. 4224.—Dress goods were used in the development of this fanciful sleeve, and gimp supplies the trimming. The sleeve is made over a coat-shaped lining and has a narrow under-section and a wide upper-section. The upper section is cut in a deep V above the elbow, and between its edges is disclosed a full ornamental-section that is laid



4213

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 495.)



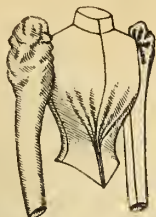
4213

Back View.

with machine or feather stitching, gimp, jewelled, braid or cord passementerie or beading, or a plain completion may be adopted.



We have pattern No. 4231 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require a yard and seven-eighths of goods



4212



4212



4212

Front View.



4212

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH FICHU NECK-DRAPERY. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 495.)

twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for facings. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE. (GORED TO THE SHOULDERS, AND WITH PLAITS LAID ON.)

(For Illustrations see Page 500.)

No. 4216.—This basque is shown made of fancy chevrot at figure No. 521 R in this magazine, machine-stitching providing the finish.

The basque is here pictured made of tan cloth. The comfortable adjustment is performed by side-front seams and side-back gores that extend to the shoulders, and by under-arm gores and a curving center seam. The closing is made invisibly at the front beneath a box-plait applied on the right front and overlapping the left front. Similar plaits cover the side-front, side-back and center seams, the tops of the plaits at the side-front and side-back seams pass into the shoulder seams, and all the plaits are stitched to position along their side edges, the plait at the center of the front being stitched along its long free edge to correspond. The basque extends to a graceful length, and its lower outline shows a pretty curve at the center of the front and back. The waist is encircled by a belt, one end of which is pointed. The belt is finished at its edges with machine-stitching and is drawn through a fancy slide, the ends being closed at the center of the front. The coat sleeves are unusually full at the top, where gathers produce the fashionable curve over the shoulders. The wrists are finished with machine-stitching, as are also the edges of the rolling collar. The lower part of the basque may be worn beneath or outside the skirt, as desired.

Flannel, tricot, chuddah cloth, camel's-hair and serge will make up appropriately in this way, and the mode is especially well adapted to checked tweeds, chevrots and homespuns. Velvet will unite nicely with any of the above-mentioned fabrics and may be used for the collar. If more elaborate garniture be desired, feather-stitching may be applied to the edges of the plaits, collar and wrists.

We have pattern No. 4216 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SHIRRED WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 500.)

No. 4234.—Other views of this waist may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 504 R and 505 R in this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the waist is shown made of cashmere and trimmed with an effective arrangement of tinsel braid. It is disposed upon a smooth lining adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The front and back are in one, being seamless on the shoulders; and they are shirred to round-yoke depth, the fulness below being drawn toward the center of the front and back and collected at the lower edge in four rows of shirring on both sides of the closing and at the center of the back. The fulness along the upper part of the arms'-eyes is regulated by gathers, and all the shirrings are tacked to the lining. Under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides. The fronts are closed invisibly at the center, and the lining fronts are closed with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are very full and are mounted upon smooth linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and the linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth, are finished with cuff facings of the material ornamented at each wrist with seven encircling rows of tinsel braid. Five rows of similar braid decorate the collar, which is in standing



4229

Front View.

View Showing  
High Neck and  
Elbow Sleeves.

4229

Back View.

LADIES' POINTED BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 496.)



4246

Front View.

View Showing  
High Neck.

4246

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 497.)

style and quite high. If desired, the linings may be cut away from beneath the sleeves and from the waist, except under the shirrings.



All seasonable dress fabrics of either silken, woollen or cotton texture will develop satisfactorily by the mode. Velvet will unite nicely with any stylish silk or wool goods and may be employed for the collar and cuff facings. Silk or jewelled passementerie or gimp, fancy braid, stitching, etc., may be applied in any preferred way for garniture, or a simple finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4234 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, needs three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

### TAM O' SHANTER CAP, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

(For Illustrations see Page 501.)

No. 4245.—At figure No. 539 R in this magazine this cap may be seen made of cloth and trimmed with ostrich feathers.

The cap is here pictured made up in silk and decorated with feathers. The full crown is gathered at the top and joined to a small circular center-section, and the lower edge of the crown is also gathered and sewed to a band, which, like the center, is stiffened with canvas or crinoline. The band is covered with a puff of the material turned under at the top and bottom and drawn by three rows of shirring. The cap lining has a crown section of lining silk, that is gathered to a circular center and sewed plainly over the seam joining the crown and band of the cap. The front of the cap is decorated with a bunch of drooping ostrich-tips.

Caps of this kind are very jaunty in appearance and are generally becoming to ladies, misses and children. Cloth, serge, flannel, camel's-hair and other seasonable woollens may be used in developing the mode, and a ribbon bow, a pompon, aigrette or stiff quill may be added for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4245 in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures. To make the cap for a person wearing a  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hat, will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of lining silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

### LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 501.)

No. 4238.—A handsome combination of brocaded silk and plain velvet is shown in this pretty tea-jacket at figure No. 523 R in this DELINEATOR, with a chiffon jabot and steel gimp for garniture.

Figured mauve Surah was here selected for the dressy jacket, and lace and ribbon trim it daintily. The jacket is fashionably long and has loose fronts, that meet above the bust and flare slightly below to reveal a short, pointed vest, which is fitted by single bust darts and closed with buttons and button-holes at the center. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the graceful adjustment, and the side, side-back and center seams are discontinued a little below the waist-line to form stylish tabs or battlements. The back is

enough shorter than the front to produce a graceful effect. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and

finished with cuff facings of the material edged with lace. If desired, the sleeve lining may be cut off just below the sleeve as shown in the large front view, in which case the sleeve may be finished with a drooping frill of lace. At the neck is a moderately high Medici collar, to accommodate the tapering ends of which the fronts are cut away at the top and the vest is prettily cut away to correspond. The collar is rolled in characteristic fashion, and its edge is decorated with a frill of narrow lace. The loose fronts are trimmed with a frill of lace, which falls in pretty jabot-folds to the lower edge; the lace is continued along the lower edge of the jacket and around the tabs, and the fronts are caught together above the bust by a dainty bow of mauve ribbon, the loops and ends of which fall with pretty effect. If preferred, the collar and the loose fronts may be rolled to the waist-line to reveal the vest button-

ed to the throat and trimmed at the neck with a narrow frill of lace, which may be continued to the bust, as shown in the small engraving. The mode will develop charmingly in India or China silk, faille,



4224

Upper Side.



4224

Under Side.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

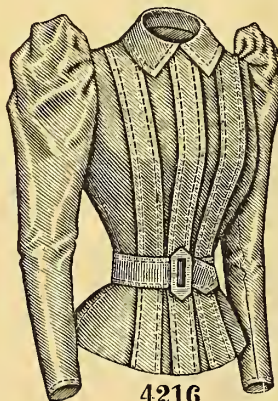
(For Description see Page 498.)



4231

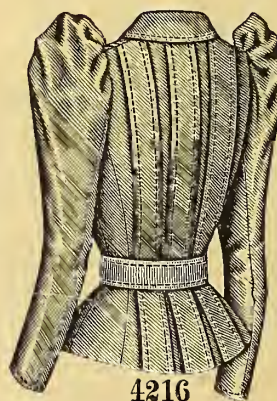
LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE.  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 498.)



4216

Front View.

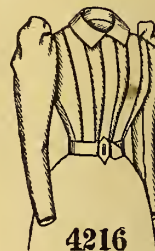


4216

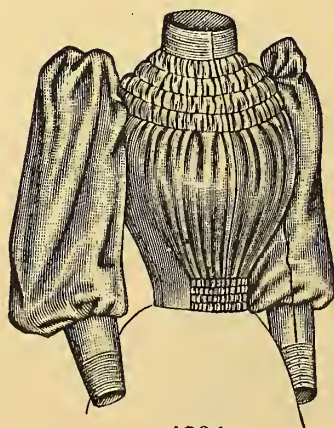
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, GORED TO THE SHOULDERS, AND WITH PLAITS LAID ON.  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 499.)

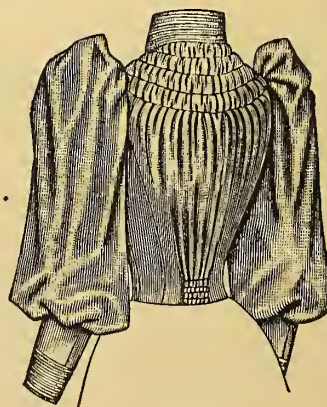


4216



4234

Front View.



4234

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRRED WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 499.)



Bengaline and all sorts of pretty, soft woollen fabrics. A combination of materials may be employed, if desired, brocade, figured silk or Surah being used for the vest. Frills of plain or embroidered chiffon, *point d'esprit* or Oriental lace, feather-stitching or knife-plaitings may be added in any preferred way for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4238 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and a-half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

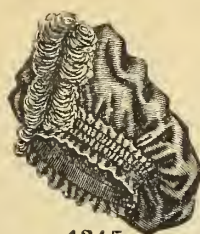
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4235.—This sack is shown made of figured flannel and decorated with feather-stitching and ribbon bows at figure No. 520 R in this magazine.

The sack is here pictured made of coral-pink French flannel. The loose fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes; the back is conformed to the figure with becoming closeness by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above stylish coat-laps; and a smooth adjustment at the sides is obtained by under-arm gores. The coat sleeves are made with desirable fullness at the top, and the wrists are finished with cuffs that roll prettily upward. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare becomingly. The edges of the collar and cuffs and all the edges of the sack are button-hole stitched in scallops with coarse embroidery silk; the material is cut away around the scallops, and the collar and cuffs are further ornamented with a row of feather-stitching done with similar silk. Patch pockets, trimmed with feather-stitching and scalloped and button-holed to correspond with the edges of the sack, are applied to the fronts.

Dainty dressing-sacks are developed in eider-down flannel in white and the delicate shades of mauve, pink and blue. Striped, figured or plain French flannel, merino and various other pretty woollens are also used for these comfortable garments, and they may be made as elaborate as desired by the tasteful application of Fedora, oriental or *point d'esprit* lace, chiffon frills, fancy stitching or any other preferred garniture. If desired, the patch pockets may be put on to form pocket laps.

We have pattern No. 4235 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4215

Front View.



4215

Back View.

TAM O' SHANTER CAP, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 500.)



4238

View Showing Vest with High Neck and Fronts Rolled.



4238

Front View.

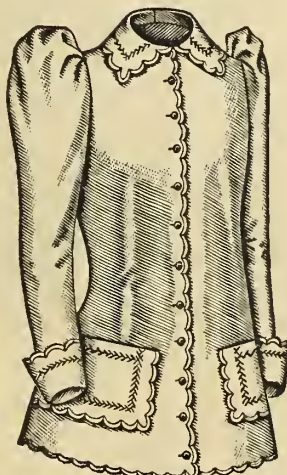


4238

Back View.

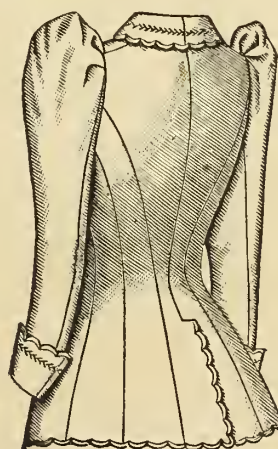
LADIES' TEA-JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 500.)



4235

Front View.



4235

Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

#### LADIES' DRAPED BELL SKIRT, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 502.)

No. 4215.—This skirt forms part of the stylish toilette that is fully represented at figures Nos. 504 R and 505 R in this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the skirt is pictured made of a seasonable variety of woollen dress goods. It is of the bell or *fin de siècle* order and has a four-gored foundation-skirt made with a short train. The skirt has a slight train and is all in one piece, with bias back edges that join in a center seam. A stylishly smooth adjustment at the front and sides is obtained by three darts at each side of the center. At the back fan-plaits flare softly to the edge of the train, while in front of the fan-plaits a prettily wrinkled effect results from five forward-turning plaits arranged in the top at each side to flare diagonally forward. A placket is finished above the center seam. The fullness is all drawn toward the back by tapes inserted in a casing in the back of the foundation skirt, and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt. If desired, the train in both the skirt and foundation skirt may be cut off, leaving the lower outline of uniform depth, the pattern providing for both lengths.

The mode is popular for developing camel's-hair, diagonal serge, bourette, faced cloth, vogue, Henrietta cloth, cashmere, plain, plaid, checked or striped wool goods of smooth or rough texture, and numerous other fashionable woollens. Glacé and corded silks, faille, Bengaline and Surah will also make up elegantly in this way, and an effective foot-trimming may be arranged with lace festooned all round, plaitings or full ruchings of the material, or bands of ribbon, braid, gimp or feather trimming.

We have pattern No. 4215 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



**LADIES' DRAPED BELL SKIRT, WITH POINTED TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).**  
(For Illustrations see Page 503.)

No. 4247.—This skirt is shown made of other materials and differently trimmed at figures Nos. 507 R and 508 R in this DELINEATOR.

Fawn-colored camel's-hair was here selected for the skirt, and a band of velvet and braid passementerie supply the garniture. The foundation skirt consists of five bell-gores and is made with a pointed train. The skirt is in circular bell style, with bias back edges which join in a seam at the center of the back; and deep fan-plaits are arranged at each side of the seam, the plaits flaring to the edge of a full, sweeping, pointed train of graceful length. The train may be cut off if a skirt of round length be preferred, directions for shaping the round length accompanying the pattern; and a placket is finished above the seam. In front of the fan-plaits four forward-turning plaits flare diagonally downward at each side into soft folds and wrinkles, and a prettily wrinkled effect is obtained at the front by two tiny, backward-turning plaits at the top at each side of the center. The skirt is decorated a short distance from the bottom with a band of velvet headed with braid passementerie in a pointed design. The foundation skirt is trimmed underneath with a silk ruffle, and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

The mode will develop charmingly in conjunction with a low-necked bodice for wear at a ball, reception or dinner, for which it will make up attractively in a combination of plain or embroidered *chiffon* with silk, faille or Bengaline. All sorts of wool goods of either striped, figured or plain varieties will make up effectively in this way; and when the skirt is shaped in round length, any pretty decoration, such as a plaiting or ruching of the material, may be added if a plain completion be undesirable. The skirt will make up particularly well in handsome brocades, and any suitable decoration may be added.

We have pattern No. 4247 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, needs seven yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

**LADIES' CORSET-COVER.**

(For Illustrations see Page 504.)

No. 4227.—This dainty corset-cover is shown made of fine muslin and trimmed with embroidered edging. The fronts are fitted with double bust and single under-arm darts and closed with buttons and button-holes; they are joined to the backs in shoulder and side seams, and the back is made smooth-fitting by a curving center seam. The coat sleeves are edged at the wrists with em-

broidered edging. The garment may be high in the neck or be cut in a V both back and front or in low, round or square outline; and the neck edges are decorated with embroidered edging. The sleeves may be omitted and the arms'-eyes trimmed to correspond with the neck. Perforations in the pattern indicate the different outlines for the neck.

Cambric, linen, lawn, nainsook and other white goods are appropriate for corset-covers, and lace and lace-edged or cambric ruffles are suitable trimmings. A very pretty corset-cover may be made of white English nainsook and cut square at the neck. Two rows of Medici lace insertion and a row of edging may trim the neck daintily, and a row of edging may decorate each arm's-eye. Fancy-stitched bands are liked for trimming cambric corset-covers.

We have pattern No. 4227 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the corset-cover for a lady of medium size, requires two yards of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

**LADIES' WALKING SKIRT, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).**

(For Illustrations see Page 504.)

No. 4219.—This skirt forms part of the stylish toilette pictured at figure No. 510 R in this magazine, where the material represented is gray cloth and the trimming jet and Escorial embroidery.

The skirt is here illustrated developed in a seasonable variety of woollen dress goods. It is fashioned in the usual four-gored style and is cut with a slight train. At the front it is revealed

with panel effect between wide draperies, the back ends of which are bias and join in a seam at the center of the back. The front edges of the draperies are deeply hemmed and are tacked to the skirt back of the side-front seams, and back of each hem five forward-turning plaits are arranged, the plaits being well pressed in their folds to the edge and stayed by tackings at intervals to the skirt. The fulness at the back of the drape is massed at the center in three backward-turning plaits at each side; the plaits conceal a placket made above the center seam and flare in fan fashion to the edge of the

slight train. The fulness is drawn toward the back by tapes inserted in a casing across the back of the skirt, and the top is finished with a belt. If a skirt of round length be desired, perforations in the pattern indicate where to shorten the skirt and drapery.

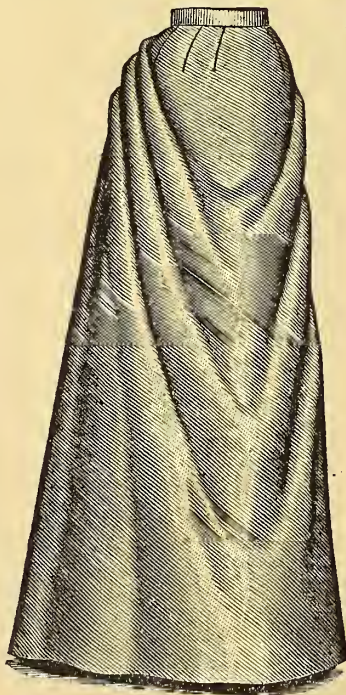
Cheviot in either striped or checked varieties, tweed, camel's-hair, serge, Bedford cord, vigogne, novelty suiting and all seasonable goods of silken texture will develop nicely in this way. Cloths showing bourette or bouclé effects will also make up stylishly by the mode, and for these no decoration, save that contributed by machine-stitching, need be added.

We have pattern No. 4219 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the walking skirt for a



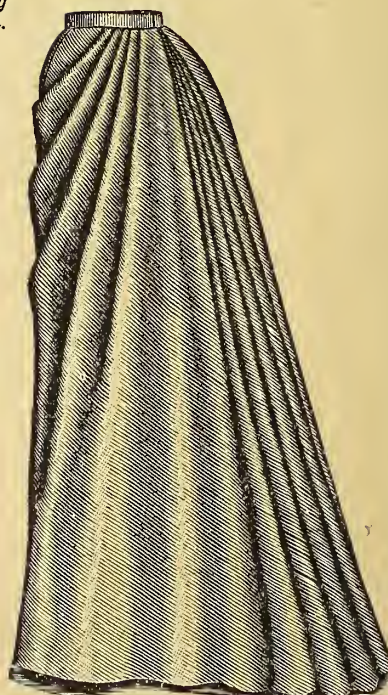
4215

*View Showing Round Length.*



4215

*Side-Front View.*



4215

*Side-Back View.*

**LADIES' DRAPED BELL-SKIRT, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN, PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH. (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 501.)



lady of medium size, needs nine yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

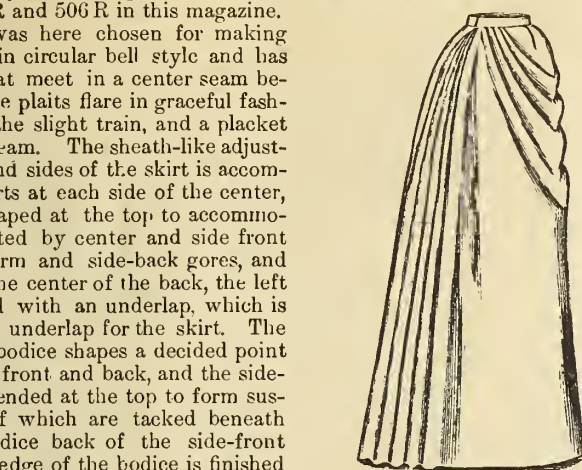
**LADIES' SLIGHTLY TRAINED CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH, AND SEWED TO A BODICE HAVING SUSPENDERS).**  
(For Illustrations see Page 505.)

No. 4241.—This stylish walking-skirt is shown worn with a blouse at figures Nos. 503 R and 506 R in this magazine.

Mixed suiting was here chosen for making the skirt, which is in circular bell style and has bias back edges that meet in a center seam beneath fan-plaits; the plaits flare in graceful fashion to the edge of the slight train, and a placket is made above the seam. The sheath-like adjustment at the front and sides of the skirt is accomplished by three darts at each side of the center, and the skirt is shaped at the top to accommodate a bodice adjusted by center and side front seams and under-arm and side-back gores, and closed invisibly at the center of the back, the left side being provided with an underlap, which is extended to form an underlap for the skirt. The lower edge of the bodice shapes a decided point at the center of the front and back, and the side-back gores are extended at the top to form suspenders, the ends of which are tacked beneath the top of the bodice back of the side-front seams. The upper edge of the bodice is finished with machine-stitching, which is continued along the edges of the suspenders; and the bottom of the skirt is deeply underfaced, the top of the underfacing being held in place with three rows of machine-stitching. If a skirt of round length be preferred, perforations in the pattern indicate where it may be shortened.

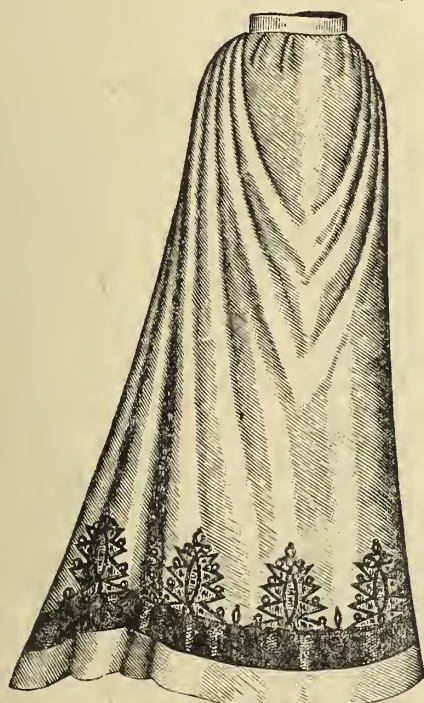
Skirts of this style are just now very fashionable, and they usually accompany a Surah, China silk or wash silk blouse or shirt-waist. Cloth, flannel, serge and other seasonable woollens in solid colors are best adapted to the mode, and rows of braid or feather-stitching or a bias band of the material may be applied for a foot trimming.

We have pattern No. 4241 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4241

View, Showing Round Length.



4247

Side-Front View.



4247

Side-Back View.

**LADIES' DRAPED BELL-SKIRT, WITH POINTED TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)**  
(For Description see Page 502.)

covers are finished with a narrow purled edging, which may be purchased at any fancy shop; but in genuine Breton lace a tiny scroll or wandering thread is run so close to the edge that further completion is unnecessary.

Lace-making is one of the latest enthusiasms of tasteful women, and the work is as fascinating as its results are artistically valuable. Our recent publication on the subject brings a clear and concise knowledge of the art within easy reach of everyone.

The process of making darned net is as follows: First trace the desired pattern very clearly with ink on strong paper; then baste bobbinet lace upon the paper, and follow the inked lines with a needle threaded with linen floss. Lace made in this way will last a lifetime.

Initials, ciphers, crests, monograms and even entire coats of arms may easily be wrought in darned work; and frequently dates, quotations or personal sentiments will supply the designs for articles intended as holiday or birthday presents.

Great advancement has lately been made in the kindred arts of knitting and crocheting. The patterns now displayed are both original and artistic, and the methods of working have been greatly improved by ingenious experts. The inhabitants of the Shetland Islands are the finest knitters in the world, doing their best work with wool pulled from live Shetland sheep; next to them are the people of Fayal, who knit the fine fibres of the aloe.

Feathers are among the most fashionable trimmings now in vogue, and are offered in all sizes and in every variety. Entire sleeves of feathers for coats and wraps are an experiment, the suc-

cess of which is as yet in doubt. The plumes are so ingeniously fastened to the foundation fabric that their stems are completely hidden, the effect resembling that of some fluffy fur.

*Aqua marinas* are fashionable once more. For necklaces they are more beautiful than diamonds. The *aqua marina* closely resembles the sapphire, but is much more effective at night.

For young girls and for women who have not been long in society the most approved house-gown to wear in the evening at home, and also on unceremonious occasions at a friend's house, is made of sheer albatross, nun's-vailling or wool-

len batiste in light colors or white. The dress should be simply designed, that it may be readily laundered at home. There is about these dainty materials an air of refinement and good taste that induces many dressy women to prefer them to China silk, Surah and cashmere.

Homespun, cheviot and serge are stylishly chosen for ordinary street wear, while fine French cloth, Bedford cord, velvet, poplin and other rich textures are selected for visiting and luncheon gowns.

As stated last month, gowns of light silver-gray wool goods will be favored by ultra-stylish women when lightening their first mourning; and with them blondes will wear pink roses in corsage and bonnet, while brunettes will very likely choose the "red, red rose."

NOTES FOR DECEMBER.

Toilet-covers of darned net will make very dainty Christmas presents. This net closely imitates the Breton lace so eagerly sought by travellers in the quaint old province of Brittany. The



Stylish gowns for young women who have lately been in deep mourning and are now beginning to receive visitors and to go out unceremoniously are made of plain or damassé China silk. They are trimmed at the foot with deep plaitings of strong and moderately coarse Brussels net, cut straight, and similar plaitings edge the paniers, follow the arms'-eyes and finish the elbow sleeves and any other edges that invite such a completion. Lace footings are sometimes preferred to cut folds of net for these plaitings, because they are less trouble to make up; but they are not so durable.

Bouquets are of moderate size and are usually made of one variety of flowers in a single shade; and trailing sprays of foliage or finely blossoming vines half a yard or more in length are frequently grouped among the buds and flowers. As often as not, however, the tasteful woman will prefer a single blossom at her breast.

A distinguished-looking gown, suitable for a matron to wear at a formal dinner or a ceremonious "At Home," is made of black velvet, with a demi-train. The skirt is quite plain, save for moderately full paniers on the hips; and the Louis XV. coat, which may be slashed or not, is lined with white satin or some other rich white silken fabric. The vest is of the lining material and is closed in double-breasted fashion with crochet or crystal buttons; it has turn-back lapels, and a standing collar that rises inside the white-lined, high, flaring collar of the coat.

White or black Suède or very fine black glacé gloves may accompany this elegant toilette, a black or white pompon may be secured in the coiffure, and the fan may be either black or white. If desired, the collar may be omitted and the neck softly completed with laces disposed underneath.

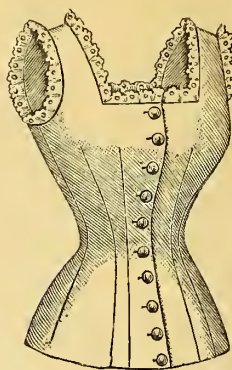
Bluette or cornflower blue is favored for accessories much oftener than for entire costumes. When wool goods in this shade are chosen for a street costume, the vest, collar, facings and other adjuncts will be cut from tan, beige or buckskin-colored velvet, silk or wool goods.

A tailor-made gown of fawn-colored smooth cloth may have cuffs, collar, pocket-laps and sleeves of seal-brown velvet or plush. Similar combinations will be effected in the development of all light-hued woollens.

A new cloth top-garment in one of the popular shades of fawn

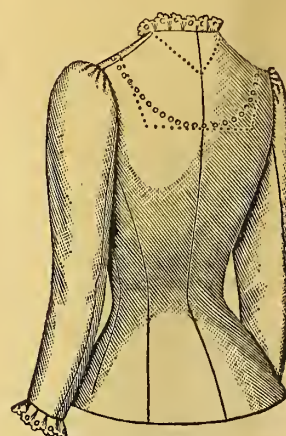
conceals the entire toilette worn beneath. The last-named garment shows finely curved lines at the back that cannot fail to improve the least graceful of figures.

Silver-gray coats and wraps edged with Thibet goat are among the most attractive productions of the season, especially when lined with apricot, primrose, salmon, shrimp-pink, turquoise, cornflower



4227

Front View.



4227

Back View.

LADIES' CORSET-COVER.

(For Description see Page 502.)

or sapphire blue, primrose-yellow, silver-gray or cardinal silk or satin.

Felt mourning hats for young women are stylishly decorated with striped, plaided or bordered silk kerchiefs tied deftly about the crowns; and great variation may be produced with the same hat by using several different kerchiefs.

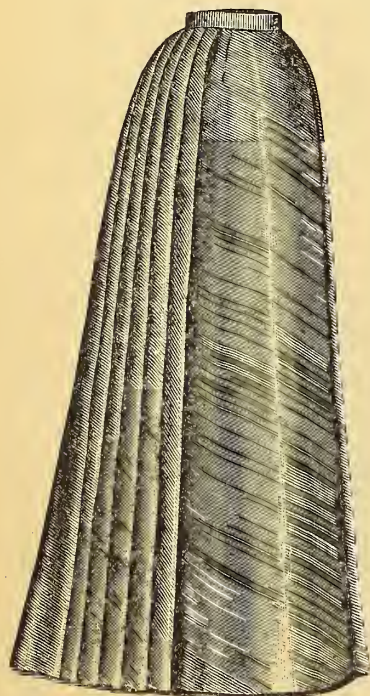
Taffeta skirt foundations are both light and pleasant to wear, but

these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the rapidity with which they wear across the knees. For this reason many women forego the dainty rustle of the silken fabric and make their skirt foundations of fine, strong alpaca, gloria or good sateen.

Corduroy crépon is one of the most pleasing of the new materials for tea-gowns. A gown of this material lately seen shows stripes in two yellowish tones, a tawny shade predominating. It has a high, flaring, square-cornered collar, revers and wide, turn-back cuffs of brown velvet; from each cuff fall two yellow *crêpe de Chine* plaitings of different widths, and a full vest of similar *crêpe* falls from the throat to the lower edge and is confined at the waist-line by a short velvet girdle fastened with a gold flagree clasp.

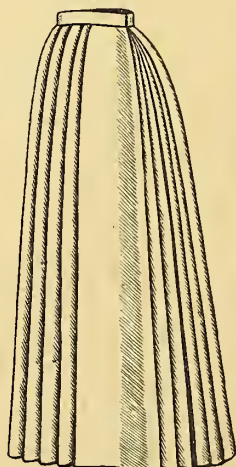
An exquisite "coming-out" gown for a young girl is made of ivory-white *crêpe*. It has a demi-train, and the hem is covered with a broad ribbon brocade with cornflowers. The front of the double-pointed bodice is open at

the neck in modest pointed outline, and the edge is bordered with artificial cornflowers. At the lower edge of the bodice is a double plaiting of cornflower *crêpe* six inches deep, over which falls a plaiting of white *crêpe* that reaches to an equal depth. The effect of such apparel upon the fair *débutante* is charming in the extreme, especially if she carry her father's gift of blush-pink roses.



4219

Side-Front View.



4219

View Showing Round Length.



4219

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRT, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 502.)

has a Russian collar and deep, wide cuffs of gray Siberian squirrel, and a lining of similar fur may be added. This union of colors is novel and effective.

The pelt of the white Thibet goat is used to border all sorts of evening top-garments, which range from Henry II. to the Spanish cape, and from the half-long box-coat to the semi-fitting wrap that



Since the Princess gown has resumed its place among the fashionable garments, white poplin and Sicilienne are in high favor. These goods look particularly well when edged with sable, and also with borderings of white plumage.

Gray-green and a pink the color of half-dried clover form one of the latest color combinations in changeable silks, brocades and

striped goods, and also for the union of fabrics. Velvet in this dull shade of pink is added to green cloth for visiting gowns; and the effect, which seems odd at first, commands enthusiastic admiration as soon as the first sense of strangeness wears off.

Blue fox and fisher tail are among the luxurious furs now in use for decorating handsome evening gowns.

Swallow-tailed coats cut from light-hued cloth or velvet, with vests of ornamental goods or of plain material elaborately embroidered, are much admired in dinner toilettes. Street textures are also made up in coats of this style.

Bishop sleeves look especially well in a tea-gown, and they will usually be of the vest material, while the cuffs will either match the gown or be cut from a richer fabric used for the rolling collar and pocket-laps.



4241

View Showing Round Length.

For evening dress bishop sleeves are cut off at the elbow and finished with deep mull plaitings or lace flounces; and sometimes deep, turn-back cuffs of velvet are inserted between the sleeves and the plaitings.

White, light and dark evening gowns are frequently trimmed with black *chiffon* ruffles overwrought with the shade of the dress material.

Fluffy trimmings are still festooned on the skirts of house dresses.

White Brussels net laces figured with crystal stars and circles and black laces of the same kind showing similar figures in jet are handsome for Berthas, short-sleeved bretelles and other ornamental portions of evening attire. Sometimes an entire bodice is made of this glistening net, and the hem of the accompanying skirt is overfaced with a band to match.

Nettings the color of the amethyst, sapphire, emerald, moonstone, topaz, etc., and ornamented with finely cut mock gems to correspond, will shortly make their appearance for the decorative portions of dressy gowns.

Lace lappets resembling in shape a bishop's bands are the newest neck completions affected by fashionable women. Widows wear similar ornaments made of blue-white sheer mull.

The tops of bell skirts are now frequently completed with narrow

bias underfacings machine-stitched or, perhaps, feather-stitched to place. This omission of bands or belts gives the figure a desirably slender appearance at the waist without impairing the comfort of the adjustment.

Coquettish hats in dark colors or black are trimmed with five white wings turning toward the front, and will be largely favored by young women.

Skirts that have only a bias seam at the back may be pleasingly varied by inserting at this point one or more widths of contrasting silk or fancy goods. Similar material will be used for the other decorative portions of the gown, the sleeves being frequently made of it, either wholly or in part.

The Watteau tea-gown becomes more and more popular as the season advances. It is sometimes trimmed with jabots of wide lace arranged from throat to hem in front; and quite as often the fronts are cut away, their edges hemmed and a full front inserted. Women with pretty throats occasionally omit the Medici collar and use in its place a high binding, to the edge of which is added a ruffle of lace, a plaiting of mull or a full, soft puff of some dainty fabric.

White *crépon* makes beautiful tea-gowns for brides and for young mothers to wear in their boudoirs when receiving intimate friends.

Since street costumes are so little adapted to wear indoors, the fashionable woman removes them on entering the house as promptly as she does her wrap. Tailor-made gowns quickly lose their elegance when brought into contact with chairs and sofas.

Hooks and eyes, in combination with "stick pins," have largely superseded buttons and button-holes on dresses that are not tailor-made. The pins should be ornamental. Hooks and eyes should

be arranged in alternation on both closing edges, thus obviating all danger of unclasping.

Nets for the hair are coming into general use for morning wear, being made of gold thread for brunettes and of silver thread for blondes. It is very injurious to the hair to wear it tightly pinned up all day, and these nets afford a graceful means of relieving this too constant strain upon the roots. A knot of ribbon or three tiny rosettes are sometimes placed above the brow, at the center of the crown or just above one ear. When a net is worn the hair is very loosely coiled.

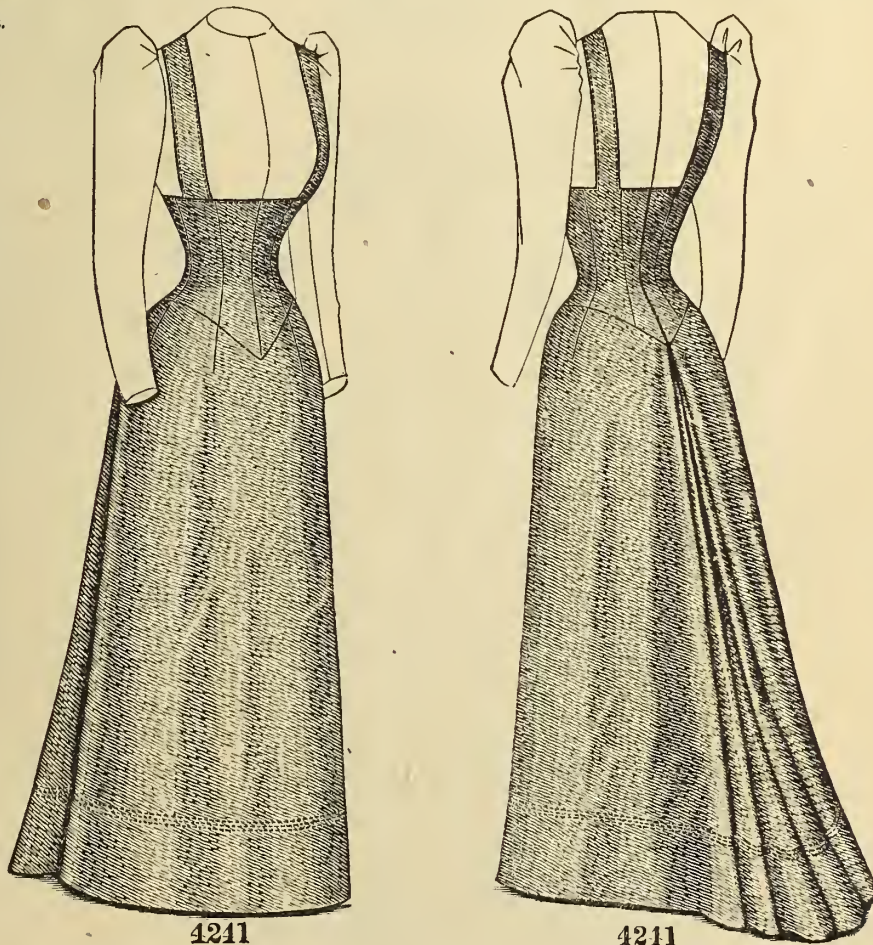
Broad ribbon strings are once more seen on bonnets. Many of the new ribbons are brocaded with floral designs, the most popular of which is the cornflower in natural or fancy colorings on contrasting backgrounds.

Very long lace cravats or jabots are arranged in the old Dutch fashion known as the Steinkirk.

A rich visiting and luncheon toilette includes a more than half-long coat of sil-

ver-gray cloth brocaded with moss-green, a close skirt of green velvet trimmed at the sides with silver-gray crochet buttons, and a green velvet vest closed with similar buttons. At the throat is worn a full, long jabot of lace.

Superb brocatelles showing Arabic devices in most exquisite colorings are fashionable for hangings, upholstery, sofa-pillows, screens, etc.



4241

Front View.

4211

Back View.

LADIES' SLIGHTLY TRAINED CIRCULAR BELL-SKIRT (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH AND SEWED TO A BODICE HAVING SUSPENDERS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 503.)



# Styles for Misses and Girls.

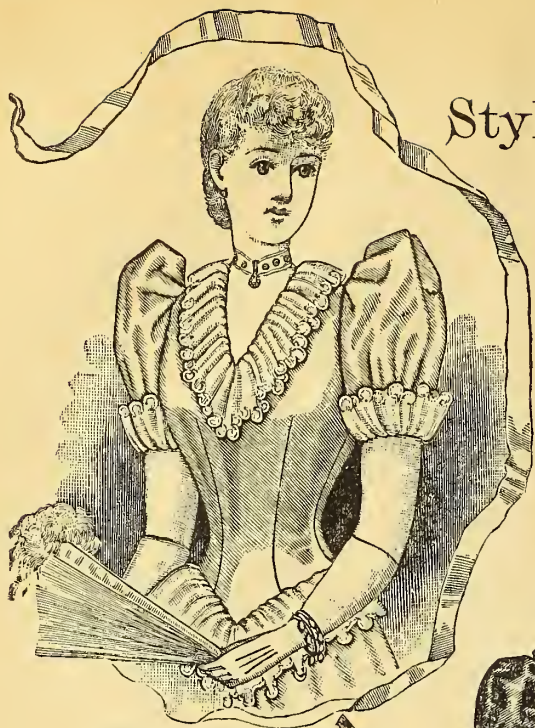


FIGURE No. 524 R.

FIGURE No. 524 R.—  
MISSES' BASQUE.(For Illustration see  
this Page.)

FIGURE No. 524 R.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4202 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in four views on page 513 of this magazine.

In the present instance the basque is pictured made up for party wear in white *crêpe de Chine*. It is admirably adjusted by the usual darts and seams and is closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. From the lower edge, which is sharply pointed at the front and back, a frill of white embroidered *chiffon* droops with graceful effect, and a similar frill finishes the edge of the low, pointed neck. The short puff sleeves rise gracefully above the shoulders, and the band which finishes the lower edge of each is concealed by an upturning frill of *chiffon*. Included in the pattern is a shapely coat-sleeve, and also a high standing collar, which may complete the neck when the basque is cut in ordinary high-necked style; and, if preferred, the neck may be shaped in low round or



FIGURE No. 525 R.

FIGURE No. 524 R.—MISSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4202 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 525 R.—MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4207 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 526 R.—MISSES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4204 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 506 and 507.)



FIGURE No. 526 R.

square outline, the pattern also making provision for these styles of shaping.

A basque of this kind may very appropriately form part of a toilette intended for parties, receptions, school exercises and other ceremonious occasions for misses. It may be developed in figured or plain India silk, silk mull, Bengaline, Surah, *chiffon* and pretty woollens of all kinds; and passementerie, ribbon bows or rosettes, lace, embroidery, etc., may be added for decoration in as lavish a manner as may be desired.

FIGURE No. 525 R.—MISS-  
ES' PRINCESS DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 525 R.—This illustrates a Misses' Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 4207 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 511 of this publication.

Dark-red serge and black Bengaline are here effectively united in the dress, the adjustment of which is accomplished with the precision charac-

teristic of the Princess modes by the customary darts and seams, the front being arranged upon a dart-fitted front of lining. The



closing is made to a convenient depth at the center of the back; below the closing deep fan-plaits spread gradually toward the bottom, and upturning plaits arranged at each side seam below the hip produce graceful folds and wrinkles across the front. The folds at the front are held in place by tackings to a tape. The dress is decorated at the bottom with two Bengaline ruffles gathered to form self-headings. The coat sleeves are extended at the top to form stylish frills over the shoulders, and each wrist is decorated with an upturning frill of Bengaline. The standing collar, which is in two sections that are becomingly rounded at the front, is made of

FIGURE NO. 526 R.—MISSES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustration see Page 506.)

FIGURE NO. 526 R.—This illustrates a Misses' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 4204 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in three views on page 514 of this *DELINEATOR*.

Figured China silk was here selected for the blouse, which is made over a smooth lining adjusted by single bust darts and the usual number of seams. The lining extends only to the waist-line and is

closed at the front, and over it are arranged the round yoke-portions and the full lower-portions, the latter being joined in under-arm seams. The lower portions are gathered at the top, and the fullness at the waist-line is drawn closely to the figure by a belt, the ends of which are pointed. The belt is trimmed along its edges with fancy cord, and similar cord follows the rounding lower edge of the yoke, and also decorates the edges of the Byron collar, which is mounted upon a shaped band. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands. The blouse is of graceful length and may be worn above or beneath the skirt.

The mode will develop handsomely in all sorts of silk and woollen dress goods, and combinations of velvet or silk with woollen fabrics are especially adapted to its style. Feather-stitching done with silk of some pretty contrasting color, machine-stitching, braid, gimp, etc., may be applied for decoration in any tasteful way preferred.

FIGURES NOS. 527 R AND 528 R.—MISSES' RECEPTION TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 527 R.



FIGURE NO. 528 R.

FIGURE NO. 527 R.—MISSES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Waist No. 4232 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; Skirt No. 4236 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Sleeve No. 3631 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 528 R.—MISSES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Blouse-Waist No. 4223 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 4242 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 507 and 508.)

Bengaline, and revers of similar material pass into the shoulder seams and meet at the center of the front.

The Princess modes are very generally becoming and will develop satisfactorily in a combination of fabrics or in a single material for school or for house wear. Figured, plaid, striped, checked and plain silks and woollens are available for the dress, which may be simply or elaborately decorated with tasteful applications of braiding, ruffles, ruchings, frills, ribbon, *chiffon*, platings, ornaments, stitching, lace, etc.

seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in four views on page 515 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4236 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 516. The sleeve pattern, which is No. 3631 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age, and is again shown on its accompanying label.

The toilette is here shown made of rose-pink *chiffon* over silk the

FIGURE NO. 527 R.—This consists of a Misses' peasant waist, sleeve and walking skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 4232 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in



same shade. The skirt is in the popular bell style, and its back edges are bias and are united in a seam at the center. Deep fan-plaits at the back flare gradually to the bottom of the skirt, and the front and sides lie smoothly over the four-gored foundation-skirt. The edge of the skirt is decorated with two frills of Kursheedt's Standard pink embroidered *chiffon* ruffling, the upper frill being headed by a garland of pink hyacinths; and a similar frill similarly headed is arranged diagonally across the front from the right hip.

The peasant waist is cut in deep, pointed outline at the top, but, if preferred, it may be shaped in low, round or square outline, all the styles being provided for in the pattern. The lower edge of the waist shapes a decided point at the center of the front and back, and the admirable adjustment is due to single bust darts and the ordinary shaping seams. The closing is made at the front with silk laces drawn through eyelets, and a similar closing is simulated at the back. Drooping frills of *chiffon* decorate the upper and lower edges of the waist, each frill being surmounted by a garniture of hyacinths. The full sleeve is gathered at the top to rise stylishly over the shoulder, and the lower edge is also gathered and sewed to the coat-shaped lining at deep cuff depth from the wrist. The lining is cut away below the sleeve, and from the lower edge a deep frill of *chiffon* droops prettily over the arm.

Charming toilettes of this kind for graduation exercises and for party or reception wear may be developed in *crêpe de Chine*, China silk and gauzes of all varieties, the thin fabrics being associated with silk, Surah or faille. Ruffles of lace or handsome embroidery, ribbon, etc., may be lavishly applied for garniture; or, if preferred, simple effects, both in texture and decoration, may be produced.

FIGURE No. 528 R.—This consists of a Misses' blouse-waist and

walking skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 4223 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen differently made up on page 514 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4242 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 517.

An artistic combination of figured *crêpe de Chine* and India silk is here pictured in the toilette, the *crêpe de Chine* being employed for the skirt, which is made up over silk lining. The front and sides of the skirt present the sheath-like closeness peculiar to all the bell or *fin de siècle* modes, and stylish fan-plaits at the back conceal the seam uniting the back edges, which are bias. The top is shaped to accommodate a fitted bodice, the lower edge of which is pointed at the center of the front and back. The bodice is supported by suspenders, to form which the side-back gores are extended at the top, the ends of the suspenders being tacked beneath the front back of the side-front seams; and the closing is made invisibly at the back. Ribbon is arranged to fall in a bow of long loops and uneven ends from the lower edge of the bodice at each side. Sections of ribbon are drawn through small cross-wise slashes made near the bottom of the skirt and are disposed in a series of bows consisting of long loops and notched ends. The slashes are bound with narrow ribbon, which also finishes the loose edges of the suspenders and the upper edge of the bodice.

The back and fronts of the blouse-waist are disposed in pretty soft folds by gathers at the top, and the fulness below is drawn toward the center of the front and back and collected in short rows of shirrings that are tacked to the lining. The lining is closely adjusted by the ordinary darts and seams of a basque, and the blouse and lining are closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full sleeves rise with stylish puff effect on the shoulders; each arm is encircled



FIGURE No. 529 R.

FIGURE No. 530 R.

FIGURE No. 529 R.—MISSSES' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Blouse-Waist No. 4223 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 4217 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 530 R.—MISSSES' TRAVELLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Coat No. 4220 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Skirt No. 4217 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Over-Gaiter No. 2287, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 509.)



by a section of ribbon, which is tied in a pretty bow at the outside of the arm, the effect obtained being that of a sleeve having a double puff; and the coat-shaped linings over which the sleeves are made are cut away from beneath the deep frills produced by gathers near the lower edges. A deep frill of the material falls with picturesque effect at the neck, the high standing collar provided by the pattern being omitted.

The toilette will develop appropriately in a variety of fabrics, among which plain and figured India silks, pretty vailings and soft cashmeres are greatly favored. The skirt may be stylishly made up in blue flannel or serge,



FIGURE No. 531 R.—MISSSES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4226 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 510.)

which, with striped wash silk or Surah for the blouse, will make a very becoming and serviceable toilette, upon which applied decoration will not be necessary.

#### FIGURE No. 529 R.—MISSSES' HOUSE TOILETTE

(For Illustration see Page 508.)

FIGURE No. 529 R.—This consists of a Misses' blouse-waist and walking skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 4223 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 514 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4217 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 516.

The skirt, which is shown developed in tan cheviot, is of the fashionable bell variety. It has bias back edges joined in a center seam beneath stylish fan-plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the edge; and forward-turning plaits arranged in front of the fan-plaits dispose the front in a series of cross folds and wrinkles over the four-gored foundation-skirt. The edge of the skirt is decorated with a band of Kursheedt's Standard jet gimp.

Figured India silk was chosen for the waist, which is disposed with becoming fulness at the center of the back and at each side of the invisible closing by gathers at the top. The fulness at the waist-line is drawn in closely to the figure by short rows of shirring at the center of the front and back, the shirrings being tacked to the lining, which is closely adjusted by the customary number of darts and seams. The waist is girdled by a ribbon belt, which is fastened a little to the left of the center of the front beneath a rosette bow of similar ribbon. The full bishop sleeves are each gathered at the top, and also at some distance from the lower edge to form a frill, which droops prettily, and beneath which the smooth, coat-shaped lining is cut away. A deep frill of the material droops becomingly at the neck, the standing collar furnished by the pattern being omitted.

All sorts of pretty woollens and inexpensive silken fabrics will make up nicely in this way; and, if liked, a single material may be used for both skirt and waist. A frill or plaiting of the goods may adorn the skirt, and for dressy wear frills or jabots of plain or embroidered chiffon may decorate the waist. A blouse-waist of this kind made of striped or plain silk or soft woollen goods may do service with several partly worn skirts.

#### FIGURE No. 530 R.—MISSSES' TRAVELLING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 508.)

FIGURE No. 530 R.—This consists of a Misses' coat, walking skirt and over-gaiters. The coat pattern, which is No. 4220 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for misses from seven to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 512 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4217 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 516. The over-gaiter pattern, which is No. 2287 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes, for a No. 2, 4 or 6 shoe, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

The skirt, which is illustrated and fully described at figure No. 529 R, is here shown made of wood-brown faced cloth and trimmed at the lower edge with a band of brown plush headed by a band of Astrakhan.

The jaunty coat is made of plush. Its fronts are reversed by a deep, rolling collar to form broad lapels, below which the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. The back and sides are becomingly curved to the figure by the usual gores, and a curving center seam that terminates



FIGURE No. 532 R.—GIRLS' CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4233 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 510.)

below the waist-line above long coat-laps. The collar and lapels are covered with a facing of Astrakhan, and the shapely coat-sleeves are decorated with round cuff-facings of similar material. The front and lower edges of the coat are bound with Astrakhan; and the free edges of the pocket-laps, which cover a side pocket in each front, a change pocket in the right front and a breast pocket in the left front, are trimmed to correspond.

The over-gaiter, which is made of cloth, is shaped by means of a seam at the center of the front and back to fit smoothly over the shoe, the closing being made at the outside of the foot with buttons and button-holes; and a strap that passes beneath the shoe adjusts the gaiter as closely as desired. All the edges of the gaiter are finished plainly.

The coat will develop charmingly in melton, kersey, chevron or



any preferred coating having either a smooth or rough surface. When material that does not fray is used, the seams are generally made in lap style. Persian lamb, beaver, otter, Alaska sable or any other variety of fur may be added for decoration, or a perfectly plain tailor finish may be adopted. The skirt will make up stylishly in any variety of dress goods in vogue, with braid, gimp, passementerie, feather-stitching, galloon, or ruffles or platings of the material for garniture. The over-gaiters will usually be made of cloth, which may match or contrast with the remainder of the toilette in color.

The belt is covered with handsome steel passementerie, and bands of similar passementerie follow the arms'-eyes in boléro fashion. From the front edge of each boléro band droops a full frill of *chiffon*, with quaint effect. The full puff sleeves rise on the shoulders and droop in characteristic style at their lower edges, below which the coat-shaped linings are cut away, each sleeve being finished with a dainty frill of *chiffon*. The standing collar is covered with a band of passementerie.

A blouse suitable to wear with a variety of skirts may be developed in red Surah, old-rose China silk or striped or figured wash silk, cashmere, serge, merino and other pretty woollens in delicate shades; or darker hues may be made up, and ribbon, lace, embroidery, etc., may be applied for ornamentation in as lavish a manner as desired.



FIGURE No. 533 R.



FIGURE No. 534 R.

FIGURE No. 533 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4203 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 534 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4208 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 535 R.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Apron No. 4225 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 4176 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 511 and 512.)

The low-crowned velvet hat is garnished with fur and stiff loops of ribbon that rise high at the back.

FIGURE No. 531 R.—MISSES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustration see Page 509.)

FIGURE No. 531 R.—This illustrates a Misses' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 4226 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on page 513 of this DELINEATOR.

In this instance a pretty shade of gray Surah was chosen for the blouse, the closing of which is made invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The front is disposed with graceful fulness by gathers at the top and short rows of shirring at the waist-line; the fulness of the back is also collected in shirrings at the waist-line, all the shirrings being tacked to the fitted lining, which is shorter than the blouse and is closed at the center. The lower edge of the blouse is gathered and sewed to the edge of the lining. The blouse is girdled by a belt, one end of which is pointed.

by under arm and side-back gores and a center seam. To the edge of the body is joined a skirt, that is arranged with prettiness at the sides and disposed in two broad box-plaits at the back. The coat is closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and velvet buttons below a deep rolling collar of velvet; a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front, and both rows are effectively displayed between the front edges of the cape, which fall a short distance back of the buttons. The cape is adjusted by shoulder seams and cross seams, the lower edges of the latter seams being gathered to produce the prominent curve now so much admired.



FIGURE No. 535 R.

FIGURE No. 532 R.—GIRLS' CLOAK.

(For Illustration see Page 509.)

FIGURE No. 532 R.—This illustrates a Girls' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 4233 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown differently made up on page 512 of this DELINEATOR.

Réséda-green cloth and darker velvet are here effectively united in the cloak, which has a short body shaped



The lower edges of the cape are slashed to form a series of tabs or battlements, the edges of which are finished with machine-stitching. The top of each slash is ornamented with an arrow-head worked with twist, the front edges of the cape are finished with machine-stitching, and round cuff-facings of velvet decorate the wrists of the comfortably fitting coat-sleeves.

Top garments of this kind are most desirable for school and general wear. They may be developed in smooth or rough-surfaced coating, beaver cloth and kersey, and also in cloth showing bouclé and bourette effects. Plush, velvet, fur, braid or gimp may supply the decoration, or a perfectly plain finish may be adopted.

The hat is a large flat shape in fine felt, simply adorned with fluffy ostrich feathers.

FIGURE No. 533 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 510.)

FIGURE No. 533 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4203 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured elsewhere on this page.

Faience-blue cashmere and velvet are here artistically associated in the dress, and velvet ribbon to match is fancifully applied for decoration. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem ornamented with three rows of velvet ribbon, upon which bow-knots of similar ribbon are alternately arranged; and the top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The backs of the body are arranged in tucks at each side of the closing, and the front is disposed in five box-plaits, which are prettily revealed between the edges of fanciful jacket-fronts of velvet that pass into the shoulder and under-arm seams. Each of the middle three box-plaits is ornamented with velvet ribbon arranged to simulate a lacing, the ends of the ribbon falling below the plait in a pretty bow of long loops and ends. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wrist-

The mode, although fanciful in effect, is quite simple of construction and will develop with equally good results in a single fabric or in a combination of colors or textures. China silk, Surah and *crêpe de Chine* will make up beautifully by the mode for party or other



4208

Front View.



4208

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 513.)



4207

Front View.



4207

Back View.

MISSSES' DRAPED PRINCESS DRESS, WITH HABIT BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

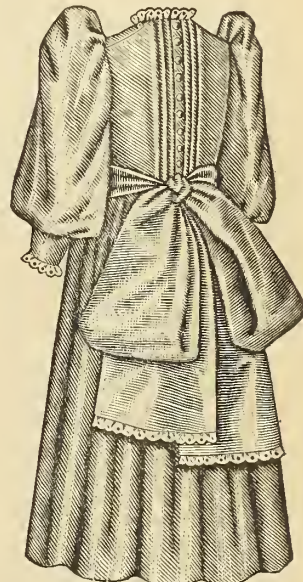
(For Description see Page 512.)

bands, each of which is ornamented with two rows of velvet ribbon that are trimmed with bow-knots placed at the back of the arm. At the neck is an upturning frill of the material.



4203

Front View.



4203

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 513.)

ceremonious wear, and any of these fabrics may be associated with some prettily contrasting material.

FIGURE No. 534 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 510.)

FIGURE No. 534 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4208 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and is shown in two views elsewhere on this page.

In the present instance an effective combination of blue serge, white Surah and blue-and-white plaid silk is pictured in the dress. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and orna-



mented with a broad bias band of plaid silk; and the top is gathered to fall in natural folds from the body, to which it is joined. The full fronts of the body are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top and bottom, and their front edges meet at the lower edge and flare widely to reveal a full vest of white silk, which is plaited to a point at the lower edge and arranged upon the plain front of lining; the vest is shirred at the top, and a standing frill of silk rises above it. The backs are drawn by gathers at the top and bottom and arranged



4220

Front View.

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.  
(IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 513.)

over smooth backs of lining, the closing being made invisibly at the center. The back ends of the broad collar-sections flare slightly, and the front ends, which extend to the bust, turn back in broad revers style over the full fronts. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top to curve prominently above the shoulders, and their lower edges are also gathered, the fulness drooping in characteristic style over cuff facings of plaid silk applied to the smooth linings over which the sleeves are made. The waist is encircled by a cord girdle, which is tied in a bow of long loops and ends at the center of the front.

All sorts of pretty woollens are adaptable to the mode, and seasonable goods of silken or cotton texture will also make up nicely in this way. Velvet may be used for the collar sections and cuff facings when the remainder of the dress is of

arranged upon a smooth front and backs of lining, which are fitted by the usual gores. The yoke forms a pretty frill at the neck. The sleeves are very full to heighten the guimpe effect and are finished with wristbands.

Cross-barred muslin, lawn, plain or embroidered nainsook, Swiss, gingham and percale may be employed for an apron of this kind, and lace or embroidered edging, feather-stitching, etc., may be added in any tasteful way desired for decoration. All sorts of sea-



4220

Back View.

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.  
(IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 513.)

either silken or woollen material, and a broad band of velvet may decorate the skirt.

#### FIGURE NO. 535 R.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 510.)

FIGURE NO. 535 R.—This consists of a Girls' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 4225 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown made of different material on page 515 of this DELINEATOR. The dress pattern, which is No. 4176 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The apron is here represented made of plain white nainsook and embroidered edging. The skirt, which is sufficiently long to wholly envelop the dress, is finished at the bottom with a deep hem; and the top is gathered and joined to a sleeveless body adjusted by short shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The top of the body is shaped in low, round outline and bordered with a drooping frill of embroidered edging, and frills of similar edging complete the arms'-eyes.

The dress, which is shown developed in deep-red serge, has a full skirt that is hemmed at the bottom and falls in natural folds from the body. The front and back of the body are shaped in low, round outline to reveal, with guimpe effect, a full, seamless yoke

arranged upon a smooth front and backs of lining, which are fitted by the usual gores. The yoke forms a pretty frill at the neck. The sleeves are very full to heighten the guimpe effect and are finished with wristbands.

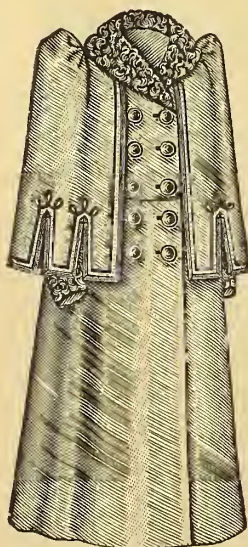
Wool dress goods and velvet are here effectively combined in the dress. The graceful adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts and side-back gores. The closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes, and extra width allowed below the closing is disposed in well pressed fan-plaits that flare to the edge. The front is gracefully wrinkled by three upturning plaits arranged over each hip, and it is mounted upon a smooth Princess front of lining adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts. Revers of velvet start from the shoulder seams and meet at the center of the front above the bust. The coat sleeves are extended at the top and turned under and shirred to form a high standing frill over the shoulders. Below the frills the sleeves rise with the desirable curve, and they are stylishly close-fitting below the elbow.

At the neck is a moderately high standing collar which is in two sections, and the front ends of the collar are prettily rounded.

All sorts of silks and pretty woollens will develop attractively by the mode, and combinations of silk, faille, Bengaline or velvet with wool fabrics will be especially effective, the contrasting material being used for the collar and revers, and for the sleeves, if desired. Braid, gimp, galloon, passementerie or rows of velvet ribbon may provide the garniture, or a simpler completion may be adopted. A pretty dress of this description may be made of mode crepon and hunter's green velvet, the latter forming the collar and revers. Three rows of narrow velvet ribbon may border the skirt.

We have pattern No. 4207 in seven sizes for

misses from ten to sixteen years of age. As shown for a miss of twelve years, the dress will require four yards of dress goods forty inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4233

Front View.

GIRLS' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 514.)



4233

Back View.



## GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 511.)

No. 4208.—Serge, Surah and plaid silk are combined in this dress at figure No. 534 R in this *DELINEATOR*, and a cord girdle is worn, with pretty effect.

Black and yellow China silk are here effectively united in the dress, and feather-stitching done with coarse yellow silk and a cord girdle provide tasteful garnitures. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem held in place by a row of feather-stitching; and the top is gathered and joined to the body. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. Its full fronts are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the shoulder edges; the fullness at the lower edge is drawn toward the center and collected in gathers, and between the slightly flaring front edges is revealed a full vest, which is arranged upon the smooth front of lining. The vest is drawn by gathers at the top, and the fullness below is plaited to a point at the lower edge. The full backs are gathered at the neck, shoulder and lower edges and are mounted upon backs of lining, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of black China silk; and feather-stitching decorates the lower edges of the facings. A doubled frill of yellow silk stands stylishly high at the neck, and below it at the back a fanciful collar rolls prettily. The rolling collar is in two sections, which are joined along the neck of the back and the side edges of the vest; it rolls back over the full fronts, with picturesque effect, and its edges are decorated with feather-stitching. The waist is encircled by a black cord girdle tied in a pretty bow at the front.

A picturesque dress may be developed in cashmere, serge, Henrietta cloth or any other seasonable woollen. Surah may be employed for a dress of this kind, and velvet or some other contrasting fabric may be used for trimming. Braiding, gimp and feather-stitching may also be chosen for garniture. In a dress of garnet foulé the sleeves and vest may be cut from cream Surah.

We have pattern No. 4208 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, needs six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. In the combination shown, it requires five yards and a-half of dark and a yard and three-

fourths of light China silk each twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

## GIRLS' DRESS.

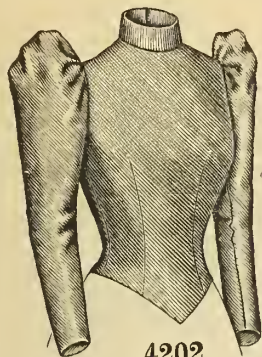
(For Illustrations see Page 511.)

No. 4203.—Faience-blue cashmere and velvet are stylishly com-

bined in this dress at figure No. 533 R in this magazine, and velvet ribbon is effectively used for decoration.

The dress is here shown made of cashmere and trimmed with embroidered edging and ribbon. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is gathered at the upper edge to the short waist, the fullness falling in pretty folds below the gathers to the lower edge. A placket opening is finished at the center of the back. The waist is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and

closed at the back with buttons and button-holes, three backward-turning tucks being made at each side of the closing. Five box-plaits are laid at the center of the front, which is disclosed between jacket fronts that slant from the shoulder edges nearly to the bust and fall straight below, the lower corners being square. Embroidered edging trims the free



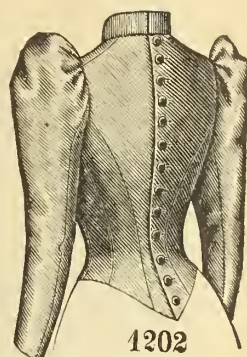
Front View.



4202



4202



4202

Back View.

MISSSES' BASQUE (PERFORATED FOR ROUND, SQUARE AND POINTED NECK, AND WITH FULL-LENGTH AND PUFFED SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 514.)

edges of the jacket fronts, and an end of ribbon starts from each side above the bust to connect the jacket fronts, a bow being formed at the center. A sash-tie is gathered into each under-arm seam, and the ties are arranged in a bow over the end of the closing, embroidered edging trimming the loose sash-ends, which are widely hemmed. A frill of embroidered edging provides a dainty neck finish. The sleeves are in shirt-sleeve style and are completed with narrow wristbands bordered with embroidered edging.

Cashmere, camel's-hair, serge, crêpon, plaid goods, silk, etc., will develop the mode admirably, and lace, embroidery, ribbon, ruffles of ribbon or of the material and fancy stitching will be stylish decorations. Attractive combinations may be effected in dresses of this kind. Thus, a gay plaid may be made up with black or brown velvet, which will form the jacket fronts and wristbands. A very charming dress may be fashioned from pearl-gray Henrietta and rose-colored velvet, with rows of fancy stitching done with rose-colored silk, and ribbon to match, for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4203 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, needs seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

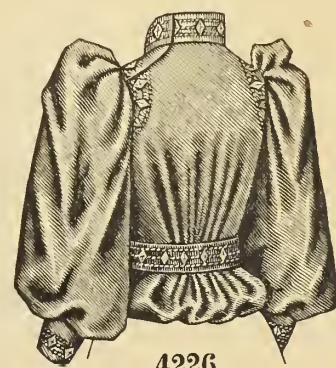


4226

Front View.

MISSSES' BELTED BLOUSE, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 515.)



4226

Back View.

MISSSES' BELTED BLOUSE, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 515.)

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 512.)

No. 4220.—At figure No. 530 R in this *DELINEATOR* this coat may be seen made of plush and Astrakhan and trimmed with Astrakhan.

Tan melton and black fur are here pictured in the coat, which is of the becoming three-quarter length. The stylish adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above fashionable coat-laps. The fronts are in loose sack shape and are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion. They are reversed above the bust in broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and the closing is made at the left side with large buttons and button-holes,



a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. The shapely coat sleeves are elevated upon the shoulders, and each wrist is finished with a double row of machine-stitching, the outside seam being in lapped style. All the seams of the coat are lapped and stitched to produce the fashionable tailor finish, the front and lower edges of the coat are finished with a double row of machine-stitching to correspond, and the edges of the coat-laps are similarly completed. The rolling collar and lapels are covered with a fashionable variety of black fur. A pocket-lap on the lower part of each front conceals an opening to a pocket, the opening to a change pocket higher up in the right front is covered with a smaller lap, and a breast pocket in the left front is also provided with a lap; the loose edges of all the pocket-laps are finished with a double row of stitching, and the upper edges are completed with a single row. When the coat is made of material that can be satisfactorily finished with raw edges, the edges of the coat are cut off a-fourth of an inch after the stitching is done.

Melton, cloth, kersey and Bedford cord are especially well adapted to the mode, and dove-gray, pearl, mode and the darker shades of blue, brown and green are favorite colors. Heavy twilled diagonal serge, beaver and various other coatings of similar texture will make comfortable coats for cold-weather wear, and the severe tailor finish, with, perhaps, Persian lamb or Astrakhan fur for the collar and lapels, is the preferred mode of completion.

We have pattern No. 4220 in ten sizes for misses from seven to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, needs four yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with a piece of fur with the skin measuring sixteen by sixteen inches and a-half to cover the collar and lapels. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### GIRLS' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 512.)

No. 4233.—Another illustration of this cloak may be seen at figure No. 532 R in this magazine, where it is represented made of cloth and velvet and finished with machine-stitching and embroidered arrow-heads.

The cloak is here shown stylishly developed in fawn-colored cloth and black Astrakhan, black braid providing handsome decoration. The rather short body is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted style. The skirt, which is joined to the body, is arranged without fulness at the center of the front; it is gathered at the sides to fall with pretty fulness, and at the center of the back two broad box-plaits are well pressed in their folds to the edge. Included in the under-arm seams are belt sections, the pointed ends of which are lapped at the center of the back and fastened under a button. The front and lower edges of the skirt are finished with hems, and the closing is made in double-breasted fashion to a little below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are made with

sufficient fulness at the top to curve fashionably over the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with round cuff-facings of Astrakhan. At the neck is a deep, rolling collar, to accommodate the tapering ends of which the fronts are cut away at the top. The collar is of Astrakhan, and included in its seam is a cape which extends some distance below the waist-line and is shaped by shoulder seams and by cross-seams on the shoulders that terminate in dart style at each end. The lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to produce an arched effect above the shoulders, and the front edges of the cape fall evenly at each side of the closing. The

lower edge of the cape is slashed to form moderately deep tabs or battlements, and the loose edges are bound with flat braid and further ornamented with a row of round braid, which follows the outline of the cape and is arranged in a trefoil design above the top of each slash.

The cloak is very picturesque in appearance and will develop attractively in faced cloth, Bedford cord, camel's-hair, serge, jacquard and medium and heavy weight cloakings of all kinds. All

shades of tan, mode, beige and wood-brown cloth will make up beautifully in this way, and soutache or metallic braid or braiding, gimp or galloon may be applied in any preferred way for decoration. For Midwinter wear, fur may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 4233 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. In the combination shown for a girl of eight years, the cloak requires two yards and a-fourth of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of Astrakhan fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### MISSES' BASQUE (PERFORATED FOR ROUND, SQUARE AND POINTED NECK, AND WITH FULL-LENGTH AND PUFFED SLEEVES).

(For Illustrations see Page 513.)

No. 4202.—At figure No. 524 R in this magazine this basque may be seen made of white *crêpe de Chine* and trimmed with *chiffon*.

In this instance dress goods were used in the making. The basque presents a pointed lower outline and is closely fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the back edges being closed with buttons and button-holes. The neck is fashioned high and finished with a standing collar, but may be cut in low round, square or V shape both back and front, as illustrated, according

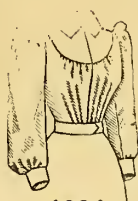
to perforations in the pattern. Two styles of sleeves are furnished in the pattern and each is made over a smooth lining. The long sleeve rises high and full on the shoulders and fits closely below the elbow. The short sleeve is pretty for the low-necked waist; it is gathered at the upper and lower edges, the top rising high and full above the shoulders, and the lower edge is finished with a band.

This pretty basque may be made up for party or street wear and developed in cashmere, camel's-hair, *crêpon* and other fashionable woollens either matching or contrasting with the skirt.



4204

Front View.



4204



4204

Back View.

MISSES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 515.)

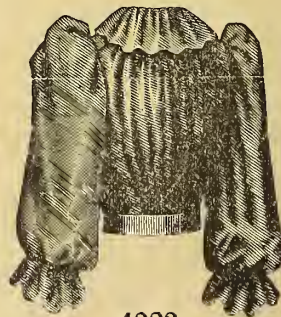


4223

Front View.



4223



4223

Back View.

MISSES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 515.)



Braid, passementerie, outlining, etc., are stylish trimmings. A pretty, high-necked waist may be fashioned from mixed wool goods and trimmed with narrow outline braid applied on the seams and darts and across the waist in bodice outline. A dainty evening waist may be made of pale-blue China silk and white *chiffon*, which may be used for the sleeves; and frills of white embroidered *chiffon* may fall from the neck and sleeve edges.

We have pattern No. 4202 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

#### MISSSES' BELTED BLOUSE, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 513.)

No. 4226.—By referring to figure No. 531 R in this *DELINEATOR*, this dainty blouse may be seen made of gray Surah and trimmed with *chiffon* ruffling and steel passementerie.

In this instance cashmere was used for the blouse, and passementerie provides the garniture.

The full front is made over lining fronts that are fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center with buttons and button-holes; it is shirred across the center, once at the neck and twice at the waist-line, the shirrings being tacked to the lining; and the closing is invisibly made along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is made over a lining that is fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the fulness being confined by two rows of shirring made at the center of the waist-line. The lower edge of the blouse is gathered and joined underneath to the lining, to present a puff effect. At the neck is a standing collar, that is overlaid with passementerie and closed at the left side. The full, high-shouldered sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, over which they droop at cuff depth above the wrist edges, the exposed portions of the linings being faced with the material and trimmed with passementerie. About the waist is worn a belt covered with passementerie, a row of which also encircles each arm's-eye.

A blouse of this kind may be made to match or contrast with its accompanying skirt. Surah, China silk, gloriosa, Henrietta, camel's-hair, foulé and other fashionable woollens are available for the mode, and braid, galloon and fancy gimp are stylish trimmings. A pretty blouse for house wear may be made of pale-blue camelette and dark-blue velvet, the latter being used for the collar, belt and cuff facings. Another dainty blouse, designed to accompany a navy-blue serge skirt, may be fashioned from tan and navy-blue serge, the latter being used for the collar, belt and cuff facing. A bias band of the navy-blue goods may also encircle each arm's-eye.

We have pattern No. 4226 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the blouse for a miss of twelve years, needs three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

#### MISSSES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.

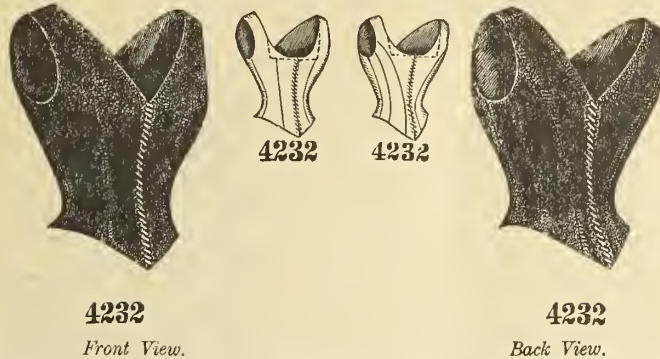
(For Illustrations see Page 514.)

No. 4204.—Figured China silk is pictured in this comfortable blouse at figure No. 526 R in this *DELINEATOR*, fancy cord providing the trimming.

Dress goods and velvet are here combined in the stylish blouse. It is made over a short lining, that is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The upper part of the blouse consists of a round yoke, and to its lower edge are joined full lower-ports, which are extended to meet in short seams on the shoulders, the fulness being collected in gathers for a short distance at each side of the center both back and front. The closing is made invisibly down the center of the front. A belt having pointed ends encircles the waist, the ends being crossed in front and fastened with pins. The lower edge of the blouse is hemmed, and the portion below the belt may be worn over or beneath the top of its accompanying skirt, as preferred. The collar rolls fashionably high and flares in points in front. The shirt sleeves are stylishly full and are each gathered to a deep wristband.

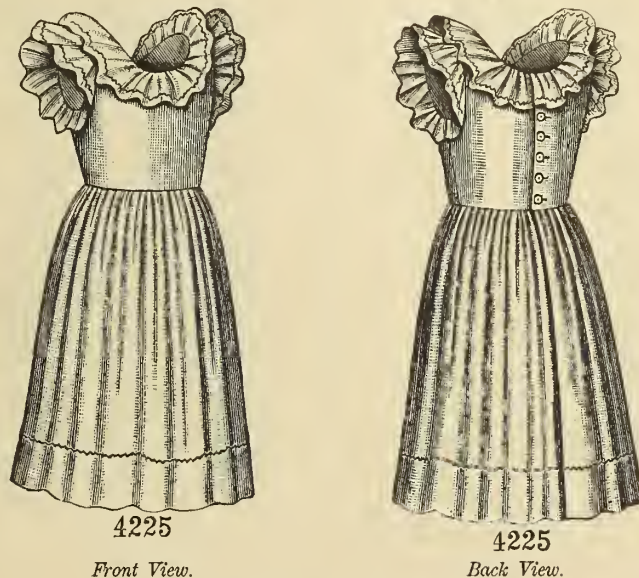
The blouse may be developed in flannel, cashmere, serge, camel's-hair, Surah, etc. A single fabric may be made up if desired, but a combination is usually preferred. Velvet and silk or dress goods, or two fabrics contrasting in color are in order, and trimming need not be used unless desired. A pretty blouse, intended for wear with a navy-blue serge skirt, is fashioned from red cashmere, and trimmed with narrow blue soutache braid applied in double rows on the yoke, collar, belt and wristbands. Rows of fancy stitching done with colored silk will prove a dainty decoration.

We have pattern No. 4204 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the blouse for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



MISSSES' PEASANT WAIST, WITH POINTED NECK (PERFORATED FOR ROUND AND SQUARE NECK). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 516.)



GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 516.)

#### MISSSES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 514.)

No. 4223.—Charming effects are realized in this waist at figures Nos. 528 R and 529 R in this magazine.

In the present instance old-blue cashmere was selected for the waist, which is arranged upon a lining closely adjusted by single

bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons. The fronts of the waist close invisibly at the center and are disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top; the fulness on the shoulders is regulated by gathers at the arms'-eyes, and the fulness below the bust is drawn toward the center and collected at the waist-line in a short row of shirring at each side, which is tacked to the lining. The back is arranged to correspond with the front; it is drawn by gathers at the neck and arms'-eyes, and at the waist-



line the fulness is drawn becomingly to the figure by a short row of shirring, which is tacked to the lining. The full puff sleeves are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings. They are gathered at the top to stand well above the shoulders, and the fulness below in each is drawn at some distance above the wrist by a shirring which nearly encircles the arm; the shirring is tacked to the lining, and below it the fulness droops with frill effect about the wrist. The linings may be cut away from beneath the frills, if desired; or the sleeves may be cut off below the shirrings and the exposed part of the lining faced with the material, as shown in the small engraving. The waist is provided with a stylishly high standing collar, which, however, may be omitted in favor of a drooping frill of the material. The garment may be worn under the skirt and the waist encircled by a belt, the pointed ends of which may be lapped and fastened with fancy pins; or it may be worn outside the skirt, and the ends of the belt may be crossed at the front, as pictured in the small view.

An attractive waist of this kind may be developed in China silk in any of the delicate shades of blue, pink or mauve. Striped and figured wash silk, cashmere, Surah and serge will also make up satisfactorily in this way, and gingham, percale and other fashionable fabrics of cotton texture are well adapted to the mode. A fine knife-plaiting of the material may fall in pretty jabot - folds down the center of the front, and frills of some becoming variety of lace may trim the neck and sleeves. A very stylish blouse may be made of navy-blue serge figured with white polka spots. A frill of the material may finish the neck and may fall in a cascade down the front to the belt.

We have pattern No. 4223 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

**MISSSES' PEASANT WAIST, WITH POINTED NECK (PERFORATED FOR ROUND AND SQUARE NECK).**

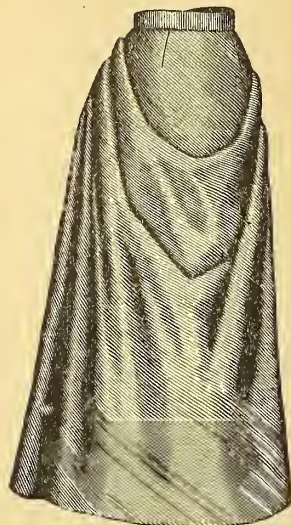
(For Illustrations see Page 515.)

No. 4232.—At figure No. 527 R in this magazine this waist forms part of a pretty toilette developed in rose-pink chiffon over pink silk and decorated with embroidered chiffon ruffling and flounces.

Black velvet was here chosen for the stylish waist, the superb adjustment of which is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The closing is made at the front with silk lacing-cord drawn through eyelets, the closing edges being stiffened with round whalebones and one side provided with an underlap; and a closing is simulated at the back by cords laced over the center seam. The lower edge of the waist describes a well defined point at the center of the front and back, and the neck is cut in low V outline both front and back, but may be shaped in Pompadour or round outline, according to perforations in the pattern.

Velvet is most favored for waists of this kind, which will usually contrast decidedly with the costumes they accompany. A plain finish is desirable for the upper and lower edges, but, if preferred, a cording or piping may follow the edges.

We have pattern No. 4232 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, needs a yard and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



**4217**

*Side-Front View.*

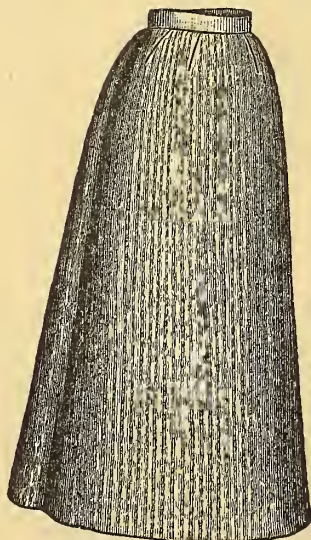


**4217**

*Side-Back View.*

**MISSSES' DRAPED BELL-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 517.)



**4236**

*Side-Front View.*



**4236**

*Side-Back View.*

**MISSSES' CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)**

(For Description see Page 517.)

**GIRLS' APRON.**

(For Illustrations see Page 515.)

No. 4225.—At figure No. 535 R in this magazine this apron may be seen made of nainsook and embroidered edging.

The apron is dressy and simple and is here pictured made of white lawn. The skirt is finished at the lower edge with a hemstitched hem; the back edges are also hemmed, and the skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the waist, falling in natural folds to the edge. The waist is shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The neck is cut in low, round outline both back and front, and the neck and arm's-eye edges are finished with hemstitched frills of the material.

Plaid, checked and striped muslin, mull, nainsook, cambric, linen and other white goods will prettily develop aprons of this kind; and lace, embroidery, plain, and lace or embroidery trimmed ruffles, stitched bands, etc., will be suitable trimmings. A fine English nainsook apron may be decorated with drawn-work above the hem of the skirt and at the neck of the waist. Two rows of Swiss insertion may be placed above a ruffle of Swiss embroidery at the lower part of the skirt, and lengthwise rows of insertion may be arranged at the front and back of the waist, a ruffle falling from the neck and arm's-eye edges.



We have pattern No. 4225 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the apron for a girl of eight years, needs three yards and an-eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

#### MISSES' DRAPED BELL-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 516.)

No. 4217.—This skirt is differently represented at figures Nos. 529 R and 530 R in this *DELINEATOR*.

The skirt is of the bell variety and is an exceptionally popular mode. It is here pictured made of dress goods and is in one piece, with bias back edges that join in a center seam, above which a placket is made. It is arranged upon a four-gored foundation-skirt and is adjusted with stylish closeness at the fronts and sides by two darts at each side of the center. The back is disposed in fan-plaits that flare gracefully to the edge, and in front of the fan-plaits five forward-turning plaits at each side flare diagonally downward into pretty folds, which are held in place by tackings to a tape. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

All sorts of seasonable woollens are adaptable to the mode, and so are all varieties of cotton dress goods. The skirt may have a foot decoration consisting of parallel rows of braid or ribbon, or a plaiting, ruffle or ruching.

We have pattern No. 4217 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, needs four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### MISSES' CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 516.)

No. 4236.—At figure No. 527 R in this magazine this skirt forms part of a lovely toilette developed in rose *chiffon* over silk and trimmed with embroidered *chiffon* ruffling and flowers.

The skirt is here pictured made of striped cheviot. It is in circular bell style and has bias back edges joined in a center seam. The front and sides are adjusted with fashionable smoothness by three darts at each side, and the fulness is massed at the back in stylish fan-plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the edge. A placket is made above the center seam and concealed by the plaits. The skirt has a foundation, which is fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style and has a placket at the left side-back seam; and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

All sorts of pretty woollens will make up attractively by the mode, which is especially well adapted to novelty suitings, checks, stripes and figured goods. If decoration be desired, a bias band of the material or of velvet, a plaiting or one or two ruffles of the

material, or parallel rows of soutache or Hercules braid may be added. A cord or piping of contrasting material may head a bias band, with very effective results. Several rows of machine-stitching will form a desirable completion.

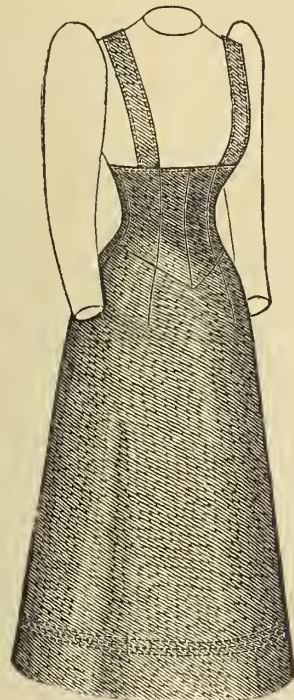
We have pattern No. 4236 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, needs three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

#### MISSES' CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT, SEWED TO A BODICE HAVING SUSPENDERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

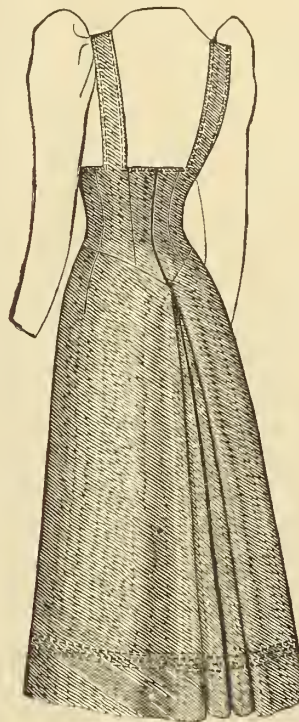
No. 4242.—By referring to figure No. 528 R in this magazine, this skirt may be seen developed in *crêpe de Chine* and trimmed with ribbon.

The skirt is here pictured made of mixed dress goods and finished with machine-stitching. It is of the circular bell order and has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam, above which a placket is made. The front and sides are rendered perfectly smooth by three darts at each side of the center, and the fulness at the back is collected in fan-plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the lower edge. The top of the skirt is shaped to accommodate a bodice, the lower edge of which is pointed at the center of the front and back. The bodice is adjusted by center-front and side-front seams and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the center of the back with hooks and eyes, the left side being provided with an underlap, which is extended to form an underlap for the placket. The side-back gores are extended to form suspenders, which pass over the shoulders and are tacked underneath the top of the bodice just back of the side-front seams. The top of the bodice is finished with machine-stitching, which is continued along the edges of the suspenders.



4242

Front View.



4242

Back View.

MISSES' CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT, SEWED TO A BODICE HAVING SUSPENDERS.  
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

The skirt is underfaced at the bottom, the top of the facing being held in place with three rows of stitching.

Skirts of this kind are stylishly worn with blouse-waists or shirt-waists of wash silk, China silk, Surah or any washable fabric. They may be made up in cloth, flannel, serge, tricot and various other fashionable woollens, and silk or mohair braid, stitching, etc., may be added for decoration in any preferred way.

We have pattern No. 4242 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt requires four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

**MEASURING TAPES.**—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page we publish an advertisement of tape measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee to be cheap, durable and of superior finish.

**PATTERNS BY MAIL.**—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.



# Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 536 R.—CHILD'S APRON.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 536 R.—This illustrates a Child's apron. The pattern, which is No. 4201 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age, and may be seen developed in different material on page 520 of this publication.

The apron, which is wholly protective, is here shown made of pale-blue gingham. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and joined to a circular skirt, which extends to the lower edge of the dress with which the garment is worn; and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves have pretty fulness at the top, and each wrist is trimmed

The dress pattern, which is No. 4206 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 519 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 3625 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The dress is here pictured developed in old-blue cashmere. The full, round skirt is trimmed above its deep hem with two rows of ribbon arranged in deep points; and the top of the skirt is shirred and joined to the body, which is shaped in low, round outline at the top. The body is adjusted by under-arm and short shoulder seams



FIGURE No. 536 R.

FIGURE No. 537 R.

FIGURE No. 538 R.

FIGURE No. 536 R.—CHILD'S APRON.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4201 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 537 R.—CHILD'S TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Dress No. 4206 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 3625 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 538 R.—CHILD'S WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4205 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 518 and 519.)

with a row of white washable braid, above which a coiled row of similar braid is arranged. The standing collar that completes the neck is ornamented with a plain row of braid; below the collar a coiled row is applied; and the lower edge of the apron is ornamented to correspond with the sleeves.

Aprons of this kind may be developed in a variety of fabrics, among them being checked and striped gingham, cross-barred muslin, percale and cambric. Embroidered bands, feather-stitching and braid will supply tasteful decoration.

FIGURE No. 537 R.—CHILD'S TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 537 R.—This consists of a Child's dress and guimpe.

and has a smooth front and back of lining. Graceful fulness at the center of the front is confined by gathers at the top and by four short rows of shirrings at the bottom; and the backs are arranged to correspond with the front and are closed invisibly at the center. The short puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon smooth linings. Each sleeve is ornamented with a drooping frill of embroidered *chiffon* ruffling, above which it is encircled by a band of ribbon that terminates beneath a full rosette-bow of ribbon placed at the back of the arm. A frill of *chiffon* falls with picturesque effect from the low neck, and a full rosette-bow of ribbon decorates the front at each side of the shirring.

The guimpe is made of white India silk. Its full, seamless yoke is arranged over a plain front and back that are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams; and the closing is made at the back. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished



with wristbands; and a close-fitting standing collar completes the neck. The guimpe is drawn closely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing.

The dress will make up prettily in plain or figured Surah or India silk, and with especially dainty results in old-rose, réséda, shrimp-pink or china-blue cashmere, serge or merino; and feather-stitching, velvet ribbon, lace or embroidery may be added in any preferred way for garniture. All sorts of sheer cotton fabrics, as well as wash and China silk, are appropriate for the guimpe, and lace or embroidery may trim the neck and sleeves.

FIGURE No. 538 R.—CHILD'S WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 518.)

FIGURE No. 538 R.—This illustrates a Child's wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4205 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age, and is shown in two views on page 520 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the wrapper is represented made of figured flannel and daintily trimmed with feather stitching. Under-arm and short shoulder seams adjust the full lower-portion of the wrapper, which falls in pretty folds from gathers at the top, where it is joined to a circular yoke. The yoke is shaped by shoulder seams and buttons and button-holes perform the closing, which is made to a desirable depth at the center of the front, the right side being finished with an overlap that is pointed at the bottom. The lower edge of the wrapper is finished with a deep hem held in place by a row of feather-stitching, and similar stitching decorates the lower edge of the yoke and also the edge of the rolling collar that completes the neck. The full shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands that are decorated to accord with the remainder of the wrapper.

Attractive wrappers for little women may be developed in rose-pink, baby-blue and Jacqueminot-red eider-down flannel, and also in figured or spotted French flannel, cashmere and challis. The yoke may be of velvet in the same or a contrasting color, or it may be all-over braided with soutache or metallic braid. The mode will develop satisfactorily in washable goods, such as gingham, percale, barred muslin, etc.



4206

Front View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and to the lower edge of the body the full, round skirt is joined. The skirt falls in natural folds from gathers at the top, its front and lower

edges are finished with hems, and the coat is closed with button-holes and buttons at the center of the front. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and the smooth linings over which they are made are exposed to deep cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of the material ornamented with several rows of machine-stitching. The cape, which falls with pretty fullness, extends to the fashionable depth and has a full lower-portion that is gathered at the top and joined to a round, seamless yoke. The front and lower edges of the cape are finished with hems, and the yoke is ornamented with numerous rows of machine-stitching. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar, the ends of which are prettily rounded.

The cap is made of cloth and is fashioned after the manner of the Tam O' Shanter modes. It has a full crown, which is gathered at the top and joined to a small circular section; and the lower edge of the crown is also gathered and sewed to a band. The band is covered with a shirred section of cloth, and the cap is lined throughout. The cap is bent at the front to suit the wearer, and ostrich tips are tacked to droop jauntily forward.

The coat may be developed in any desirable variety of cloaking, serge, camel's-hair and foulé being especially stylish; and velvet may be associated with any of these fabrics, being effectively employed for the yoke and cuff facings. Velvet or cloth or a combination of these materials may be employed for the cap, and a stiff quill or pompon may contribute the decoration.

CHILD'S DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4206.—This dress is shown made up in old-blue cashmere and trimmed with ribbon and embroidered chiffon ruffling at figure No. 537 R in this DELINEATOR.

Cashmere was here used for the dainty little dress, and white lace in two widths forms the trimming. The full, round skirt

is deeply hemmed at the bottom and shirred twice at the top, where it is joined to the round waist, a placket opening being finished at the center of the back. The waist is made over a smooth lining, is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and is closed invisibly at the back. The neck is cut out in low, round outline, and the fulness is confined at the center of the front and at each side of the closing at the back by a single row of gathers at the top and four rows of shirring at the lower part. A narrow frill of lace edges the neck and forms a heading for a deep frill which falls prettily over the top of the waist. The short puff sleeves are made over smooth linings and are gathered at the upper and lower edges, and a frill of deep lace falls over the arm from the lower edge of each.

Surah, serge, camel's-hair, crépon and other soft woollens will develop the mode prettily, and lace, embroidery, ribbon, fancy stitching, etc., will supply effective garniture. A guimpe of China silk, nainsook or lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery, may be worn with either a silk or a woollen dress of this kind. A dainty little dress may be made of Nile-green camelette and decorated with fancy stitching done with white embroidery silk,



4206

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 539 R.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 539 R.—This consists of a Child's coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 4244 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from one-half to five years of age, and is differently represented on page 520. The cap pattern, which is No. 4245 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measure, and may be seen again on page 501.

Fawn-colored cloth was here used for the coat, with machine-stitching for a finish. The coat has a short body shaped by under-arm seams and a center seam;



the stitching being wrought in rows on both skirt and waist. The guimpe accompanying this dress may be of white India silk and may be decorated with white silk stitching, and narrow frills of Valenciennes lace at the neck and wrists.

We have pattern No. 4206 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, will need four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

#### CHILD'S WRAPPER, WITH CIRCULAR YOKE.

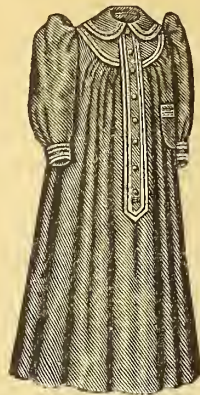
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4205.—This wrapper is shown made of figured flannel at figure No. 538 R in this DELINEATOR, fancy stitching providing the decoration.

Garnet flannel was here used in the construction of the wrapper, with narrow green braid for trimming. The upper part is a round yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams, and to its lower edge are joined full lower-ports, which are extended to meet in short seams on the shoulders and join in curved seams under the arms. The fulness is drawn toward the center and disposed in gathers at the upper edge at each side of the center of the back and for a short distance at each side of the closing. The front is slashed at the center to some distance below the waistline for the closing, a lap shaped to form a point at the bottom being applied to the right edge of the opening, and the closing being made through the lap with buttons and button-holes. Two rows of braid trim the edges of the lap and follow the lower outline of the yoke. A round patch-pocket decorated at the top with two rows of braid is placed on the left front at the hip. The shirt sleeves are gathered to narrow wristbands, which are trimmed at the top and bottom with two rows of braid. At the neck is a rolling collar, which has rounding ends and is trimmed with two rows of braid.

Cashmere, challis, serge, foulé, camel's-hair, etc., are adaptable to the mode, and braid, ribbon, embroidery and gimp are suitable trimmings. A dressy little wrapper may be made of maroon China silk and decorated with fancy stitching. An appropriate wrapper for a little convalescent may be made of light-blue and white Jersey flannel and dark-blue velvet, the velvet being used for the collar and wristbands; and a bow of light-blue ribbon may be adjusted at the neck. Another comfortable wrapper may be fashioned from pale-blue eider-down flannel, and decorated with fancy stitching.

We have pattern No. 4205 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age. To make the wrapper for a child of five years, requires four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4205

Front View.



4205

Back View.

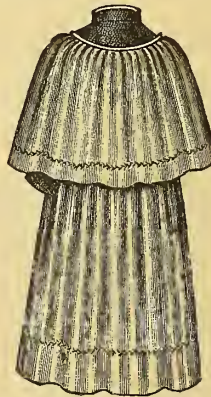
CHILD'S WRAPPER, WITH CIRCULAR YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4244

Front View.

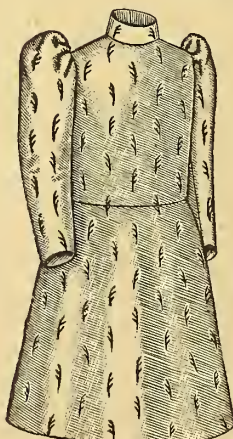


4244

Back View.

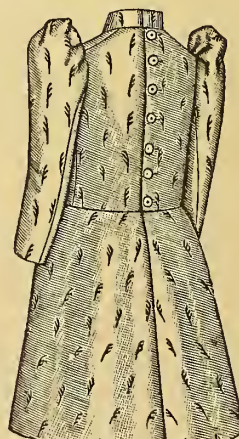
CHILD'S COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4201

Front View.



4201

Back View.

CHILD'S APRON, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

#### CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4244.—Another illustration of this coat is given at figure No. 539 R, the material being cloth and the finish machine-stitching. Réséda camel's-hair and velvet are here tastefully united in the

coat, and feather-stitching and satin pipings contribute the decoration. The coat has a full, round skirt, the front and lower edges of which are finished with hems held in place by feather-stitching; and the top of the skirt is gathered and joined to a short body adjusted by under-arm seams and a center seam and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are of the puff variety; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and the smooth linings upon which they are arranged are exposed to cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of velvet piped at the top with satin. The front and lower edges of the cape are finished with hems held in place with feather-stitching, and the top is gathered and sewed to a shallow, round yoke of velvet. A piping of satin is inserted in the joining of the cape and yoke, and the top of the yoke is included in the seam with a moderately high standing collar of velvet, the ends of which are prettily rounded. The loose edges of the collar are piped with satin, and the coat is lined with silk.

A picturesque garment of this kind may be developed in Surah, Bengaline, serge, Bedford cord, Henrietta cloth, flannel or any other seasonable cloaking fabric. Combinations of shades and textures are particularly pretty, but, if preferred, a single fabric may be used throughout. Soutache or metallic braiding, gimp, galloon, handsome embroidery, etc., may decorate the yoke and cuff facings. A coat of mode Bengaline may be decorated with narrow brown silk gimp.

We have pattern No. 4244 in six sizes for children from one-half to five years of age. In the combination shown for a child of three years, the coat requires two yards and a-half of camel's-hair forty inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and a yard and a-half of silk twenty inches wide to line. Of one material, it needs four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

#### CHILD'S APRON, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4201.—Pale-blue gingham is pictured in this apron at figure

No. 536 R in this magazine, with white wash braid for trimming.

In this instance figured calico was used for making the apron. The skirt is in circular shape and is finished at its lower and back edges with hems. It is joined plainly to the high-necked waist, which is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the



back with button-holes and pearl buttons. A narrow standing collar is at the neck; and the sleeves are in coat-sleeve style and gathered to rise prettily on the shoulders.

An apron of this kind will protect the dress worn beneath it, or it may be worn during play hours instead of a dress. Gingham, seersucker, pongee, cambric, lawn, etc., are available fabrics, and lace, embroidery and fancy stitching may be used for decoration. A dressy apron may be made of figured white muslin and trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edging. For school wear an apron of

black alpaca will prove very serviceable. Four rows of fancy-stitching done with yellow embroidery silk may be wrought above the hem of the skirt and above the wrist edges of the sleeves, and two rows of similar stitching may decorate the collar.

We have pattern No. 4201 in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age. Of one material for a child of five years, the apron requires two yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## Styles for Boys.

### FIGURES NOS. 540 R. AND 541 R.—BOYS' OUTDOOR GARMENTS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

**FIGURE No. 540 R.**—This consists of a Boys' Ulster coat and polo cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 4222 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age, and is shown in three views on page 522 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-fourth to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

The garments are here shown developed in gray Astrakhan cloth, and machine-stitching provides the finish. The coat is comfortably long and is nicely conformed to the figure by side seams, and a center seam that terminates at some distance above the lower edge at the top of coat-laps, which are closed invisibly with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The fronts lap in double-breasted fashion and are closed to the throat with button-holes and buttons. The storm collar, which meets the fronts in notches and may be worn standing or rolled, is here shown worn in standing style to protect the ears. A pointed strap connects the ends of the collar with buttons and button-holes. Its edges are finished with machine-stitching, and the front and lower edges of the coat are similarly completed. A double row of stitching outlines around cuff upon each coat sleeve, and the curved pocket-openings, through which the hands are thrust for protection in severe weather, are each outlined with a single row of stitching. The pocket-laps concealing the openings to side pockets are finished with machine-stitching, and a change pocket inserted in the under side of the left sleeve at the wrist is provided with a lap. The coat is lined with fancy light-weight cheviot.

The cap has a circular crown, which is interlined with canvas and is joined to the straight side. The cap is lined with silk and finished with machine-stitching.

The coat will develop comfortably for the severest weather in blue or black chinchilla, beaver, melton, kersey, frieze, elysian

and plain or plaid worsteds; and for the intermediate season there are various coatings of lighter weight that will make up with equal satisfaction. Machine-stitching provides the accepted mode of completion, and, if desired, Astrakhan may be employed for collar and cuff facings. Cloth of any preferred variety may be used for the cap.



FIGURE No. 540 R.

FIGURE No. 541 R.

**FIGURE No. 540 R.—BOYS' OUTDOOR GARMENTS.**—This consists of Boys' Ulster Coat No. 4222, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Cap No. 3167 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. **FIGURE No. 541 R.—BOYS' OUTDOOR GARMENTS.**—This consists of Boys' Ulster Coat No. 4222, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Cap No. 2175, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

**FIGURE No. 541 R.**—This consists of a Boys' Ulster coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 4222 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age, and is shown in different material on page 522 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 2175 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The coat, which is here shown made of black moutonné, is illustrated and fully described at figure No. 540 R. In this instance the collar is turned down, and the fronts are reversed in broad lapels. All the edges of the coat are finished with machine-stitching.

The cap is made of cloth. Its crown is composed of six triangular sections that meet in a point at the top; and to the lower edge an ear-lap is joined at each side. The ear-laps are provided with narrow ribbon ties, which are bowed under the chin or upon the top of the cap, according to the manner in which the laps are worn. A peak or visor joins the cap both back and front; the edges of the peaks and ear-laps are neatly finished with machine-stitching, and a lining of soft silk or satin, either quilted or plain, completes the stylish cap.

The cap may be of any preferred variety of cloth, and it may match or contrast with the coat, as preferred.



## BOYS' ULSTER COAT, WITH WIDE COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4222.—This coat may be seen with the collar standing and rolled at figures Nos. 540 R and 541 R in this magazine.

The coat is here pictured made of black chinchilla. It is shaped by side seams, and a center seam that terminates near the lower edge at the top of coat-laps, which are closed invisibly with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The fronts lap widely and may be reversed in broad lapels or be closed to the throat with button-holes and bone buttous in double-breasted fashion. A button-hole is worked in the top of the right lapel. The broad storm-collar meets the lapels in notches and may be worn turned down or standing, as shown in the engravings. When the collar is worn standing the ends are connected by a pointed strap; a button-hole is worked in each end of the strap and passed over a corresponding button sewed to the collar. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide; a

deep, round cuff is outlined upon each wrist with two rows of machine-stitching, and two rows of stitching finish all the edges of the coat. Curved pocket-openings made in the upper part of the fronts are outlined with two rows of stitching, and pocket-laps that cover the openings to side pockets are finished to correspond, their front edges being rounded. A small change pocket inserted in the under part of the left sleeve at the wrist is provided with a lap.

Among the most popular materials for developing coats of this kind are melton, beaver, kersey, plaid worsteds, moutonné, elysian and frieze. One or two rows of machine-stitching may contribute the finish, and, if liked, collar and cuff facings of Astrakhan or other fur may be added.

We have pattern No. 4222 in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a boy of eleven years, requires three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

## Styles for Dolls.

## FIGURE No. 542 R.—LADY DOLLS' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 523.)

FIGURE No. 542 R.—This consists of a Lady Dolls' costume and cape. The Set, which is No. 145 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is shown again on page 523 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the costume is pictured developed in gray Bengaline and dahlia velvet. The skirt is of the fashionable bell variety and has bias back edges joined in a center seam, over which fan-plaits are skillfully arranged. The front and sides of the skirt hang smoothly over the four-gored foundation-skirt, and its lower edge is decorated with a row of dahlia-colored braid passementerie.

The stylish coat-basque is adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the under-arm and side-back seams being discontinued below the waist-line to form fashionable tabs or battlements. The fronts are cut away between the darts in the outline of a short, pointed vest, and a facing of velvet is applied to still further simulate a vest, at each side of which is applied a row of braid passementerie that is continued below the shorter portions of the fronts and on all the edges of the tabs. The coat sleeves rise with pretty fullness at the top, and the standing collar is made of velvet.

The cape, which is made of plaid cheviot, is of fashionable length and is adjusted by a center seam, shoulder seams, and cross-seams on the shoulders, the lower edges of the cross-seams being gathered to rise stylishly above the shoulders. The cape is closed invisibly at the throat, and at the neck is a becomingly high Medici collar.

The toilette will make up charmingly in a single material, which may be serge, cheviot or some other wool goods; or the cape may be of any suitable woollen material, while plain or figured India

silk, faille or Surah will be chosen for the costume. Velvet, braid, passementerie, embroidery or lace may stylishly trim the costume, and when the cape is made of plain goods jet or colored nail-heads may be effectively applied in an elaborate embroidery design.

The hat is a stylish shape in fine felt and is trimmed with ribbon and an aigrette.



BOYS' ULSTER COAT, WITH WIDE COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

## FIGURE No. 543 R.—GIRL DOLLS' OUT-DOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 524.)

FIGURE No. 543 R.—This consists of a Girl Dolls' coat, cap and muff. The Set, which is No. 146 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is differently portrayed on page 523 of this magazine.

Navy-blue

rough coating is here pictured in the coat. The coat is comfortably adjusted by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps; and coat-plaits are arranged at the side-back seams. The fronts lap widely and are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The rolling collar is covered with beaver fur, and similar fur is applied to the wrists of the shapely coat sleeves, and also to the lower edge of the coat.

The cap, which is made of velvet, consists of a front, and a small circular crown to which the gathered edge of the front is joined, the back edges of the front being joined in a short seam at the center of the back. The edges of the cap are decorated with fur, and ribbon ties are prettily bowed beneath the chin.

The muff, which is made of the same kind of material as the coat, consists of a single section that is joined in a seam at the top. The muff is lined with silk and interlined with wadding; it is ornamented with a band of fur and is suspended from the neck by a ribbon; and an opening made in the seam provides a receptacle for the handkerchief.



Velvet, plush and all sorts of seasonable woollens are suitable for these garments, and Astrakhan cloth may be used for the muff, with especially good effect. Plaid or checked cheviot will make a stylish coat, and for decoration all varieties of fur, braid, machine-stitching, etc., may be applied in any pretty way preferred.

FIGURE No. 544 R.—BABY DOLLS' FIRST SHORT DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 524.)

FIGURE No. 544 R.—This illustrates the dress of Baby Dolls' Set No. 147, which costs 10d. or 20 cents and also includes a sack and petticoat. The Set is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and may be again seen on page 524 of this DELINEATOR.

Sheer white nainsook is here pictured in the dainty dress, which has a short, tucked yoke shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and falls in soft folds from the yoke, to which it is joined; and above its deep hem-facing a cluster of three tucks is arranged. The tucks in the skirt and yoke are not considered in the pattern and must be allowed for in cutting the dress. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands. The neck is ornamented with an upturning frill of narrow embroidered edging, and a drooping frill of similar edging decorates the lower edge of the yoke.

Plain or embroidered white nainsook, Swiss or fine sheer muslin will generally be used for baby dolls' dresses of this kind. The yoke may be made as elaborate as desired by applications of torchon, Italian or *point d'esprit* lace, embroidery or feather-stitched bands; and edging and insertion to match, or tucks may decorate the skirt..

LADY DOLLS' SET,

CONSISTING OF A COSTUME AND CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 145.—This Set is shown developed in different materials at figure No. 542 R in this DELINEATOR.

How fashionable Miss Dolly will appear when she dons this stylish costume during the Christmas holidays, and the cape will keep her so comfortable when she goes out to walk. The costume is here shown made of red cashmere and trimmed with gold braid. The skirt is the very stylish bell-skirt and has bias back edges joined in a center seam beneath fashionable fan-plaits that flare prettily to the edge. The fronts and sides hang smoothly over the foundation skirt, which is fashioned in the usual four-gored style;

and the skirt is decorated near the lower edge with a row of gold braid. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt.



FIGURE No. 542 R.—LADY DOLLS' VISITING TOILETTE.—This illustrates Lady Dolls' Set No. 145 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 522.)

The fashionable basque extends to three-quarter depth at the back and sides. It is accurately adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the under-arm and side-back seams are discontinued below the waist-line to form a series of tabs or battlements. The fronts are cut away below the darts and shaped in pointed outline at the bottom, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The coat sleeves are made with pretty fulness at the top, the wrists are trimmed with braid, and similar braid decorates the standing collar. The tabs are outlined with braid, which is also continued over the darts and above them to the shoulder to simulate a vest; and sections of similar braid applied to the front meet in points at the center.

The cape, which is made of cloth, is shaped by a center seam, shoulder seams and cross-seams on the shoulders; and the lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to stand in stylishly high curves. The fronts are closed invisibly at the top and are cut away slightly to accommodate the becoming Medici collar. The cape is drawn in prettily to the figure at the back by a belt-tie tacked underneath.

The costume will develop attractively in all sorts of silken and woollen dress goods, and combinations of materials will not be inappropriate. Flannel, cloth, serge, cheviot, camel's-hair, home-spun or cashmere may be employed for the cape.

Set No. 145 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a lady doll twenty-two inches tall,

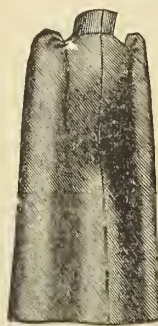
the costume requires a yard and a-fourth of cashmere forty inches wide; while the cape calls for half a yard of cloth fifty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.



Front View.



Back View.



Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET No. 145.—CONSISTING OF A COSTUME AND CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 146.—CONSISTING OF A COAT, CAP AND MUFF. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRL DOLLS' SET,

CONSISTING OF A COAT, CAP AND MUFF.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 146.—At figure No. 543 R in this magazine

this Set is again represented.

As outdoor garments for the coldest Winter weather are necessary for a dolly as well as for her little mother, this Set will prove a valuable addition to her diminutive wardrobe. Tan-colored cloth was here chosen for the long coat, the stylish adjustment of which is accomplished by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps; and extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams is under-

folded in well pressed coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion



with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are made with pretty fullness at the top, and each wrist is encircled at deep cuff depth with a row of machine-stitching. At the neck is a rolling collar, the edges of which are finished with machine-stitching.

The cap, which is made of golden-brown velvet, consists of a front, and a circular crown to which the front is joined. The front is gathered across the back, and the ends are united in a short seam at the back. The edges of the cap are decorated with a frayed ruching of tan silk, and ribbon ties sewed to the front are prettily bowed beneath the chin.

The muff is made of velvet to correspond with the cap. It is in one section, the ends of which are joined in a seam at the top. The muff is interlined with wadding and lined with silk, and an opening made at the center of the seam provides a place for the handkerchief. The muff is suspended from the neck by a brown satin ribbon, and a bow of similar ribbon is tacked on the front.

These stylish garments are so very simple of construction that any little mother may easily have a number of coats and caps for her darling; and they may match or be in decided contrast with Miss Dolly's dress. The muff may be of velvet, plush, Astrakhan or cloth and a narrow band of fur may trim it.

Set No. 146 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the coat calls for half a yard of cloth fifty-four inches wide; while for the cap and muff a-fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide will be required. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 543 R.—GIRL DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Girl Dolls' Set No. 146 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 522.)

of the collar are finished with a binding of baby-blue ribbon, the ends of which are tied in a dainty bow at the center of the front.

The petticoat is made of white muslin; it has a full, round skirt gathered at the top and joined to a low-necked, sleeveless body, which is adjusted by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed with button-holes and buttons at the back. The lower edge of the petticoat is trimmed with narrow embroidered edging, above which three clusters of tucks are arranged. The tucks must be allowed for in cutting, as no provision for them is made in the pattern.

The dress will develop prettily in any variety of white washable goods, and also in any soft silken or woollen fabric. Muslin will generally be employed for the petticoat, and flannel, merino, eider-down flannel, etc., may be used for the sack. Fancy stitching, ribbon, lace or embroidery may be applied to the sack in any pretty way.

Set No. 147 is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the dress for a baby doll twenty-two inches tall, will require a yard and an-eighth of hemstitched embroidered flouncing twenty-three inches and a-half wide. The petticoat calls for three-fourths of a yard of muslin thirty-six inches wide; while the sack needs three-eighths of a yard of cashmere thirty-six inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 544 R.—BABY DOLLS' FIRST SHORT DRESS.—This illustrates the Dress in Baby Dolls' Set No. 147 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 523.)

#### FASHION ITEMS.

Collarettes of Russian bearskin, with ends that reach nearly to the foot, are fashionably worn over plainly finished top-garments made of smooth cloakings.

There is a large demand just now for what are known as ladies' broadcloths, to be used later on for seasonable gowns.

A bodice that is pointed both front and back and edged with loops of inch-wide ribbon the color of the material is sometimes known as the Henry III.

Circulars or capes with bright linings will be fashionably worn over long redingotes or ulsters in very cold weather. Worn alone, they will serve as light wraps for mild days.

A half-long circular (shaped by abbreviating an ordinary circular pattern) has a prettily lined hood, and large pockets flatly applied on the inside, in which to carry slippers, fans, etc., with evening attire. A wide, bound strap of the material is sewed to the dart seam on each shoulder, and the straps are crossed behind at the waist-line. The collar may be rolled when not desired high about the ears.

A house-gown that opens slightly in a point at the throat is called a "demi-toilette"; and one that opens to a point both back and front is considered "evening dress," no matter how simple it may be in material and finish.

Shoulder shawls of bright plaid silk are offered for invalid wear in the house. They are two yards square, have a narrow ravelled fringe and are to be crossed with many wrinkles upon the breast and tied at the back.

Tartan silk mufflers will add to the comfort and becomingness of feminine attire during the Winter.

Linen skirt-foundations are of very recent introduction, but their popularity is assured. The material is manufactured expressly for the purpose and may be obtained in almost all fashionable colors. It is remarkable for both durability and flexibility.

#### BABY DOLLS' SET,

CONSISTING OF A FIRST SHORT DRESS, SACK AND PETTICOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 147.—The dress included in this Set is shown again at figure No. 544 R in this DELINEATOR.

When Miss Dolly has outgrown her infant clothes she will require just such garments as are included in this Set. The dress is made of white hemstitched embroidered lawn flouncing. It has a short yoke adjusted by shoulder and short under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons; and from the lower edge of the yoke the full skirt falls in soft folds from gathers at the top. At the neck

is a standing frill of embroidered edging, and a frill of similar edging follows the lower edge of the yoke. The little shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands.

White cashmere was selected for the sack, which is prettily shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and a center seam. The coat sleeves are gathered to rise prettily on the shoulders, and the wrists are cut in small scoops and button-hole stitched with baby-blue silk. The edges of the rolling collar are decorated to correspond with the wrists; the front and lower edges of the sack are similarly finished, and all the seams are decorated with feather-stitching done with baby-blue silk. The neck and the upper edge



BABY DOLLS' SET NO. 147.—CONSISTING OF A FIRST SHORT DRESS, SACK AND PETTICOAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



# Illustrated Miscellany.

## FASHIONABLE HATS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 525 and 526.)

Hats that match the gown or top garment are exceedingly fashionable this season, and they are richly decorated with bands and *cabochons* of all colors and in all sorts of designs.

Feathers in every conceivable variety are used, Prince of Wales' plumes that stand high and erect and bend gracefully over at the top being seen on many dressy *chapeaux*. Aigrettes of every variety are seen and they rise out of feather or ribbon pompons or high loops.

Ribbons are very wide, and satin ribbon is again very much in vogue. Narrow ribbons are arranged in rosettes, which on children's hats are especially stylish.

FIGURE NO. 1.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—This jaunty hat belongs to the low-crowned sailor shapes; it is smoothly covered with black velvet, studded on top of the crown and on the brim with *cabochons* of graduated sizes.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 1.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.

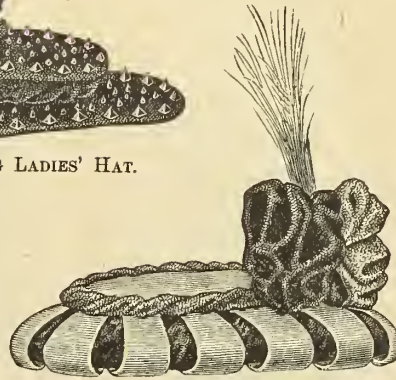


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' TURKISH TURBAN.

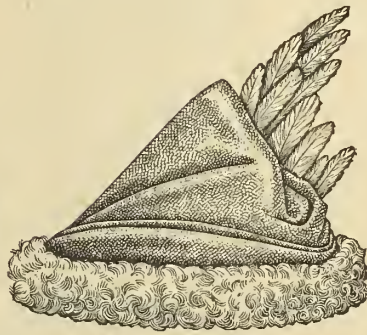


FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.

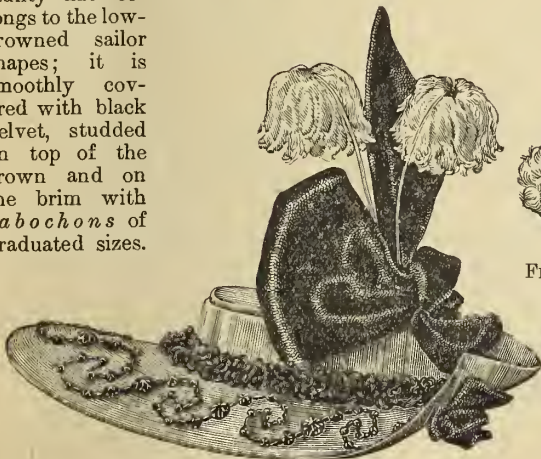


FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' FELT HAT.

About the crown is a twist of velvet, and a full pompon from which rises an aigrette of *coq* feathers is placed at the right side near the front. A *bandeau* studded closely with *cabochons* is added, with stylish effect.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—A stylish and dressy hat to wear with an all-gray or a black-and-gray gown is here illustrated. The shape is a flat, rolled high at the back and prettily dented in front. It is covered with a drapery of gray cloth all-over decorated with jet *cabochons* and Escorial em-

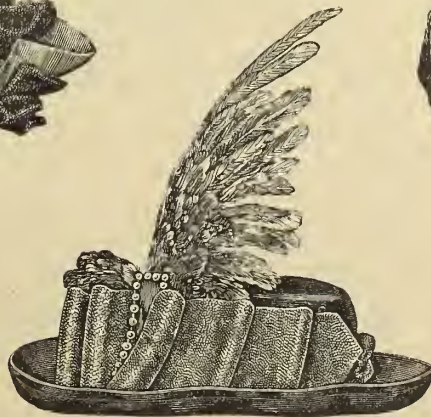


FIGURE NO. 7.—YOUNG LADIES' ROUND FELT HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Fashionable Hats," on Pages 525 and 526.)

broidery. The brim is underlaid with plaited black lace edging, and at the front near the edge is placed a short feather pompon. A full trimming of wide satin ribbon loops and a full feather pompon and aigrette are at the back, the pompon and aigrette imparting a high effect that is very stylish. A yellow and black hat of this style will make a very handsome accompaniment to an all-black gown.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' TURKISH TURBAN.—A popular shape for young ladies is here illustrated, and in general appearance it closely resembles that of the real Turkish turban. The hat is of light-mode felt, and through the spaces in the brim is seen a thick roll of brown velvet. A twist of green velvet ornaments the brim; two full knots of the brown and green velvet are placed near the front, and from them rise a fine, brown aigrette. The combination is usually developed to match the toilette.

FIGURE NO. 4.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.

—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—This pretty hat has a high, pointed crown and a turban brim. The crown is draped with gray velvet, which is laid in rolled folds near the base, and the brim is covered with a gray feather band. A handsome spread wing is placed at the left side of the front. If a color contrast be desired, a row of gold lace may be carried across the front to mingle with the velvet, and also arranged to rise from the rolled folds at the base of the



crown, with rich effect. The hat would be handsome to wear with a gray gown trimmed with feather bands.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—A stylish large shape in fine écu felt is here portrayed. The brim is decorated in a pretty design with Kursheedt's Standard cabochons and is bent up at the back. A tied bow of bronze velvet is placed where the brim is rolled, and on the crown at the back bronze velvet is arranged in a very wide

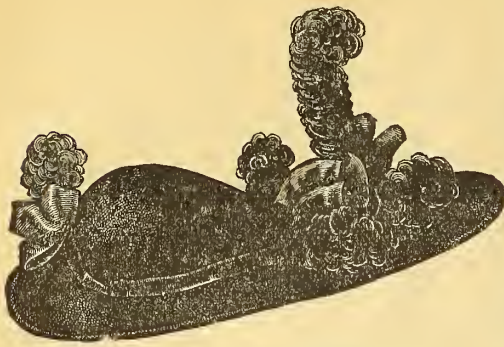


FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.

loop that reaches far forward, an end that rises high above the crown, and smaller loops that fall toward the back; and resting on each side of the standing end is a feathery aigrette that produces a very rich effect. A band of feather trimming surrounds the base of the crown. Such a hat may be developed in all-black, in black and rose or yellow or in any fashionable combination of colors.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This unique-looking

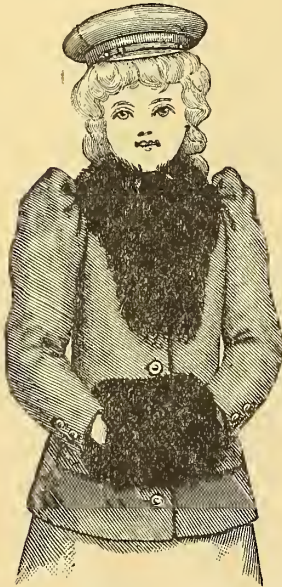


FIGURE NO. 10.—COMMODORE CAP FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3637; 7 sizes; 6 to 7½, hat sizes; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 11.—TAM O' SHANTER CAP FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4245; 7 sizes; 6 to 7½, hat sizes, or 19¼ to 23¾ inches, head measure; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 9.—GIRLS' FELT HAT.



FIGURE NO. 12.—POLO CAP FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3167; 6 sizes; 6¼ to 7½, hat sizes; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

brim that is bound with brown ribbon. About the crown a wide velvet ribbon is arranged in rolled loops, and a large fire-gilt buckle is placed amid the loops at the front. A pretty spread wing towers above the crown at the front, and a soft tip curls forward over the ribbon at the right of the buckle. The hat may be repeated in other colors, with equally good effect.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—The handsome hat here illustrated has a low, conical crown, and a wide brim that

extends well forward at the front, narrows slightly at the sides and turns up stylishly at the back. It is smoothly covered with velvet, and about the crown ribbon is softly folded and caught up at the back and front in stiff loops. Ostrich tips curl prettily on the brim in front, and a Prince of Wales' plume stands high and gracefully at one side of the loops in an aggressive way. Tips are also arranged amid the loops at the back, with stylish effect. The hat may present a monochrome effect, or two colors may be prettily combined.

FIGURE NO. 9.—GIRLS' FELT HAT.—A charming hat for a little woman is here portrayed in fine felt. The entire coloring is red, and the shape is unique and stylish. Wide grosgrain ribbon is arranged in high, standing loops and ends at the front, and from one side toward the back rises a handsome feathery aigrette. Such a hat may be

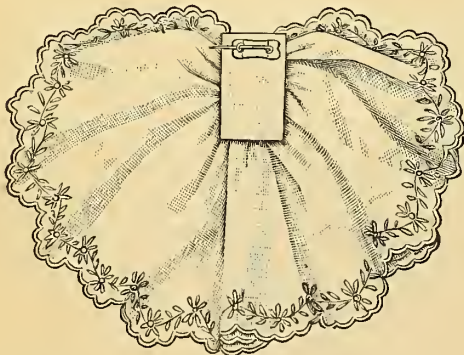


FIGURE NO. 9.—BACK VIEW OF Chiffon JABOT.—(Shown at 5 on Page 467.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9, 10 and 11, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 528.)

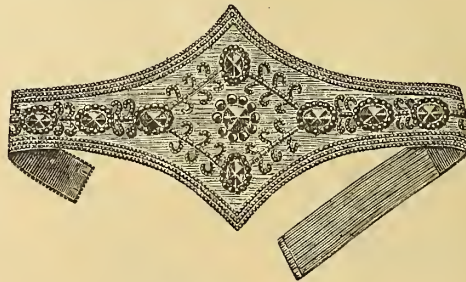


FIGURE NO. 10.



FIGURE NO. 11.

FIGURES NOS. 10 AND 11.—SWISS GIRDLES.

hat is of light-mode felt and is made with a low crown which widens toward the top and a broad brim that is turned up stylishly at the back. The brim is covered with a full facing of dark-brown velvet that is arranged to form a puff at the edge, and is draped with light-mode cloth, upon which Kursheedt's



produced in blue, black, gray or any of the fashionable colors.

FIGURE NO. 10.—COMMODORE CAP FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The cap here pictured may be made of cloth that may match or contrast with the jacket; it is trimmed in the regular way with a strap and two buttons, which are of silver. The cap may be easily made by pattern No. 3637, price 5d. or 10 cents. The collar and muff illustrate one of

Kursheedt's Standard Russian hare sets and are very stylish.

FIGURE NO. 11.—TAM O' SHANTER CAP FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—This is one of the most picturesque *chapeaux* for little women and is usually very becoming. It is

here shown made of corded silk trimmed with ostrich tips. The band is covered with a shirred puff, over which some of the tips are caught at the front, while others rise prettily against the crown. Three tips usually suffice, though four are sometimes used. A full bow and stiff wings may be used if preferred to the tips. A bunch of rosettes made of baby ribbon is an unusually pretty trimming. The cap may match or contrast with the top coat, and may be made up at small cost at home by pattern No. 4245, which is illustrated elsewhere in this *DELINEATOR* and costs 5d. or 10 cents. The fur set is of Kursheedt's manufacture and is striped in tiger effects with gray and black.

FIGURE NO. 12.—POLO CAP FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—This jaunty little cap may be of fur, or of material like the coat, as preferred. The pattern for shaping this cap is No. 3167, price 5d. or 10 cents. The cap is very easy to make and requires but a small quantity of goods. The white Thibet collar and muff are very becoming

FIGURE NO. 12.—LACE-AND-RIBBON COLLARETTE.

(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 529.)

and are also of Kursheedt's manufacture. They are dressy and dainty in their snowy whiteness and impart a rich, comfortable effect to a little girl's toilette.

## STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations of Figures Nos. 1 to 8, see Page 467.)

(For Illustrations of Figures Nos. 9 to 17, see Pages 526 to 528.)

For neck dressing there is such a large assortment of things beautiful that one's taste may be easily satisfied and appropriate selections for all occasions made without difficulty.

*Chiffon* is the preferred fabric for dainty lingerie, and though of very perishable texture, it is exquisite in coloring and effect and very generally becoming. All sorts of adjuncts, from the small rose jabot to the elaborate *gilet*, are made of it.

Ribbons enter extensively into neck ornamentations, and numerous varieties are shown in the shops.

The stock, long since discarded by our grandfathers, is seen on nearly all

close neck adjuncts. It consists simply of bias folds laid evenly on a fitted "choker" that closes at the back, and the "choker" is generally cut from canvas or crinoline and should fit closely.

*Cog-feather* collarettes and boas are in great demand nowadays and they are pretty for day and evening wear.

Ribbon collarettes are among the novelties of the season, but they are not as becoming as those of lace, ribbon and jet.

All the articles described below may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. On page 467 of this magazine some of the accessories described in this department are prettily illustrated.

An elaborate jabot of embroidered cream *chiffon* is shown at figure No. 1 on page 467. It is arranged with the effect of a bow at the top, where it is fastened to the front of the fashionable stock, which is also of *chiffon*.

A small jabot of embroidered white *chiffon* is illustrated at figure No. 2 on page 467. It is caught to the stock with an attached

latch-pin and is not too elaborate for wear with a street gown. A quaint-looking neck-ornament is exhibited at figure No. 3. It is of white silk muslin and consists of a large bow-knot fastened

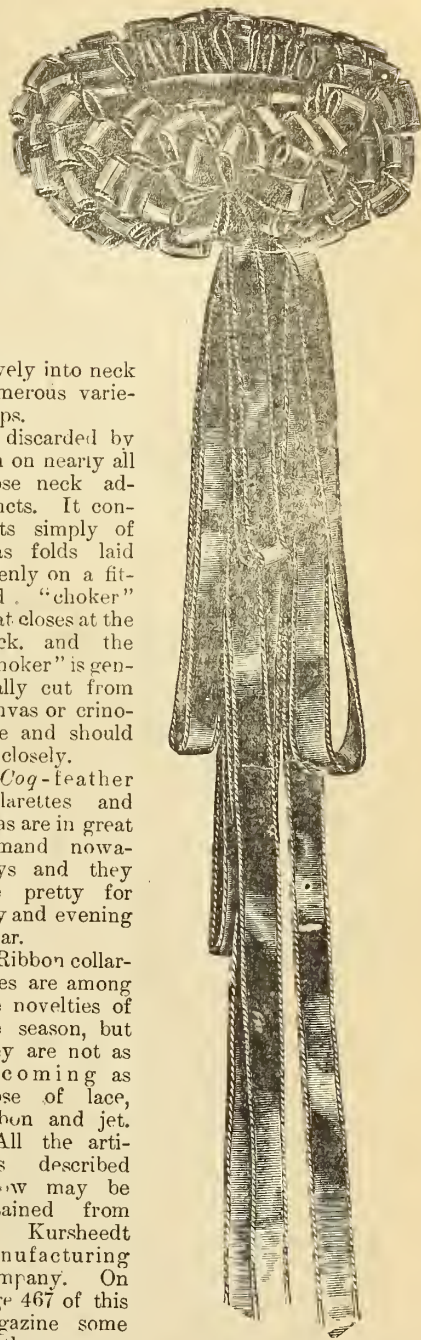


FIGURE NO. 14.—RIBBON COLLARETTE.

(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 529.)

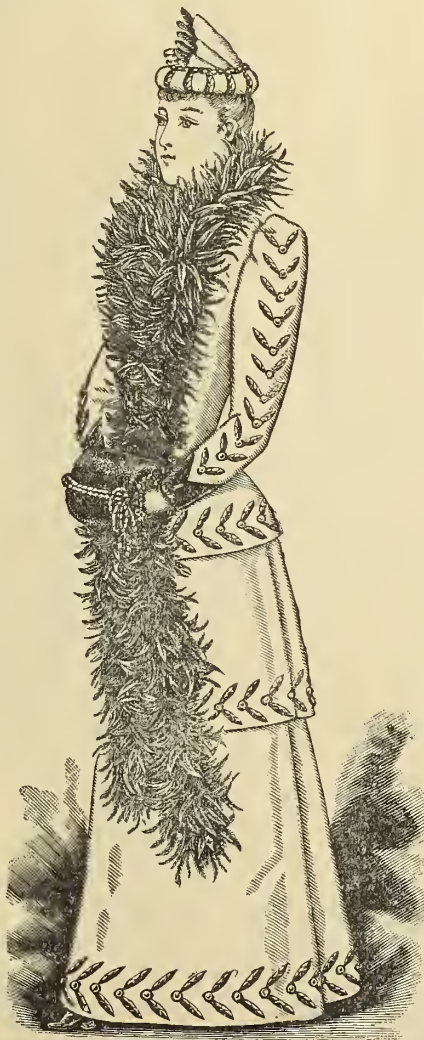


FIGURE NO. 13.—Cog-Feather Boa.

(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 529.)



to a stock and decorated at each end with a deep, finely plaited ruffle of the muslin.

A very pretty neck-dressing is portrayed at figure No. 4. It is a long scarf of primrose-yellow *chiffon* embroidered at the long edges and decorated at the ends with self-headed ruffles of embroidered *chiffon*. The scarf is draped softly about the neck and knotted loosely at the throat, and the ends are twisted and caught to the bodice in a very graceful manner. The effect of a full *gilet* is produced and it is very pretty on a plain bodice or between jacket fronts. At the neck the scarf should be draped so as to show as much of the embroidery as possible.

The jabot pictured at figure No. 5 is made without a stock; it has a latch-pin at the back by which it may be adjusted as desired. It is of embroidered *chiffon* in the lovely pistache shade and is charming on a black gown, or on a white gown trimmed with the pistache shade.

The ornament illustrated at figure No. 6

jacket or flaring fronts of any shape this *gilet* is very pretty and may be crossed by a belt or a Swiss girdle.

FIGURE No. 9.—BACK VIEW OF *Chiffon* JABOT.—This engraving

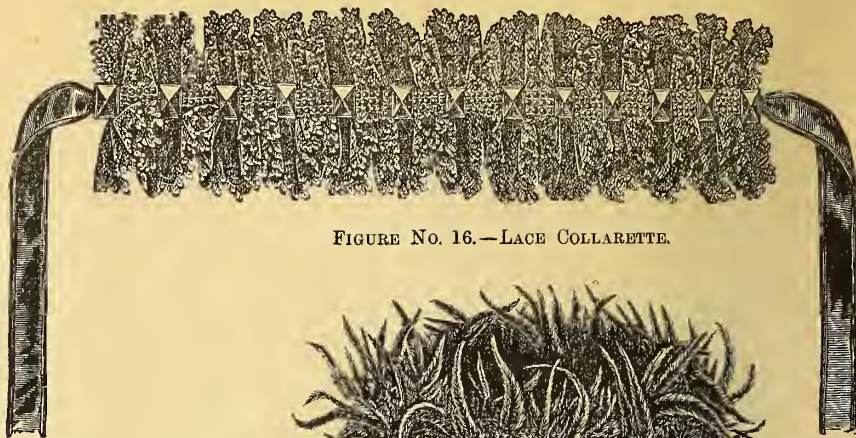


FIGURE No. 16.—LACE COLLARETTE.

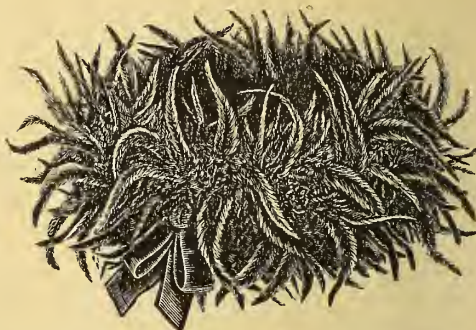


FIGURE No. 17.—Coq-FEATHER COLLARETTE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 15, 16 and 17, see "Stylish *Lingerie*," on Page 529.)



FIGURE No. 15.—GROUP OF FANCY APRONS.

is novel and dressy. It is of shell-pink *chiffon* having a prettily embroidered edge, and consists of three deep, lapped ruffles mounted on a piece of coarse net and joined to the lower edge of the stock across the front. It is produced in all the delicate shades and is a handsome adjunct for a plain bodice, as it covers the front.

The jabot pictured at figure No. 7 is arranged in a soft bow-knot at the top and reaches only to the bust. It is made without a stock, but with an attached latch-pin, and is placed just below the collar of the gown.

A beautiful *gilet* of rose-pink silk muslin is pictured at figure No. 8. It is made with a stock and is laid in two rows of fine knife-plaits at one side of the center, the rows lapping to a point toward the lower edge. Extending from beneath the plaits nearest the center are two overlapping, finely plaited frills of the muslin, which flare up on the stock and taper toward the bottom. Between

shows the back of the jabot illustrated at figure No. 5 on page 467 of this DELINEATOR. The jabot is made upon a piece of crinoline or net, and across the top is permanently sewed a latch-pin, by means of which the jabot is attached to the stock or the gown. Nearly all of the adjustable jabots have this pin attachment, which permits of placing the jabot according to taste.

FIGURES Nos. 10 AND 11.—SWISS GIRDLER.—These girdles rank



FIGURE No. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4110; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURE No. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4224; 7 sizes; 9 to 15 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 530.)

among the most fashionable accessories of the toilette. The one shown at figure No. 11 is of black velvet all-over embroidered with jet beads and *cabochons* in a rich design; while that shown at figure



No. 11 is of corded silk also handsomely embroidered with *cabochons* and jet. The girdles reach only to the under-arm seams, and to one end is fastened a wide belt-section of elastic which is caught to the other end with hooks and loops. The girdles may be obtained from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE No. 12.—LACE-AND-RIBBON COLLARETTE.—The dressy collarette here

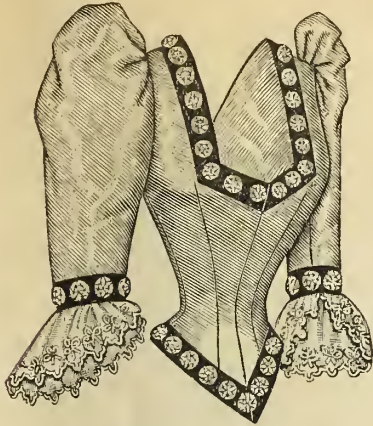


FIGURE No. 3.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' POINTED BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4229; 13 sizes; 30 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

portrayed is made of Chantilly lace edging and satin ribbon, the ribbon being caught in loops and notched ends amid the grace-



FIGURE No. 4.—STYLISH DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4187; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

ful jabot-like folds of the lace. Long loops and ends of satin ribbon fall with dressy effect from the closed ends of the collarette.

FIGURE No. 13.—*Cog-Feather Boa*.—This elegant boa is of rich-colored *cog* feathers may be worn about the neck as illustrated

or arranged in any pretty way preferred. Sometimes the ends are crossed at one side of the neck so that one end falls down the front and the other down the back, and the effect is jaunty, though to many figures not so becoming as the arrangement illustrated.

FIGURE No. 14.—RIBBON COLLARETTE.—This handsome collarette is made of ribbon loops on a fitted section of coarse net. The ribbon is black satin-edged grosgrain about an inch wide and is very rich-looking. The long loops and ends are of similar ribbon and are permanently tied, the collarette being closed with short ties.

FIGURE No. 15.—GROUP OF FANCY APRONS.—This engraving illustrates a group of Kursheedt's Standard aprons. One is of fancy tucking, with a deep hem-facing at the bottom. Another is of muslin decorated at the bottom with embroidered edging and two deep tucks. Still another is of muslin with a printed spotted border. Barred muslin was used for making the third apron on the second row, and a deep hem at the bottom and a cluster of fine tucks above provide the finish. Another is of fancy tucking with the tucks running across; and the remaining apron is of lawn, with a band of all-over embroidery inserted between a hem and tuck. All the aprons are finished with narrow belts, from which extend ties that are bowed at the back.

FIGURE No. 16.—LACE COLLARETTE.—Chantilly lace edging was used for making this dainty collarette. The edging is arranged in a full box-plaited ruche, along the center of which is a row of jet *cabochon* trimming. Ribbon ties are fastened at the ends to adjust the collarette. White lace



FIGURE No. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4210; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE No. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4183; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 2s. or 50 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 530 and 531.)

collarettes of this description are very pretty for evening wear.

FIGURE No. 17.—*Cog-Feather Collarette*.—A rich-looking collarette of *cog* feathers is here portrayed. The ends are closed with short ties that are bowed at the throat.



## DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 528 to 532.)

Many of the fashions designed for street wear may, by slight changes, be converted into pretty evening gowns, appropriate



FIGURE NO. 7.



FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3887; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

fabrics and trimmings, of course, being employed in their development. Most skirts are shaped to be worn either in round length or *en train*, and many of the new bodices may be rendered adaptable for evening wear by merely turning away the neck and abbreviating the sleeves, the patterns invariably providing for these modifications.

Both plain and fanciful modes are much trimmed—indeed, it is by no means unusual to apply two or three varieties of trimming on one gown; but the different trimmings must be harmoniously chosen and carefully disposed to produce a correct effect.

Jet, in the form of embroidery, passementerie and fringe, and furs are popular for application on street and even house gowns, and pearl trimming and dainty *chiffons* are favored especially for evening toilettes.

FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Mode cloth and seal-brown velvet are united in this basque, which may accompany skirt No. 4215, shown at figure No. 18. The fronts open over a short, pointed vest, and to each is added a revers of velvet studded with Kursheedt's Standard steel *cabochons*. The basque is closely fitted, and below the waist-line it is arranged to form square tabs. The collar is of velvet and is a modified Medici in shape. The sleeves are also fashioned from velvet and studded with *cabochons*; they are high and full at the shoulders and close-fitting at the wrists. A jabot of cream-white *chiffon* is adjusted over the closing edges of the vest. The pattern used in cutting this basque is No. 4110, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SLEEVE.—Silk and wool goods are associated in this handsome sleeve. It is smooth-fitting to a little above the elbow and slashed in a V at the upper part, a full puff of silk being inserted between the open edges, which are outlined with jet *cabochon* trimming. Small jet *cabochons* stud the silk puff, and a row of jet trimming edges the wrist. Such a sleeve may combine the materials used in the remainder of the bodice, or may introduce a second fabric even if the costume be developed in one material. The pattern used in cutting is No. 4224, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' POINTED BASQUE.—White silk was used in the construction of this stylish basque, Kursheedt's Standard *chiffon* ruffling and jewels and bands of heliotrope velvet providing the trimming. The neck is cut square at the front and pointed at the back and is trimmed with a band of velvet ornamented with colored jewels. The lower outline of the basque is followed with a band of velvet, also jewel-trimmed. The sleeves rise high and full above the shoulders and extend only to the elbow, each wrist being trimmed with a jewelled band of velvet and a frill of *chiffon*. The basque is provided with two under-arm gores, which render it adaptable to stout figures. Velvet, silk and other dress fabrics may be used in the construction, and jet passementerie may form the trimming. The pattern used in making is No. 4229, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 4.—STYLISH DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—White *chiffon* is the material represented in this pretty evening gown, white satin ribbon and Kursheedt's Standard embroidered *chiffon* ruffling contributing the adornment. The skirt is a bell, draped slightly full over the hips in suggestion of paniers, and the fan formed at the back is lengthened into a demi-train. A ruffle of *chiffon* borders the front and sides, and above it three ruffles cross the front and sides diagonally. The pointed basque has a full back and fronts made over fitted linings, which are cut away at the top to expose the neck in a V both back and front. The sleeves are very full and extend only to the elbows. Each is edged with a *chiffon* frill and trimmed at the end of the inside seam with a dainty rosette of ribbon. Fancy net flouncing, embroidered *crêpe* and other light evening fabrics may develop the mode satisfactorily, lace, pearl passementerie and dull jewel trimming being appropriate decorations. The same fashion may be rendered suitable for street wear by cutting the skirt in round length and adopting a high neck finish and long sleeves, for which provisions are made in the pattern. The costume was cut by pattern No. 4187, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' POLONAISE COSTUME.—Cheviot and velvet are combined in this costume. The fronts of the polonaise are rolled back in revers above the bust, and a chemisette is inserted in the opening. The back is close-fitting and falls in box-plaited fulness to the

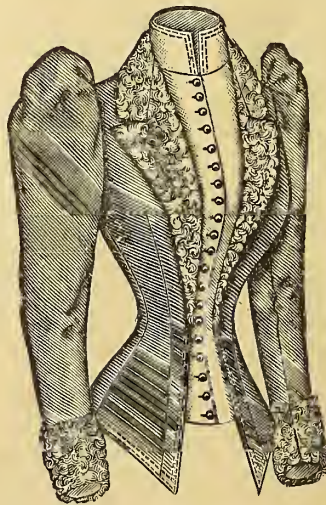


FIGURE NO. 9.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4243; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 531.)

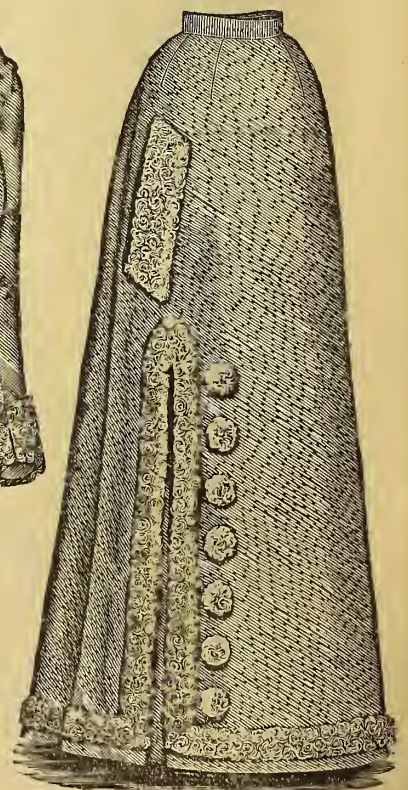


FIGURE NO. 10.

lower edge of the skirt, over which the polonaise is worn. The fronts and sides are short and are extended by smooth-fitting skirt-portion, triple-pointed pocket-laps of velvet falling over the hips.



A standing collar of velvet is at the neck. The sleeves are fashioned from velvet and rise high at the top. Narrow jet outlining edges the collar, pocket-laps, sleeves and revers, which by-the-bye, are faced with velvet. A band of velvet cut in long, narrow points at the top and outlined with jet is applied to the bottom, with effective results. A ruffle of *chiffon* is jabotted over the chemisette at the center. A costume of this kind may be appropriately worn by a matron. The pattern used in making is No. 4210, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE No. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4231; 7 sizes; 9 to 15 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

FIGURE No. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—White brocaded and plain silk are associated in this handsome costume, Kursheedt's Standard crystal bead wheel passementerie, scalloped *chiffon* in two widths and embroidered *chiffon* supplying the decorations. Over the skirt-gores is hung a smooth drapery cut in deep points at the bottom. Four narrow ruffles of scalloped *chiffon* trim the skirt-gores, the trimming being observable between the points, which are edged with the same ruffling. Above the points are applied detached wheels (for the passementerie may be separated and used as ornaments). The over-dress is fashioned from brocaded goods;

made of embroidered cloth, and so are the pocket-laps which are here added over the hips. The high-shouldered sleeves are of velvet and each is trimmed with a pointed cuff of embroidered cloth. The set of embroidered adjuncts, consisting of vest portions, collar, cuffs, pocket-laps and revers (on the skirt) is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, the vest and collar substituting those provided by the pattern. The pocket-laps and cuffs are not included in the pattern. A sailor collar which belongs to the pattern is here omitted. The costume was made by pattern No. 3887, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 9 and 10.—DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—This stylish promenade costume may be developed in cheviot, serge, etc., combined with silk, velvet or other preferred goods, and is here shown decorated with bands of Kursheedt's Standard gray Astrakhan and covered buttons. The skirt, pictured at figure No. 10, is a bell, and is slashed at each side more than half its depth, the foundation skirt, which is faced with silk; being observable between the flaring edges of the slash. A long, narrow pocket-lap is adjusted at each side of the skirt near the top and is covered with Astrakhan, which also trims the loose edges of the skirt. A row of Astrakhan buttons is placed at the left side of the slash.

The basque, shown at figure No. 9, is closely fitted, though



FIGURE No. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4065; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

it has a Princess back that is extended to form a handsome round train, which is edged with a foot-plaiting of plain silk and trimmed at the sides with cascades of embroidered *chiffon*. The fronts of the over-dress are short and pointed, a ruffle of embroidered *chiffon* falls from the edge, and a row of passementerie heads it. The fronts are closed with white silk lacing-cord. The neck is cut out in Pompadour shape and trimmed with a narrow ruffle of scalloped *chiffon*. A wide ruffle of scalloped *chiffon* falls over each arm in lieu of sleeves, being arranged to fall short over the top of the arm and long underneath. A butterfly bow of white ribbon is adjusted on each shoulder. The pattern provides for a high, round or V shaped neck and a square train. The costume was made by pattern No. 4183, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 2s. or 50 cents.

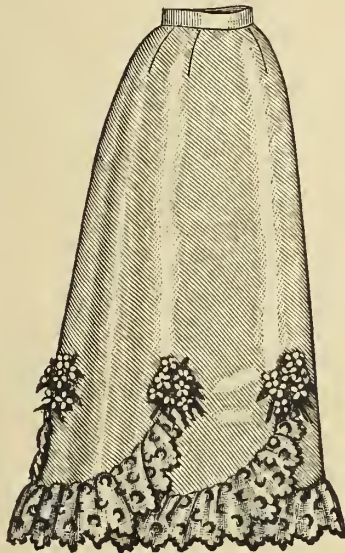


FIGURE No. 13.—DECORATION FOR A MISSES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4236; 7 sizes; 10 to 16 years; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURES Nos. 7 and 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—Cadet-gray and embroidered white cloth and dark-gray velvet are combined in this stylish costume. The skirt, shown at figure No. 8, is slashed at each side for some distance above the edge, and one side of the slash is reversed and faced with embroidered white cloth. The foundation skirt is revealed for a short distance at the bottom between the slashes and trimmed with two bands of velvet, each of which is outlined with narrow outline gimp. The skirt is similarly decorated.

At figure No. 7 is portrayed the basque, which is lengthened at the front and sides by coat-skirts that form coat-plaits at the back. The fronts are reversed at the top and flare over a vest of embroidered cloth, and the revers are faced with velvet. The standing collar is

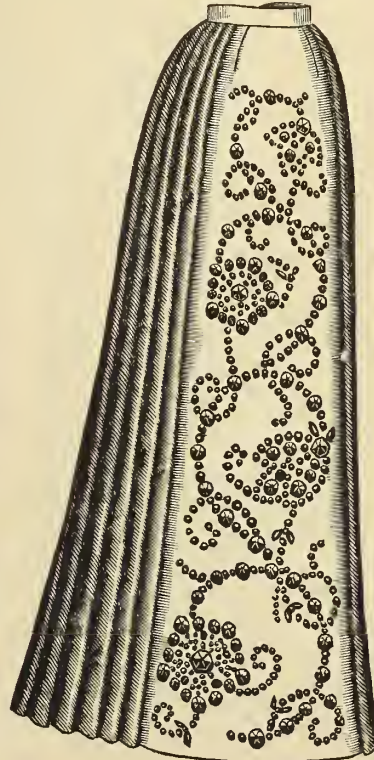


FIGURE No. 14.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4215; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 531 and 532.)

without a center-back seam. Coat-laps are cut below the side seams, and plaits underfolded at each side-back seam produce a double box-plait at the center on the outside. The fronts present pointed lower corners and are rolled back above the bust in revers by a rolling collar that forms notches with the revers. The collar and revers are faced with Astrakhan, and a double row of machine-stitching is made along the free edges of the basque. Between the fronts is inserted a vest, which matches the standing collar in material. The high-shouldered sleeves are trimmed with cuff facings of Astrakhan. The skirt of this costume may be smooth and plain all round instead of slashed, if desired. The pattern used in making is No. 4243, which is again shown in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SLEEVE.—Over a coat-shaped foundation is arranged a full sleeve fashioned from brocaded silk. It is full and high on the shoulder and droops prettily over the foundation at the wrist, a cuff effect

being produced by a facing of black velvet. The wrist is edged with black curled silk feather trimming headed by a band of black



silk passementerie. A sleeve of this kind may either match or contrast with the bodice to which it belongs. The pattern used in making is No. 4231, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Dark-gray serge and light-gray Bengaline are combined in this picturesque basque, which was fashioned by pattern No. 4065, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Full portions of Bengaline are disposed over fitted linings, and fitted bodice-sections of serge flare stylishly at the center over the full portions, which are extended to the lower edge. A band of jet trimming outlines the upper and front edges of the bodice and covers the high standing collar, which is also cut from Bengaline. The

sleeves match the full portions, rise high above the shoulders and are each trimmed with a band of passementerie. If desired, the bodice, sleeves and collar may be made of velvet and the full portions of silk, and flounce skirts may deepen the basque to three-quarter length.

FIGURE No. 13.—DECORATION FOR A MISSES' SKIRT.—Light Surah was used in the development of this skirt, and



FIGURE No. 16.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' APRON.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4144; 5 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

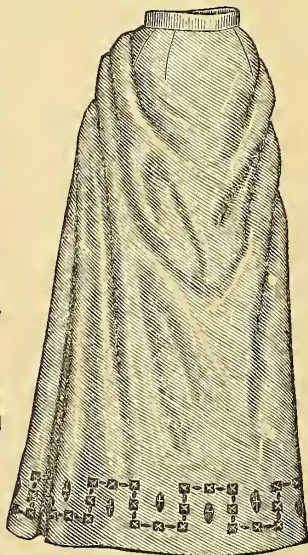


FIGURE No. 17.—DECORATION FOR A MISSES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4217; 7 sizes; 10 to 16 years; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 16 and 17, see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

Kursheedt's Standard embroidered *chiffon* ruffling and flowers supply the garniture. The skirt is a bell, fitting smoothly at the front and sides and falling in fan-plaits at the back, the bias back edges being joined in a seam. At the front and sides the lower part of the skirt is decorated with frills of *chiffon* arranged in a series of curves, the upper end of each row being decorated with a bunch of flowers. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 4236, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine.

FIGURE No. 14.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Brown and tan camel's-hair are combined in this skirt, and Kursheedt's Standard jet *cabochon* embroidery forms the decoration. The drapery is fashioned from brown camel's-hair and is arranged in plaits. Between its front edges the front of the skirt is disclosed with panel effect. The front is cut from tan goods

and is elaborately embroidered. The embroidery design will be perforated on the material if sent to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, and the *cabochons* supplied for the purpose, or the embroidery will be executed by them, if desired. The

skirt was cut by pattern No. 4219, which is illustrated in this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



FIGURE No. 15.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4194; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

(For Descriptions see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

FIGURE No. 15.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—These handsome collars are correct styles for high-necked bodices and are generally becoming. The first collar, which is known as the Shakespeare, is made of cloth and decorated at the edge with jet star-shaped *cabochons*. It rolls deeply and has round, flaring ends. The center collar—the Mephisto—is in two parts that flare at the back and front. Each section rolls away from the neck and presents sharply

pointed corners. The collar is made of cloth and trimmed with star-shaped jet *cabochons* and cord. The third collar rolls over at the edges and flares in front, presenting pointed corners. It is made of cloth and decorated with oval-shaped *cabochons*. This collar is known as the Tudor. The Shakespeare and Tudor collars are reproduced from historical modes, and the Mephisto suggests the neck-dressing of his "Satanic Majesty." The pattern employed in cutting these picturesque collars is No. 4194, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 16.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' APRON.—Velvet and Kursheedt's Standard drapery silk are associated in this apron. The skirt is of silk and falls full from a pointed yoke of velvet that is fastened at the back under a velvet bow. China silk and velvet, gloria or fine brilliantine may be used for aprons of this kind, and fancy stitching done with colored silk may provide the decoration. The pattern used in making this apron provides a bib and pocket which may be used or not, as desired; it is No. 4144, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURE No. 17.—DECORATION FOR A MISSES' SKIRT.—Light cloth was used in making this skirt, which is in bell style, though draped slightly across the front by folds in the belt at each side of the plaits, which fall at the back. A Greek-key design is embroidered at the bottom of the skirt with Kursheedt's Standard jet *cabochons*. If the material be sent to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, they will embroider it or perforate the design and supply the *cabochons*. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 4217, which is again shown in this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 18.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' DRAPED BELL SKIRT.—Mode cloth is the material represented in this stylish skirt, which



FIGURE No. 18.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' DRAPED BELL SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4215; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)



is hung over its foundation in drapery folds at the front and in fan-plaits at the back. A deep band of seal-brown velvet studded with Kursheedt's Standard steel *cabochons* borders the skirt effectively. If desired, three narrow bias ruffles of velvet, self-headed or trimmed at the top with narrow passementerie, may decorate the bottom of the skirt. The pattern used in making is No. 4215, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S LAUNDRY LIST.

The skirt is specially stylish to wear with basque No. 4110, shown at figure No. 1.

## THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 533 and 534.)

Out of trifles useful and pretty things may often be evolved, and this fact is clearly demonstrated in this department. With a simple box of cardboard or pasteboard to give strength and firmness, odds and ends of ribbons for decorations, and scraps of silk, velvet or other decorative goods for coverings, how many useful, ornamental items are made, not only for one's personal use, but also for acceptable gifts to dear relatives and friends.

Ribbons enter

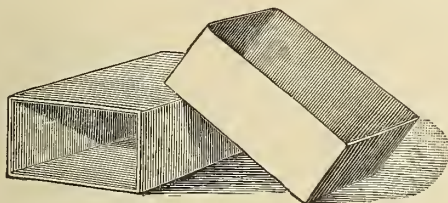


FIGURE NO. 2.

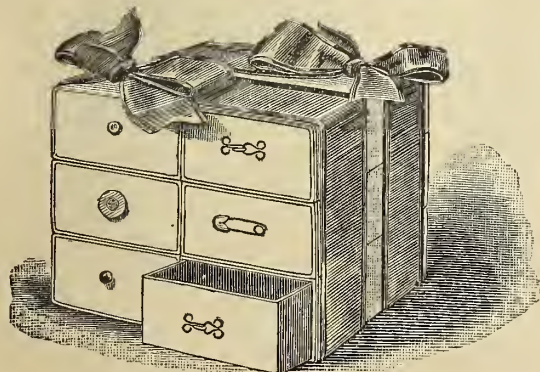


FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—RECEPTACLE FOR NOTIONS.



FIGURE NO. 5.—FANCY BAG.

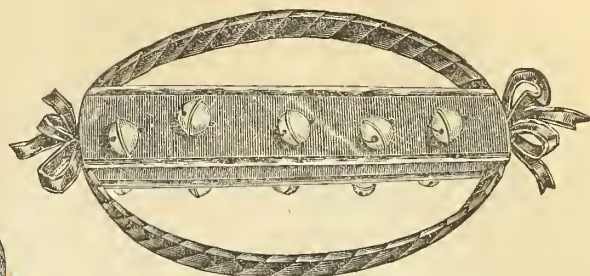


FIGURE NO. 4.—BABY'S RATTLE.

one that is very dainty and can be easily made at home is included among other pretty items in this department.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S LAUNDRY LIST.—This engraving illustrates an ornamental and useful accessory for a gentleman's toilette table or bureau. A section of India or corded silk, Surah, satin or velvet is sewed up in bag fashion and filled softly with cotton well sprinkled with sachet powder. The upper edges of the bag are fringed and sewed together below the fringe, and narrow ribbon is arranged in a bunch of loops and ends and tacked to each upper corner. The article may be suspended by cord or ribbon. The "list" may be purchased ready to add, and is usually fastened on at the corners with small pins or with fancy stitches or little bow-knots of ribbon, sewing silk or cord. It is generally of satin upon which the lettering is printed or lithographed. Any choice of color may be made to harmonize with the colors in the room.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—RECEPTACLE FOR NOTIONS.—For this useful accessory for the work-table six slide boxes, such as are used for holding rubber bands, are selected. The style of box, opened, is shown at figure

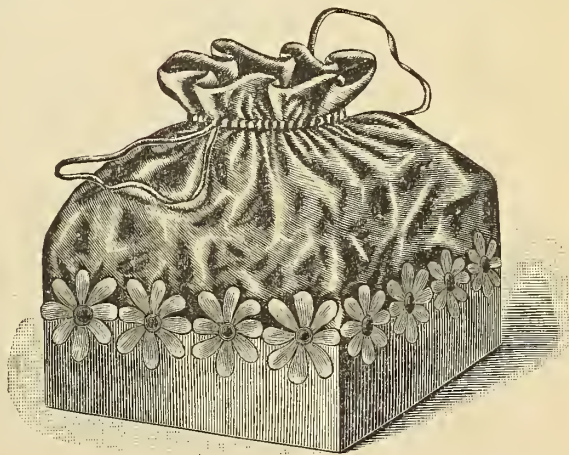


FIGURE NO. 6.—FANCY BOX.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "The Work-Table," on Pages 533 and 534.)

No. 2. The outside or slide portions of the boxes are glued firmly together and are tied about with two pieces of old-rose ribbon, which are bowed prettily at opposite corners. On the front of each box is sewed a button, a hook and eye or whatever will indicate the contents, and this will serve as a means to draw the box out. The boxes may be tinted any desired color or colors or painted with bronze paints or left uncolored, as preferred.

FIGURE NO. 4.—BABY'S RATTLE.—A wire ring with baby-blue ribbon wound carefully about it forms the frame for this dainty

extensively into fancy work, and every width is employed from the tiny "baby" ribbon to the widest sash ribbon.



rattle. A section of wider ribbon is drawn tightly across the center of the ring, and its two ends are joined under a pretty bow at one point, a similar bow being tacked where the ribbon passes over the ring at the opposite point. Small silver bells are tacked to the ribbon at intervals and make sweet music for baby's ears.

FIGURE NO. 5.—**FANCY BAG.**—A handsome bag for fancy-work, scraps, soiled handkerchiefs, etc., is here illustrated. It may be made of a section of sash ribbon or a width of silk or Surah. The section is folded and

This receptacle would be a very pretty gift to father or brother. The lower part may be three-sided or four-sided, as preferred. Sections of bolting cloth mounted on silk-covered sections of paste-

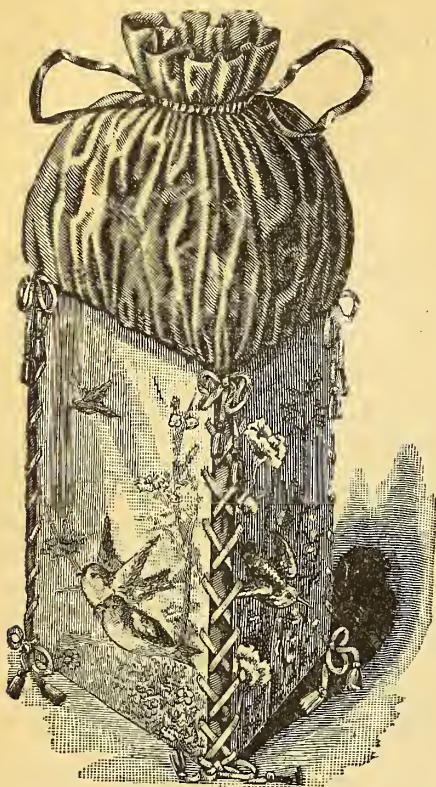


FIGURE NO. 7.—RECEPTACLE FOR PAPERS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

joined in bag fashion, with enough left above the joining to fold over and form a lap about one-half the depth of the bag. To the bottom of the bag and also to the edge of the lap is joined a band of chamois from six to nine inches wide; the bands are cut in small scallops at the top, slashed to form a fringe at the lower edge, and decorated in geometrical designs with Paris tints. The fringe is also tinted, and the lap is drawn through a metal ring, which may be hung on a fancy nail in any convenient place. The material may be of any preferred color. Sometimes fancy ribbon is used, with pretty effect.

FIGURE NO. 6.—**FANCY BOX.**—For the jabots and the many little items for the neck which are so important in giving pleasing variety to one's gown, this box is a very dainty receptacle. The foundation may be a square or oblong pasteboard box of from four to six inches in depth. The outside of the box is smoothly covered with primrose-yellow corded silk, and a lining of white silk is added, a layer or two of cotton batting well sprinkled with sachet powder being placed between the box and the lining, which may be tufted, if desired. A width of yellow Surah of a much darker shade is joined plainly along the top of the box, turned under deeply at the top for a hem and drawn in with ribbons inserted in the lower part of the hem, which stands in a pretty ruffle above. A row of appliqué daisies is added along the top of the box, making a pretty decoration. The colors may be chosen to please one's fancy, and instead of daisies any small appliqué flowers may be used.

FIGURE NO. 7.—RECEPTACLE FOR PAPERS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.—



FIGURE NO. 2.—PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME.



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S COLLAR-BOX.

fully made, the receptacle is really a very handsome ornament, and any preferred color or colors may be used. A row of holes may be carefully punctured along the side edges of the sections or tiny rings may be fastened on for the lacings, for which cord may be used, if preferred.

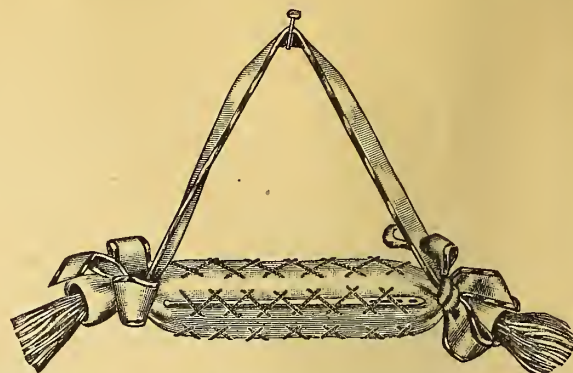


FIGURE NO. 1.—BODKIN HOLDER.

board and painted in pretty designs are used for the lower part, the sides being joined by lacings of ribbon tied in bows at the top and bottom and tipped at the ends with little tassels. A bottom is fitted in and the whole is lined with silk. A width of silk is gathered to the top of the sections and is drawn in with ribbons arranged in the bottom of a very deep hem, which forms a pretty ruffle when the ribbons are drawn. When care-



FIGURE NO. 4.—CORNER SCARF FOR A SMALL TABLE OR LAMP-STAND.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 535.)



## ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 534 and 535.)

It is a notable fact that the novelties in dress garnitures are also eagerly seized upon for fancy-work, hence we see fancy braids, cords, jewels, *cabochons*, beads, etc., used decoratively on specimens of beautiful work. For instance, imitation jewels may form the hearts of embroidered flowers or may outline flowers, leaves, etc., with beautiful effect, or the petals may be formed of jewels and the stems of glistering beads.

Indeed, embroidery with beads and jewels is becoming quite a fad and is certainly elegant and brilliant in effect.

**FIGURE No. 1.—BODKIN HOLDER.**—This pretty holder may ornament the sewing table or basket. It is made of a section of silk 5x9 inches. The long edges of the section are joined; and the section is softly filled with cotton to within about two inches of the ends, where it is closely shirred in and tied about with satin-edged ribbon, which is prettily bowed and left long enough to suspend the holder. Five rows of cat-stitches decorate the roll and serve to hold the bodkins. A strip of silk is deeply ravelled and then rolled to form a tassel, which is fastened in each end and finishes the roll prettily. Chamois, cloth, velvet or any preferred material may be used instead of silk.

**FIGURE No. 2.—PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME.**—The foundation of this pretty frame consists of a front and back section of cardboard cut in heart shape, and out of the front is cut a piece large enough to accommodate the size and style of the photograph. The front is smoothly covered with corded silk, upon which silk dogwood blossoms are appliquéd, as illustrated. Figured China silk or any of the pretty Pompadour silks may be used in this way or the blossoms may be done in embroidery or water-colors, as preferred. Ribbons are bowed and tacked to the upper corners and are left long enough to form suspension ties, which are bowed at the point of suspension. If an easel frame be preferred, a slit may be made in the back and a piece of cardboard pasted to the opening and bent to form a stand.

**FIGURE No. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S COLLAR-BOX.**—A unique shape for a gentlemen's collar-box is here pictured. The useful receptacle will be much favored since by its aid the rolling of the collars made necessary when the ordinary round box is used may be avoided. The bottom and cover are cut egg-shaped from cardboard and smoothly covered inside and out with pale-lavender silk. Cotton batting well sprinkled with sachet powder may be placed between the lining and the sections. The side of the box is simply a straight piece of cardboard about five or six inches deep; it is smoothly covered with silk and joined with over-and-over stitches to the bottom; a full, soft puff of silk is then added to the outside. The cover is attached with narrow ribbons tied underneath at the wider end, and a ribbon loop, a small button or a crocheted ring may be added to the narrow end, by which means the cover may be easily lifted. The cover is decorated in a pretty daisy design with water-color paints. The decoration, may, however, be done in oils or in embroidery, if preferred.

**FIGURE No. 4.—CORNER SCARF FOR A SMALL TABLE OR LAMP-STAND.**—A very dainty scarf is here shown; it is simply drawn up and caught to one corner of the table or stand a little to one side of the center so that the ends fall unevenly. The material is Surah, and one end is prettily fringed and decorated in a simple, conventional design with tinsel thread. The other end is decorated with a fringe of fluffy silk tassels and a pretty floral design in solid embroidery, though water-colors may be used, if preferred. India or China silk will also be pretty for a scarf of this kind.

**FIGURE No. 5.—HANDSOME SOFA-PILLOW.**—This pillow is very elegant in effect. It is of réséda-green velvet, and the embroidery is done in rich shades of gold with rope silk, filo floss or bullion. The stitch may be the Kensington stitch, the satin stitch or any filling-in stitch preferred. A number of suitable stitches is fully

described in "Fancy Stitches, and Their Application" in recent numbers of the *DELINEATOR*. A thick gold cord outlines the pillow.

## STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 535 to 537.)

In the haberdashery for the current month the mufflers demand special attention, not only on account of their seasonableness, but also because of their unusually handsome appearance. White cashmere mufflers are always popular, and this Winter they are offered in quantities of more than average excellence. A white muffler is very useful in protecting the shirt collar, and it is, of course, as warm as a collar.

Many handsome effects are shown in mufflers of two colors shot upon a black warp. The well known "pine" or India shawl pattern is always favored by genteel dressers, but the most clever designs are of Persian origin. Especially deserving of mention is an exquisite rose pattern in old-gold and scarlet on a black warp, the flower being in natural size.

Some of the handsomest specimens displayed just now are: silk grounds with satin stripes and figures; plain and fancy Ottoman reps with fancy figures; Tartan and Roman plaids;

heavy satin grounds showing figures in self; plain black reps striped with white; and reps showing stripes in different widths in college colors. The most favored colors are black, navy, wine and seal-brown.

The newest fad in handkerchiefs is expressed in a cloth showing China silk squares, with a medium, hem-stitched border.

The illustrations for the current month comprise three mufflers, seven four-in-hand scarfs, a pair of fancy braces and two styles of half-hose.

**FIGURE No. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S BRACES.**—The braces here pictured are especially adapted to dressy wear and also to serve as holiday gifts. For the latter purpose they are put up in gilded, glass-covered boxes which add to their attractive appearance. The straps are of white satin covered with rich black satin, and the embroidery is in Nature's colors. The front ends are of white kid, the back ends of white silk elastic tipped with white kid, and the buckles of silver or gilt.

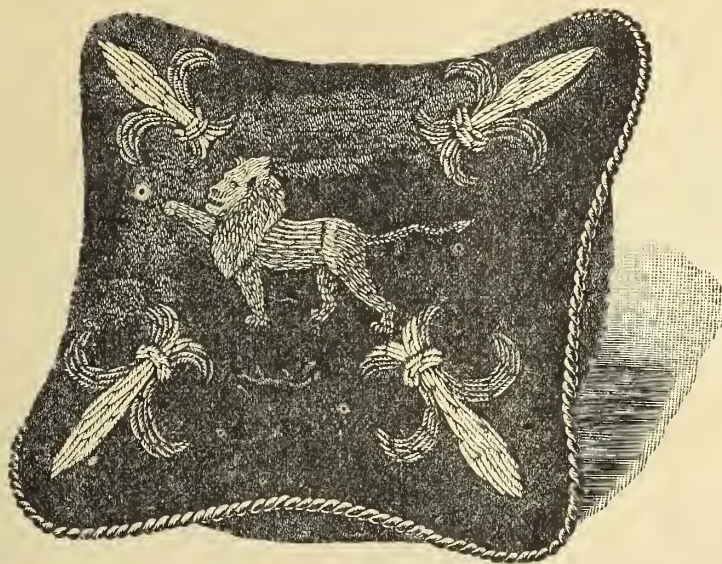


FIGURE No. 5. HANDSOME SOFA-PILLOW.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

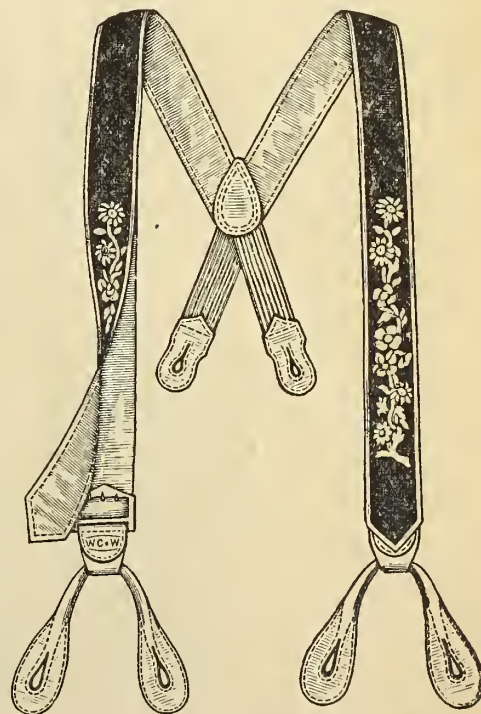


FIGURE No. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S BRACES.

(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)



FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.—A merino top and cashmere lower portion characterize the sock pictured at figure No. 2, the embroidery being in white or some delicate contrasting color.

The sock shown at figure No. 3 has a merino top, with silk and merino heel, toe and sole. It is the latest novelty of the day. Both styles are durable and very comfortable for cold weather uses.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK MUFFLERS.—The three mufflers in this group are made of fine quality silk. The first shows a cashmere pattern in handsome dark tints. The next has a white ground striped with red and black, the narrow stripes being figured with connected dotted rings in white. The last of the trio has a black background. The zigzag lines are in black satin and the spots in white, presenting a very effective result.

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS.—The scarfs represented at this figure give one a good general idea of the trend of popular taste in the matter of patterns. The favored ground shades are gray, red, blue and cream-white, and the figures are in black.

## FASHIONABLE HAIR-DRESSING.

(For Illustrations see Page 468.)

Where Nature has not provided one with tresses that curl and wave naturally, art steps in to produce the desired effect, for every head must now present waves and curls in order to be stylishly coiffed.

The fashion of drawing the hair back tightly from the face and smoothing it until it fairly shines is happily ended—indeed, nothing could possibly emphasize harshness of lineaments or expression more than this adjustment of the side locks. The soft waves now very generally assumed—for unfortunately they are natural in only exceptional instances—noticeably soften the facial expression, conceal defects in the lines of the head and, better than all else, give the appearance of abundance to the scantiest tresses. And these waves are very easily arranged. The hair is either “put up” over thick hair-pins in the time-honored fashion or else is twisted over waving pins, which are purchasable in the hair-goods shops, and is then pinched with a heated iron. A less rapid though equally effective method is to dampen the hair

slightly with water or waving fluid before twisting it over the pins, and to leave the pins in place until it is thoroughly dry. From two to three hours are required for the latter method.

Though both low and high coiffures are in vogue, the type must be considered in adopting the style. Either arrangement, of course, is adaptable to an oval face with regular features. A high head-dress is really best liked with full evening attire, and if the neck be very long, fluffy curls at the nape will apparently reduce the length.

The most becoming adjustment of the all-important bang is considered the most stylish. A mere fringe will suffice for a low, broad forehead, and this bang will prove most becoming if extended from temple to temple in a rounding outline. Over a high, narrow forehead the hair may fall plentifully, especially if it be of blonde hue; but the bang must be cut rather short at the sides and in a bluntly pointed fashion at the center.

Fluffy curls continue to elicit favor—indeed, it is safe to predict that the “frizzed” bang will never return to vogue.

The several coiffures here represented are among the newest fashions, and each style will admit of such modifications as will render it adaptable to a special type. A coil twisted to the right or left or a puff adjusted a little higher or lower will wonderfully alter

the effect without materially changing the style.

In dressing the hair, pins of shell or of horn or celluloid resembling shell are preferable to those of steel, which cut the hair and frequently injure the head.

The hair must be carefully treated to keep it in good condition. It should be vigorously brushed for at least five minutes every night before retiring and then loosely braided. Blonde hair will retain its light, golden hue if frequently washed in hot water in which borax has been dissolved. Brown soap may also be used, but the hair must be very thoroughly rinsed after the washing.

At figure No. 1 is pictured a back view of a coiffure arranged for an evening reception. The hair is divided evenly in four parts, each

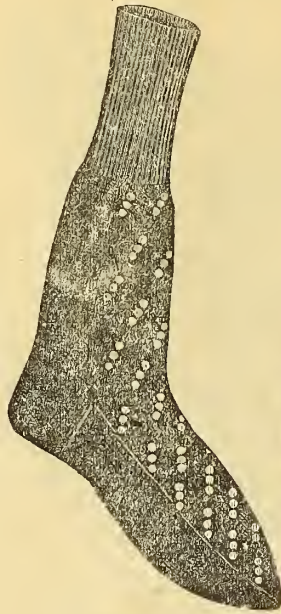


FIGURE NO. 2.

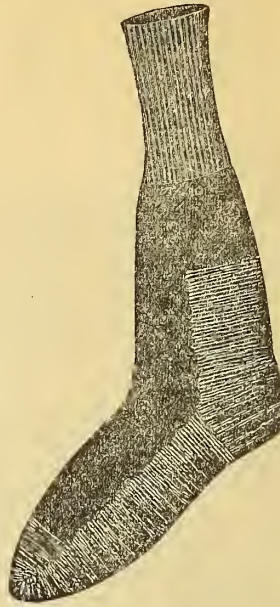


FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—  
GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.

(For Descriptions of Figures  
Nos. 2 and 3, see “Styles for  
Gentlemen,” on this Page.)

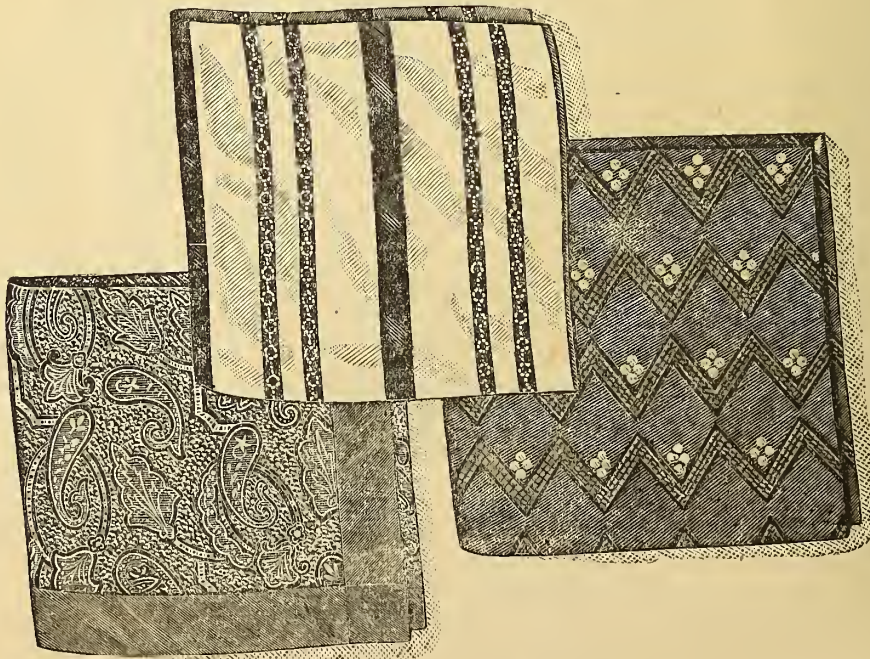


FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FANCY SILK MUFFLERS.

(For Description see “Styles for Gentlemen,” on this Page.)

of which is waved. The side and back hair are caught together at the center of the head, secured with a shell comb, and then



arranged in two flat puffs, as shown at figure No. 3, a shell comb being thrust through the hair above the upper puff. Curls are made at the nape of the neck.

At figure No. 2 is portrayed a coiffure especially becoming to

head, and the bottom extending rather low on the neck. Curls are arranged at each side of the braid on the neck, with pretty effect. This style of hair dressing is equally becoming with a low or high necked bodice, as illustrated at this and the succeeding figures.

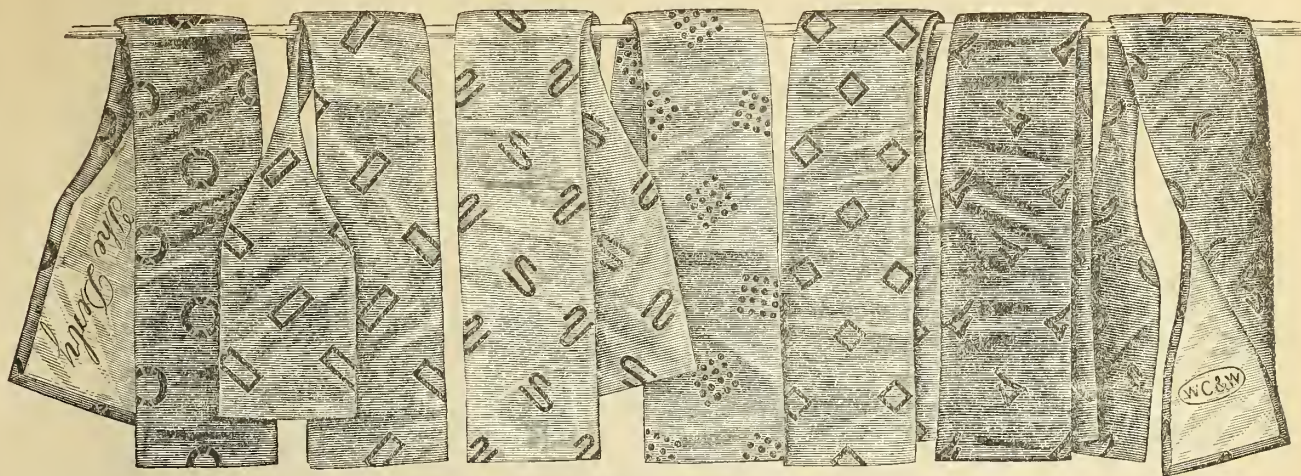


FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARVES.

(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 536.)

a rather round, youthful face. The hair is blonde and is arranged to produce the effect of short, curly locks. The hair is very fluffily waved and slightly parted through the center. It is brought low over the ears—a much favored fashion, by-the-bye—and coiled loosely at the center of the head. The merest suggestion of a part is noticeable in the bang, which rests lightly on the forehead. Naturally curly hair may be more successfully treated in this way than hair curled for the purpose. A high neck-dressing is very appropriate with this coiffure.

Figure No. 3 presents a back view of the coiffure shown at figure No. 1. The lowest puff rests on the bang, which is short and fringed.

Figure No. 4 also portrays the hair arranged for a ceremonious occasion. The hair is but slightly waved and is combed up toward the center of the head, where four round puffs are arranged, the remainder of the hair being made in two long coils that extend quite to the pointed bang. The short hair at the nape of the neck is curled most becomingly.

At figure No. 5 the hair is very prettily dressed. It is waved and combed up to form a French twist, at each side of which is arranged a long roll that is pinned flatly to the top of the head. The bang is full, meeting the rolls, but lying short on the forehead. Full curls are made at the nape of the neck, which is sufficiently long and slender to admit a high standing collar.

Figure No. 6 represents a back view of a simple and dressy coiffure. The hair is waved and combed toward the back of the head. It is then loosely braided and turned up, the top of the braid almost reaching the crown of the

head, and the bottom extending rather low on the neck. Curls are arranged at each side of the braid on the neck, with pretty effect. This style of hair dressing is equally becoming with a low or high necked bodice, as illustrated at this and the succeeding figures.

Figure No. 7 shows the same coiffure *en profile*. The braid is spread at the center to produce the effect of knots. The bang is softly curled.

At figure No. 8 is pictured a simple and artistic arrangement of hair. The hair is loosely combed toward the back and loosely coiled, and a long shell-pin is thrust through the coil from side to side both for security and ornamental effect. The short hairs fall in light curls on the neck, and a rather full bang is worn.

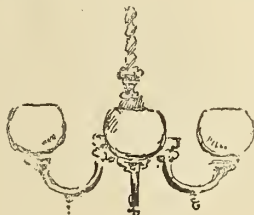


FIGURE NO. 1.—CHILDREN'S GAME.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on Page 538.)

Tartan silk blouses and shirt-waists are among the seasonable novelties. They are worn by young ladies beneath jackets and may be used instead of basques or bodices.

Narrow ruffles of bias black velvet are very effective on plaid skirts. Two are usually applied, and the upper one may either be finished with a self-heading or trimmed with the narrowest of jet galloons.

Another pretty skirt decoration consists of two narrow bias bands of the material trimmed at both edges with cord to match. This arrangement will be most attractive on cloth gowns.

Sleeves showing fullness let in above the elbows are admired for "pulled" waists, and unusually full sleeves that droop over their foundations in bell style are in order for fancy matinées and tea-gowns.

*Fleur de lis* brooches of cut silver are fancied by dressy womankind.

One of the new wraps having a shapely basque back, dolman sleeves, and

tab fronts that extend to the knees, is more appropriate for elderly ladies than either a jacket or a long coat.



## FOR THE CHILDREN.

## (CHILDREN'S CORNER.)

(For Illustrations see Pages 537 and 533.)

Fun and jollity must be kept up during all the holiday week. If you have grown tired of the puzzle-blocks and other toys which

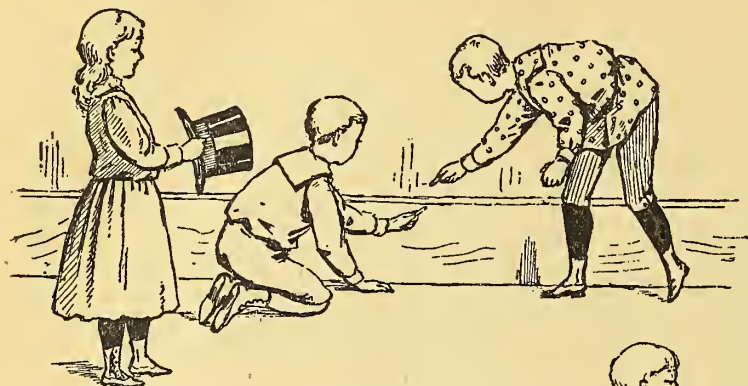


FIGURE NO. 2.

good Saint Nicholas brought you, you may invite some of your little friends and have a happy time in the nursery with a new game which is called "Bursting the Bag."

The game is pictured at figure No. 1. It is very funny and very easily arranged. A bag of Manila paper or, better still, of gayly-colored Chinese paper, is inflated, by blowing into it and tying it tightly at the top with a string, which must be long enough to attach to a chandelier or any other pendant in the center of the room. The bag must be hung low enough so that it may be easily touched by the smallest of those engaged in the sport.



FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—OPTICAL DELUSION.

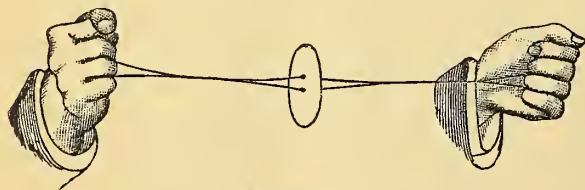


FIGURE NO. 4.

A little boy and girl may play at this game in this wise: Each is blindfolded as if for blind-man's buff and turned round and round several times so as to become confused as to their whereabouts; then each player tries to catch the bag between his or her hands, which is more difficult than one would suppose from merely looking at the picture. When the bag is finally caught and burst, the report will be very loud, but this is part of the fun. Each player is given about three minutes in which to catch the bag, and the one who catches it soonest secures a prize. New bags are arranged for each set of players, and he or she who is longest at catching the bag is given the "booby" prize.

Candy toys, cookies, animal crackers and the like may be given to the "booby" and a mechanical toy or picture-book may be reserved for the winner of the game.

Figures Nos. 2 and 3 represent an "Optical Delusion," which you know, is an error of vision. Try to measure in your mind's eye the height of papa's high hat when placed alongside the wainscoting, as shown at figure No. 2. You will be surprised to find how easily mistaken you can be, for the hat looks very high when on papa's head.

At figure No. 3 you will see how badly you have hit the mark; the hat is not so very high after all, neither is the wainscoting as narrow as you believed it to be. You are laughing at the difference? I thought so.

But what have we at figure No. 5? Nothing more nor less than a buzz-wheel. This may be made by cutting out a circular piece of cardboard or stiff, heavy paper and making notches at the edge and two round holes at each side of the center. Paint the cardboard with water-color paints in as many colors as you wish, and draw a piece of of cord, doubled, through the holes. When the wheel is completed take an end of the cord in each hand, as shown at figure No. 4, and turn the wheel rapidly round and round by twisting the cord. When the cord is twisted to the ends draw it, bringing the hands close together and then widely apart, and the wheel will take a contrary motion, showing the colors with kaleidoscopic effect. Drawing the cord out of its twist will make a buzzing noise, not unlike that made by a buzz-saw when in motion. The wheel need neither be painted

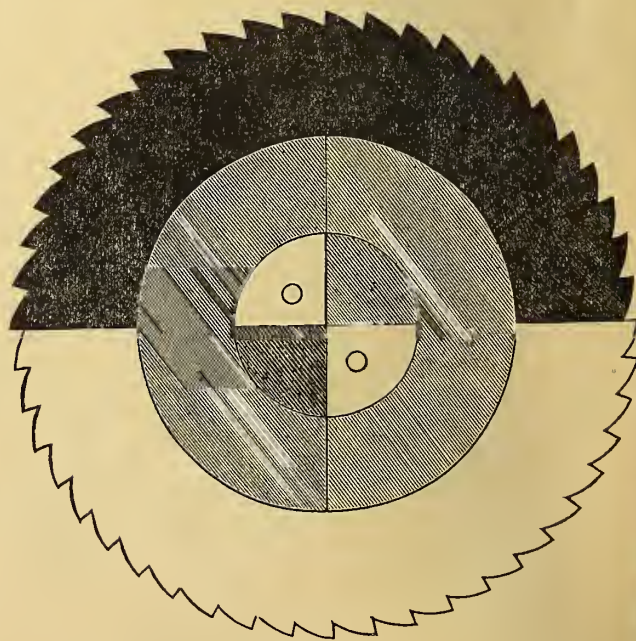


FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—BUZZ WHEEL, AND METHOD OF TURNING IT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

nor notched unless desired. Are my little friends satisfied with to-day's games?



## HOLIDAY THOUGHTS.—No. 1.

WHAT THE CHILDREN CAN DO.

When the trees have been bereft of their leafy coverings and their branches stand out, bare and brown, against the Wintery sky, the sight of an occasional pine or cedar, with its rich coat of dark-green, invariably induces thoughts of the happy Yule-Tide. It reminds us of Christmas merry-makings, of the Christmas-tree blazing with lights and glittering with tinsel, and, above all, of the presents that must be prepared betimes for those we love.

The little folks are, as a rule, much more deeply interested in Christmas and all that pertains to it than their elders, not only because of the gifts and goodies which they hope Santa Claus will bring them, but also because they have their little presents to make and their mysterious secrets to be carefully kept until the happy Christmas morning. For many weeks past the little folks have been veritable little misers, hoarding every penny to swell the contents of the Christmas box; and although the amount of these savings may not seem very large, much can be done with a very little by the exercise of proper judgment in selecting and industry in making up the various presents. Below are described a number of pretty articles suitable for holiday gifts that may readily be constructed by any little girl of average ability.

**SHAVING-BALL.**—A simple and inexpensive gift for papa or a grown-up brother or uncle is a pretty shaving-ball.

Any shade of tissue paper may be chosen, although light colors always seem most appropriate to the season. Even pure-white paper, with white ribbon for hanging the ball, produces a very charming effect. Eight sheets of tissue paper and a yard of inch-wide ribbon are the materials needed. Make a pattern of thick paper, shaping it by means of a plate or saucer that measures seven inches across. Fold each sheet of tissue paper so it will make as many circles as possible, lay the pattern in position, and cut the



circles. When all the paper is cut point or jag the edges neatly. Fold each circle twice, thus making a point at the center; and, taking each folded section by the point, draw it through the other hand, crushing it into a roll, that will stand up like a little tent when opened at the edge. Thread a needle with strong linen thread, and string all the sections together, running the needle through the folded point and through all four thicknesses of each section. When all have been strung in this way, draw them together as tightly as possible, lay the middle of the yard of ribbon across the thread, and tie the two ends of the thread. Shape the paper into a ball, and tie the ends of the ribbon in a pretty bow by which to hang the ball. Sometimes the paper is cut in twelve-inch squares and strung in the same way. When arranged thus each piece may be pulled out as needed without disturbing the others. If different colors or shades are used, care should be taken to arrange the lightest at the top, gradually shading to the darkest at the bottom.

**SPECTACLE-WIPERS.**—A dainty present for grandpapa must first be considered, and nothing will please him better than a pair of spectacle-wipers, for they take up little room in his pocket and are always at hand when he wishes to polish his glasses. Cut two perfectly round pieces of fine chamois-skin each two inches in diameter. It is advisable to first cut a pattern from stiff paper so

there will be no possibility of wasting the material. Bind the pieces with narrow ribbon in any preferred color, and fasten them together with a small bow of similar ribbon. This gift will involve a very trifling expenditure.

**LEAF PEN-WIPER.**

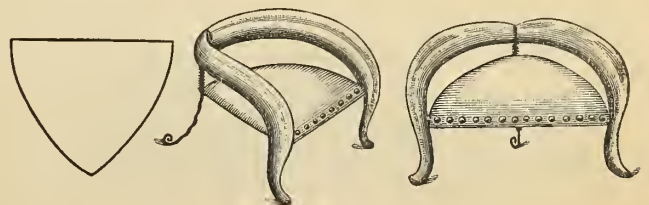
—This will make an ornament for papa's desk at the office or in the library. For a pattern, lay a geranium leaf on stiff paper or cardboard, follow its edges carefully with a sharp pencil, and cut out the leaf with a pair of scissors. Duplicate this pattern as often as desired in black cloth, and string these cloth leaves together, running the thread through the stem part of each. For the outside, cut the same shape from dark-brown felt cloth, and fasten all the sections securely together. Add a many-colored bow of baby-ribbon to the stem end, and a very pretty pen-wiper is completed.



**PAPER WEIGHT.**—This will make an appropriate gift for a teacher or older friend. Take twelve inches of ribbon two inches and a-half wide, fold the edges together, and sew across the end and six inches up the side. Fill the narrow bag thus formed with coarse shot; fold back the ribbon at the top of the bag, tuck the end into the bag at the finish of the side sewing, and tie the whole tightly with silk thread. This will form a loop of ribbon at the top, making a very pretty finish.

**EMERY BAG.**—Mamma's old emery-bag is almost worn out, so it would be a good idea to make her a new one for Christmas. Cut a two-inch square of chamois, and make a bag of it by firmly sewing the bottom and sides. Cut the top edges in small points, fill the bag two-thirds full with emery powder, and tie it at the top with strong linen thread, concealing the thread with a bright ribbon tied in a bow.

**RUSSIAN CHAIR PIN-CUSHION.**—Another gift for sister, which will form an interesting and useful addition to her dressing-case, is this odd pin-cushion. The "merry thought" or wish-bone of a duck or goose is used as the frame-work of the chair. Soak the bone in boiling water and dry it with a cloth. Cut a notch in the back, and pass a wire around it, twisting the wire to form the third leg, and covering it neatly with fine black silk thread. For the cushion measure the bone, then cut two pieces of cardboard as shown in the diagram in the illustration. Overspread the upper cardboard with wadding, cover each piece with colored silk or satin, and glue the inner sides of the pieces together. Paint the chair two or three times, making the paint with a small piece of black sealing wax dissolved in spirits of wine; and then fit the cushion in the frame, as pictured, piercing the thin part of each leg and inserting a pin to serve as a support for the cushion. A row of small headed pins



may be stuck in the cushion and a bow of ribbon may be tied at the back for ornamentation.

**SCENT-CASE.**—Very little hands can manage this pretty gift,



which is suitable for a sister or brother. Cut two layers of thin cotton wadding three inches square, sprinkle between them an ounce of sachet-powder, and tack their edges together. Make a bag of cream or blue silk the same size as the wadding, leaving an end open like a pillow-case; slip the wadding smoothly in, and sew up the open end. The edges may be bound with ribbon, if the small seamstress is equal to the task. Catch the bag through in four places, and conceal the tackings with tiny bows of ribbon.

**A PRETTY BLOTTER.**—This will make a dainty addition to mamma's writing-desk. Procure a piece of celluloid measuring



eight inches by three and a-half. Celluloid is manufactured in large sheets, but in most of the shops these sheets are cut into four pieces each ten inches by twelve in size; some dealers will even sell a smaller quantity. Cut the blotting paper the same size as the celluloid, using at least four sheets. Make two holes in one end of the celluloid and corresponding holes in the blotting paper, and fasten all together by passing a ribbon through these holes and tying it in a bow on the upper side. A pale-blue or yellow ribbon will be very effective. If preferred, the cover of the blotter may be made of terra-cotta or chocolate-colored cartridge-paper and decorated.

**A COZY.**—An appropriate present for mamma or auntie would be a light covering, often called a "cozy," to use when taking a nap during the daytime; and a pretty convenience of this kind may be made with little trouble or expense. Cut two pieces of cheese-cloth each a yard long, the material being also a yard wide. Place a layer of cotton between the sections, and baste all smoothly together. Turn in and sew the edges, and then button-hole the cozy all round. Tack the cover together at regular intervals with worsted, marking the locations of the tackings to avoid mistakes. White cheese-cloth and Nile-green worsted will make a very pretty cozy.

**SLEEVE-HOLDER.**—This ingenious little article was invented in Germany and is intended to keep one's sleeve smooth when another sleeve is to be drawn over it. It may be made for a grown sister or cousin. Procure a yard and a-half of half-inch ribbon and two brass or nickel-plated rings three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Cover the rings with crocheting, using for the purpose coarse twist matching the ribbon. Sew a ring to each end of the ribbon band, and the holder is completed. In putting on a coat or jacket place one ring over the fore-finger, wind the ribbon around the under sleeve, and slip the other ring over the thumb of the same band. The outer garment will then slip on without difficulty.

**BEAN-BAGS.**—The very little brother or sister must not be forgotten, and a set of bean-bags will prove acceptable. A set should



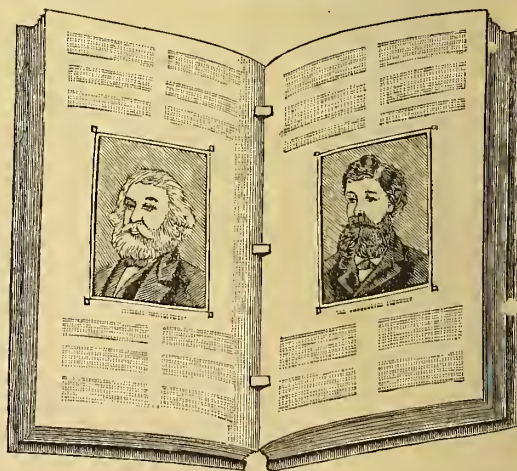
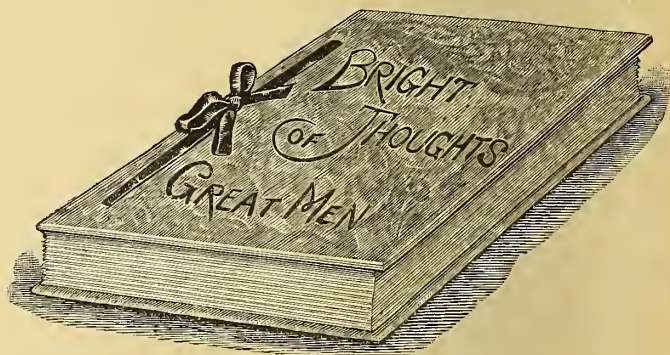
contain at least four or five. Cut the proper number of six-inch squares from ordinary bed-ticking, and make the bags very strongly, and fill them two-thirds full of beans. Make cases of figured

goods or of red flannel to slip over the bags, working an initial on each, if of flannel, with yellow silk. Slip the cases on, and neatly seam their ends.

**KETTLE-HOLDER.**—Grandmamma still delights in housekeeping and will be wonderfully pleased with one or two ornamental kettle-holders made by her little granddaughter. Shape at least three pieces of thick flannel eight inches square, and tack them together. Cover them with a case of scarlet flannel, and sew a red cord around the edge, leaving a loop in one corner, by which to suspend the holder. Then get sister May, who can draw so prettily, to make a pattern of a tea-kettle with steam coming out of its spout; lay this on black cloth, cut the design out very carefully, baste it upon the middle of the holder, and neatly hem its edges. The word "Grandma" may be traced on the reverse side of the holder with a black pencil and the lines followed with black cotton, the stitches being very carefully taken so they will not show on the other side.

**BOOK-MARK.**—This also will be an appropriate present for a teacher. It is made of grosgrain ribbon three-quarters of an inch wide, and two or three colors or shades are generally united in its construction. Cut the ribbon in three lengths—ten, twelve and fourteen inches. The three ends are placed together, one over the other, and are then passed through a small brass or nickel ring and sewed neatly. If preferred, the ring may first be covered with crocheting done with coarse twist matching the lightest ribbon. Each of the three free ends is finished in a point, a tiny ball of silk being added. The balls may be purchased at any fancy-goods shop and each should match the ribbon upon which it is sewed. Tiny bells may be used instead of the balls. A pretty book-mark may be made of pale-blue and white ribbon, the crocheting being done with white twist, and the ends ornamented with blue and white silk balls.

**PAMPHLET.**—The studious little girl's learning will be put to the



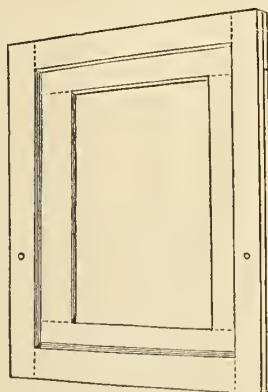
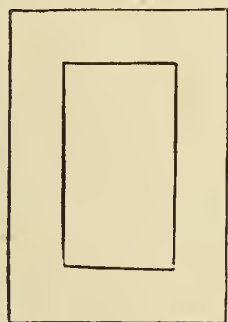
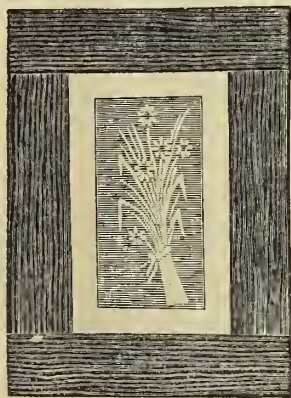
test in preparing this really pretty present for her dearest little friend who loves books better than dolls. When you have cut a sufficient number of engravings of authors and other great men from illustrated papers and magazines to make a pretty thick book, cut them neatly about the edges and paste each as carefully as pos-



sible in the center of a sheet of plate paper or other heavy but not stiff paper, as shown. Then select one or several quotations or sayings from each author and write them in your best hand beneath the picture. After the book is ready, cut two pieces of cardboard about an inch larger all round than the leaves, cover them with embossed paper, and inscribe in large letters on the upper cover "Bright Thoughts of Great Men," as illustrated. If you should use plain paper for the covers, decorate it with scrap pictures. Pierce holes in the covers and leaves at each end and draw a ribbon through from side to side, tying the ribbon in a bow on the outside. Even a grown-up friend will appreciate a gift of this kind, if carefully prepared.

**Door Stop.**—This will also make an acceptable Christmas present for grandma. For it procure a perfectly shaped brick, and cover it with some heavy material in a single color or a combination, carpet, velvet and plush being very serviceable. Lay the brick on paper, and cut patterns for the end, edge and flat side. Cut from the goods selected two pieces like each of these patterns, allowing for seams all round. Fit the pieces about the brick, baste their edges very firmly together, and button-hole over the seams with silk floss or worsted. A pretty finish may be provided by tying a wide ribbon around the brick after it is covered, forming a flat bow on top. When anybody is sensitive to draughts a door-stop is useful to keep the door from opening too far.

**Picture-Frame.**—An easily arranged gift for an elder sister is a picture-frame, in the making of which one of papa's cigar-boxes may be used. Cut and plane off four pieces of the box, cutting longer strips for the sides than for the top, so that your frame will be oblong. Fit the pieces at the ends and hold them together by pasting a piece of paper on the wrong side with mucilage. Then



fasten a layer of thin wood over the inside of the frame with very small nails or pins with the heads removed, to form a rabbet, which as illustrated in the diagram shown, is the space between the inner edge of the frame and the wood. After the frame is made, remove the paper. The mat is then cut from heavy cardboard and fitted into the frame as pictured. A floral piece, a portrait or any pretty picture may be framed in this manner, as illustrated.

**Glove-Case.**—Such a case may be used for either gloves or

handkerchiefs and may be made for a sister or a girl cousin. Buy two embroidered handkerchiefs that are exactly alike, the embroidery being done in either yellow or blue. Lay one of them flat, and place upon it two layers of cotton or sheet wadding, sprinkling a generous allowance of sachet-powder between the layers; then lay the other handkerchief on top, and with a fine needle and thread catch together all the corresponding points of the two handkerchiefs. Sew the case straight through the center from side to side, taking very fine stitches; and fold along the line thus made. Fasten ribbon ties to the four corners, and bow them prettily. Handkerchiefs suitable for this purpose may be purchased very cheaply.

**Bonbon Bags or Baskets.**—There are always a few friends to whom only a simple remembrance should be sent, anything lasting or over-serviceable being really in poor taste. For such gifts nothing is more suitable than pretty bonbon bags or baskets. For a very little friend one of the small fancy baskets that may be purchased for a trifle is quite large enough. Line the basket with white tissue paper, fill the paper with candy (which, by-the-by, may be home-made), and tie a tiny bow of ribbon on the handle of the basket.

A bag for bonbons may be made of fine lawn or nainsook in the following manner: Place a round piece of cardboard five inches in diameter on a circle of the material eleven inches in diameter, and tack it to position with a needle and fine thread. Make a deep hem at the top of the bag, sewing twice to make a casing, in which run a yard of half-inch ribbon. Arrange paraffine paper in the bag to prevent the bonbons soiling the material. When the bag has been filled the ribbon should be drawn and tied in a bow.

**School-Bag.**—This will do for little brother Jack. Choose heavy cloth for the bag, dark-blue being a serviceable color. Cut two pieces of the cloth each a yard long and fourteen inches wide; baste them securely together, and then sew up both ends, one of the long sides and all of the other long side except for a distance of fourteen inches at the center. Hem the edges of this opening, and slip two rings two inches in diameter over the bag, which is then ready for use. The rings, which are connected by a tiny chain, may be purchased at any of the large shops. If desired, the future owner's initial may be outlined on one end; or if the bag is intended for a girl friend, the decoration may consist of a spray of flowers.

Although none but very simple articles are mentioned above, the little fancy worker must not forget that patience and care are required to give them a neat and attractive appearance; and it should also be remembered that the fond friends who receive these gifts, into which so much childish love and thought are wrought, often by the labor of little fingers that will persist in being "all thumbs," will value them a hundredfold more than the most elegant presents which can be bought in the shops and which cost their donors nothing but money.

U. S. E.

## A CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS-EVE PARTY.

It was about ten days before Christmas that Stella Warner, aged nine, and her brother Haldon, aged seven, sent out the following invitation to their numerous friends:

*Miss Stella and Master Haldon Warner  
will be glad to see you*

*At their parents' house, on Christmas Eve, from Seven till Nine o'clock,  
to meet Santa Claus.*

Of course, there was much speculation and curiosity aroused among the small folks who were so fortunate as to receive invitations, and little else was talked about but this promised meeting with Santa Claus, everybody wondering how Christmas-eve was to be spent at Stella's and Haldon's home.

This curiosity was in no wise lessened by the rumor that Johnnie

Grey, who lived near by, had seen a beautiful fir-tree and several baskets of evergreens delivered at the Warner homestead just a day or two before Christmas.

Added to this, too, was the fact that Mrs. Warner had gone in her carriage to the home of each of the children invited and had taken therefrom sundry mysterious looking bundles and packages, and had also asked for a stocking belonging to each expected guest.

Stella and Haldon, when besieged by numerous questions, looked very wise, but said nothing that would throw any light on the matter; so it grew all the more interesting.

When Christmas-eve finally arrived—and it was dreadfully slow coming round—I think everyone who had been invited was present, except Lulu Grey, who had a sore throat, which did not, however, hurt her half as badly as did her disappointment at not being able to attend the party.



The young folks as they arrived were shown up-stairs to lay off their wraps; and when all had gathered, Stella's elder sister played a lively march on the piano in the hall below, while, two by two, the company marched down, led by the young host and hostess, who were prettily attired for the occasion in fancy dresses representing a Snow Prince and Princess.

These costumes were made of a soft, white material, trimmed with eider-down and sprinkled with diamond-dust, and were very pretty and artistic.

From the hall the procession passed into the parlors and marched three times round a beautiful and stately fir-tree, which occupied the center of the room and was handsomely decorated with strings of popped corn and tinsel ornaments, and laden with pretty gifts.

The most unique decoration of the rooms, however, was supplied by a number of stockings of all sizes and colors, which were hung in long rows on bamboo poles fastened to the walls.

On each stocking was pinned a card bearing the owner's name and a merry Christmas greeting.

After the march was ended, the procession disbanded, and the young folks either gathered about the beautiful tree to look at its full crop of strange fruit and wonder which was to fall to their lot, or else indulge in furtive glances toward those especial stockings which they might claim as their own, and which seemed filled with good things from their extended size and several protuberances.

Then some pleasant games were indulged in, while those who danced formed two long rows in the hall and went through the graceful figures of the Virginia Reel.

As the clock struck eight there was a resounding knock at the front door, and quickly the news spread from mouth to mouth that Santa Claus had come.

Sure enough, when the door was opened and the children gathered eagerly round, there stood the jolly old fellow, with his ruddy face half concealed by a long, white beard and a snowy moustache.

Some of the young folks called to mind afterward that his merry laugh and voice were singularly like those of Mr. Warner, but in the pleasant excitement of his presence (and *presents*, too, I might add), this was not noticed at the time.

He certainly did not look anything like the father of their young entertainers, with his jolly round stomach, shaggy great-coat and fur cap.

With a cheery word to this one, and that, and a kindly pat on the curly heads closest to him, Santa Claus led the way to the Christmas tree, followed by the youngsters, who crowded after him like the merry rats after the Piper of Hamelin.

When all were gathered round the tree, Santa Claus made a little speech, in which he said that after his long, cold journey, he was glad to meet with such a warm welcome, and was surprised and delighted to find so many good children assembled who were entitled to receive a present for their excellent behavior during the past year—for he supposed that none but really good and obedient children had come to claim his gifts.

At these words there were some dubious glances exchanged among the company, but all doubts were soon swept aside after Santa Claus began to distribute the numerous articles on the tree, calling out the names written on the various presents, while the happy claimant stepped forward to receive them.

When the tree had been despoiled of its burden, the stocking hunt began, and this afforded considerable fun as the owners sought out their property and laid claim to it.

In each stocking were some nuts, candies and raisins, an apple, orange and banana, and a delicious cruller made into the initial of the owner's name.

The contents of the stockings were, of course, furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Warner, and were not removed until the young folks got home, thus saving the hostess considerable trouble and her carpets much damage.

The presents on the tree were those which the parents of the children gave; and this general distribution of gifts from one point saved the different families the trouble of preparing for Christmas at each separate home.

A little after nine, the merry youngsters went home to pleasant dreams, all highly delighted at having become personally acquainted with dear jolly old Santa Claus.

H. C. W.

## LITTLE MOTHERS.

In the present practical age the doll is a prominent factor in the early education of girls. Very little women are encouraged (when encouragement is necessary) to choose dainty styles for their bright-eyed pets and to cut and make up the various articles of their diminutive attire. Not a garment, from tiny under-vest to elegant opera-cloak, but is or may be made by the little mother for her doll-children; and if she be fastidious and eminently sensible, she will also attend personally to all the laundry work of her family. To be sure this childish industry in no wise lessens the cares or labors of the older feminine members of the household, but no mother who has her little daughter's welfare truly at heart will grudge either the time or the small outlay of money necessary to give the child the valuable experience of this early performance of maternal duties.

However great the little mother's pleasure may be on receiving a new and handsome doll, her joy is only perfect when she is allowed to select it for herself from a large variety, and then to clothe it as best suits her youthful fancy. Plenty of time should be allowed for choosing this object of her maternal affections, although it often happens that devotion is inspired at first sight for reasons that are as far to seek as those which govern any other of the apparently inexplicable preferences of the feminine heart. If it is a boy doll for which the little mother seeks, some real or fancied resemblance to a picture in Mother Goose or the Arabian Nights is as likely to decide her choice as any more practical reason. Now and then a little girl will prefer to consider herself the grandmother rather than the mother of her dollies, but this is usually after she has been bereaved of former favorites through the wear and tear of time or the depredation of a cruel brother, who pitilessly rent her darlings limb from limb in a spirit of investigation or of mischief, pure and simple.

The average little girl takes more delight in a rag doll than in any of the more elaborate and costly productions in wax or china; for she can hug it to her heart's content without fear of breaking its skull or fracturing any of its limbs. To be sure it cannot cry, or call "Mamma," or open and shut its eyes of putty; but then there is nothing quite perfect in this world, and little mothers learn this sad fact very early in their maternal experiences. The rag doll may be a home product, since its possessor, as a rule, is too youthful to have developed a distinct ideal of infantile features, complexion and

clothing. In fact, the dolls of this sort offered in the shops are seldom as attractive to their baby owners as those of domestic manufacture. The pattern of a rag doll is No. 81, price 7d. or 15 cents. The doll may be made of white muslin and stuffed with rags or cotton. The face must be painted; and if the little mother is not able to do this herself, one of her big brothers or sisters will surely possess enough skill with the brush to outline a face that will suit her simple fancy.

A shapely lady doll may be cut by pattern No. 139, which costs 7d. or 15 cents; and pattern No. 140, which is furnished at the same price, will produce an equally satisfactory baby, girl, miss, boy or man doll. Dolls of this kind, which may be most appropriately made of stockinet, require the addition of wax or china heads. Ample instructions for making accompany the patterns, so that no little girl who is at all skilful with her needle should experience the slightest difficulty.

The body being completed, the clothing is next in order, and for this a choice variety of patterns is presented. As a rule, very small girls prefer to clothe their dolls as infants, because their ideal of a child is more readily attained in this way. Later on the little mother is ambitious to possess a doll that may be taken into society and be given a daily airing in its carriage; and she may even go so far as to desire what the Parisian toy merchant labels "Monsieur, Madame et Bébé." The ordinary little girl, however, likes to have her dolls unattached, that she may regulate their destinies to suit her personal tastes. The first step in this process is naturally the choice of a name. After this, clothing must be considered; and in this choice and making the child's judgment, taste, industry and economy may, with proper instruction from her elders, receive an impulse that will go far toward making a wise and capable woman of a thoughtless, uninformed little girl. Of course, the tiny maiden who has a natural aptitude for womanly usefulness and graces is easily moulded into a noble maturity, but no feminine nature is wholly unpliant if taken when the motherly instinct and love are first warming into activity.

The little girl who dislikes patchwork and overhand seams is delighted with a needle and thimble when she can use them to make her dolly a new gown; and while she may abhor knitting in itself, she will work industriously to make stockings or mittens for her





FIGURE NO. 81.—PATTERN FOR A RAG DOLL.

Dotty's wardrobe does not include all the garments worn by the flesh-and-blood baby next door when trundled out in its pretty carriage by Mary, the nurse. Dolls' Set No. 109, which is illustrated at figure No. 264 R and costs 10d. or 20 cents, provides patterns for a long petticoat, a gown and a pretty little short house-sack. The sack should be made of cashmere or flannel and bound with ribbon or button-holed with silk; and the petticoat may be made up and finished in the same way, if a lace-edged cotton one be considered insufficiently protective. The slip, or dress, as it is



FIGURE NO. 255 R.

with low neck and elbow sleeves, which may be cut from silk, *crêpe*, satin or lace, by Set No. 130, price 10d. or 20 cents.

In addition, she will need a circular wrap of wool goods or velvet, prettily lined, and provided with a hood to draw over her head when she goes to a ceremonious dinner or to an evening party. Such a wrap may be cut by Set No. 138, which is represented at figure

beloved Ethel Jane or Dolly Varden, who cannot take her airing until provided with these articles of apparel.

Dotty Dimple is a baby doll. She has just arrived, and her stockinet skin is just as fresh as the pink paint upon her lips. She needs at once chemises, petticoats, slips and a wrap, besides a knitted hood and socks. If she has a blanket with a feather-stitched hem, she does not really need a wrap; but the little mother's happiness will be incomplete if



FIGURE NO. 248 R.

by a boy doll, and is represented at figure No. 249 R, fashionably attired in an evening dress-suit cut from cloth by Set No. 39, price 10d. or 20 cents.

The little mother who watches the changes of dress afforded the "real live"



FIGURE NO. 249 R.

baby next door will soon decide that it is time to array Dotty in her first short clothes. Set No. 147, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and is shown at figure No. 544 R, consists of a petticoat, dress and sack, all of which may very easily be made. The petticoat may be cut from muslin or cambric, tucked in clusters and edged with lace or embroidery. Embroidery and nainsook will be dainty for the dress, which has a square yoke, full skirt and comfortable shirt sleeves. Pink being a favored color for babies, Dotty's sack will be made of pink twilled flannel, and will prove very comfortable indeed.

It may be neatly scalloped, and fancy-stitched over the seams.

The doll family is constantly growing, and suitable attire must be provided for each new member.

Melinda is one of the new comers, and her important little mother decides she is old enough to go to school and have a variety of pretty dresses. Her school toilette is as warm and comfortable as the most solicitous parent could wish, and Jack Frost will not have a chance to pinch the tiny maiden's ears

and finger-tips. The long double-breasted cloth coat may be trimmed with Astrakhan or other fur; the muff, which is hung about the wearer's neck for security, is also made of cloth and trimmed with fur; and the cap is made of eider-down flannel and edged



FIGURE NO. 264 R.



FIGURE NO. 266 R.



FIGURE NO. 544 R.

with fur. All three garments are included in Set No. 146, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and is illustrated at figure No. 543 R.

Under her coat dolly wears a dress and guimpe, which are pictured at figure No. 262 R, and were cut by Set No. 110, price 10d. or 20 cents. The dress may be made of navy-blue cashmere and decorated with fancy stitching done with white silk, and a sash similarly stitched. The guimpe will be attractively developed in plain and tucked white cambric.

A pretty Greenaway gown and hat will prove exactly suitable for a doll of Melinda's immature figure. The dress may be made of polka-spotted wash goods and trimmed with embroidery and ribbon, and Surah may be used for the hat. A suit of this kind is prettily illustrated at figure No. 251 R, the Set used for its making being No. 134, price 10d. or 20 cents.

A Mother-Hubbard cloak is pictured at figure No. 260 R, and may be worn on special occasions instead of the school coat. Figured cloth will make a handsome cloak, and a lace collar may lie flat about the neck. A pretty lounging wrapper may be cut by

the same pattern, which is included in Set No. 129, price 7d. or 15 cents.

Figure No. 265 R shows dolly arrayed in a most comfortable night-dress. The dress is developed in cambric and lace insertion and trimmed with embroidery, and its pattern is included in Set No. 96, which costs 7d. or 15 cents.

Miss Phoebe is a fashionable young lady doll, with pretty blonde hair and a penchant for "stunning" gowns. In the first place, she

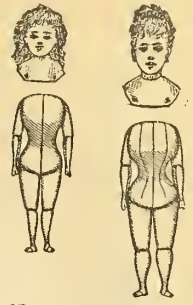


FIGURE NO. 140. FIGURE NO. 139.



FIGURE NO. 543 R.



FIGURE NO. 262 R.



FIGURE NO. 251 R.



FIGURE NO. 260 R.

No. 255 R and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The Set also includes a costume of walking length to be worn upon the promenade.

Then there must be a nurse for Dotty, represented by a rag doll covered with black or dark-brown stockinet and clad in a gingham gown, a bandanna head-kerchief or cap, and a big white apron. Dinah, properly clad as a nurse, is pictured at figure No. 266 R, her garments having been shaped by Set No. 111, price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Last, but not least, comes the husband of Ethel Jane, Dotty's father. This important gentleman will, of course, be impersonated



FIGURE NO. 265 R.



has a travelling toilette, which is illustrated at figure No. 259 R, and was cut by Set No. 137, price 10d. or 20 cents. It consists of a divided skirt of plain flannel and a double-breasted ulster and a polo cap of checked cloth. A travelling satchel may be strapped across dolly's shoulders to give her the air of a tourist.

The toilette shown at figure No. 542 R includes a costume and cape. The costume is made of tan cloth and brown velvet. The skirt is a bell and is trimmed at the bottom with brown silk soutache. The basque is cut in tabs all round at the bottom, and the fronts are



FIGURE No. 259 R. FIGURE No. 542 R.

Then there is Little Boy Blue, who has newly come into the family of dolls and must be fashionably clothed. The sailor suit, depicted at figure No. 261 R, and cut by Set No. 116, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is very pretty indeed. The short trousers are made of blue flannel and trimmed at the sides with white braid. The blouse has a deep sailor-collar of white flannel, and a shield trimmed with crosswise rows of white braid; and the sleeves are finished with white flannel cuffs. The cap is in regulation shape and is made of blue flannel, with a band and streamers of white ribbon.

The boy doll dressed as Little Lord Fauntleroy is very charming and should be provided with a court suit, a riding suit and a third suit for ordinary wear, which are shown respectively at figures Nos. 252 R, 253 R and 254 R. The court suit is made of black velvet and is completed by a lace collar and cuffs and a silk sash. It comprises a jacket, sash and trousers and was cut by Set No. 124, price 10d. or 20 cents. The riding suit consists of trousers and Norfolk jacket of striped cloth, and chamois leggings, and was shaped by Set No. 128, price 10d. or 20 cents. The ordinary suit was cut by Set No. 136, price 10d. or 20 cents, and consists of short velvet trousers, a white cambric blouse, and a short velvet jacket. The sailor collar and cuffs finishing the blouse are worn over the jacket, which is trimmed at the edges with buttons.

During the Winter the little mother will arrange a dolls' carnival, and will invite all her young friends to bring their dollies to have a share in the fun. Each doll in the family may be dressed to represent a different character for this occasion, and there will be little difficulty in producing the desired effect. Ethel Jane looks a very

10d. or 20 cents, and consists of a plainly finished dress of Quaker-drab serge, a kerchief of white mull that is crossed in front, and a bonnet matching the dress. A pair of spectacles placed on dolly's nose will give her a more staid and elderly-appearance.

The elegant Phoebe is portrayed at figures Nos. 256 R and 257 R, dressed as a Japanese lady. The costume is copied from the Japanese kimono and is made of flowered silk. The wide sash, which is draped under the arms and formed in a flat bow at the back, is made of braid. The Set by which the costume was shaped is No. 114, price 10d. or 20 cents. Several long, fancy hair-pins may be thrust through the high coiffure, and a fan may be carried to give Miss Phoebe an unmistakably Japanese air.

The man doll may be dressed as a monk, as shown at figure No. 492 R. The costume is made of black flannel and comprises short breeches, a long habit with turned-back sleeves, a pointed hood or cowl and a cap, all of which were cut by Set No. 142, price 10d. or 20 cents. A cord is tied around the waist in true ecclesiastical fashion.



FIGURE No. 261 R.

Little Boy Blue will be fat and jolly-looking as Santa Claus, in which character he is represented at figure No. 494 R, the nec-



FIGURE No. 252 R.

essary garments having been fashioned by Set No. 143, price 10d. or 20 cents. The trousers, which are cut from red flannel are extended to form a body and reach only to the knees. The vest and coat are also made of red flannel, the coat being provided with a pointed hood and a belt and trimmed at the wrist and lower edges with fur. The leggings and cap are fashioned from blue flannel.



FIGURE No. 253 R.

The leggings are trimmed at the top with fur and are worn over the trousers. The cap is pointed and tipped with a tassel, and fur trims its edge. Of course, Kris Kingle must wear a long white beard and must surely have a jolly little black pipe in his mouth.

Mothers should not regard the subject of dolls lightly, for in the care of her inanimate family the industrious little girl will receive the most valuable of Kindergarten training. Her hands will soon



FIGURE No. 254 R.

become skilful both for wielding the needle and for handling infants, the latter being an art, by-the-bye, regarding which many young wives are in deepest ignorance when starting upon their career as mothers. Early impressions of proportion in shaping, of economy in cutting and of harmony in the blending of col-

ors form a solid groundwork upon which may be founded that practical knowledge and skill without which no woman is fit to govern a household.

In addition to the styles mentioned above, there are numerous others illustrated in our Catalogues that are suitable for dolls of all kinds and for every possible occasion.



FIGURE No. 492 R. FIGURE No. 493 R. FIGURE No. 494 R. FIGURE No. 495 R. FIGURE No. 256 R. FIGURE No. 257 R.

demure nun at figure No. 493 R. The Set by which her garments were cut is No. 141, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The costume includes a habit of black nun's-veiling, a collar, cap and head-band of white lineu and a veil of nun's-veiling.

Melinda, dressed as a quaint but charming Quaker lady, is pictured at figure No. 495 R. Her costume was cut by Set No. 144, price



## THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS DECORATION.—No. 12.

At this season of good-cheer every mother is intent on subscribing to the pleasure of the merry little ones, who are on the very tip-toe of expectation of the happy Christmas-time. A children's dinner party for Christmas eve or Christmas day is a happy inspiration, and the busy brain of the mother teems with suggestions for something that will render the feast at once unique and amusing. Beside the generous array of sweets and good things that deck the well-spread table, there may be a center-piece, which on this occasion should also prove the center of attraction; and upon it may be expended all one's ingenuity.

An attractive idea is expressed in the center-piece displayed at figure No. 6. A cone is made of cardboard and upon it are holly-leaves and berries so skilfully adjusted that they appear to be growing. The cone when completed is fitted on a round Majolica dish or basket, which is filled with toys and favors and all sorts of pretty odds and ends that will delight the children.

Figure No. 7 shows the cone lifted from the overflowing dish. This charming center-piece may ornament the table at an adults' dinner. When the table is cleared for dessert the cone may be raised—seemingly by invisible hands—by a simple mechanical arrangement. A wire is suspended from the host's chair to the chandelier and from thence attached to the point of the cone; by moving the wire the cone may be lifted and the favors disclosed to

the astonished guests.

Figure No. 8 illustrates a doily for a water-pitcher, caraffe or center-piece, and figure No. 9 represents the design wrought upon it in button-hole long-and-short stitch, which is described in "Fancy Stitches, and Their Application" in the February DELINEATOR. The doily is worked at the corners and fringed between, the edges being overcast.

A pretty and ornamental arrangement of

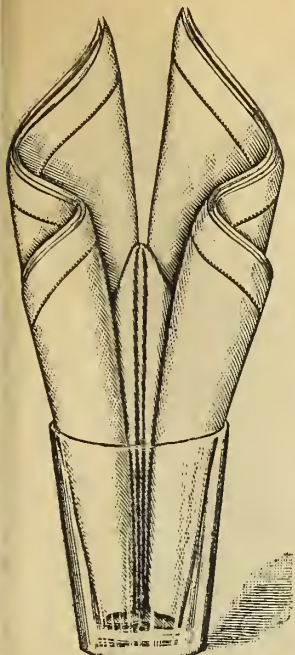


FIGURE No. 1.

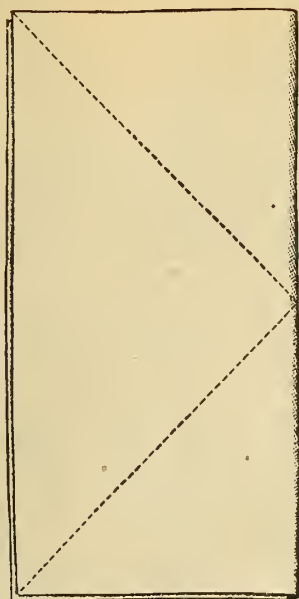


FIGURE No. 2.

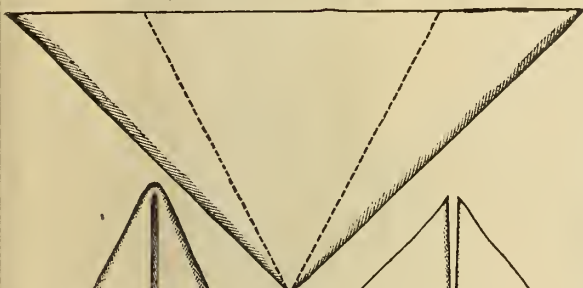


FIGURE No. 3.

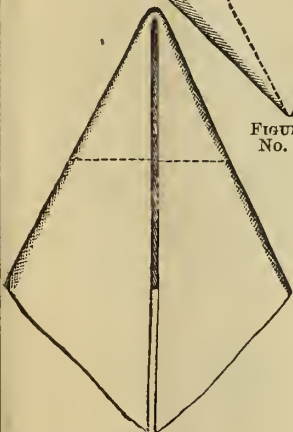


FIGURE No. 4.

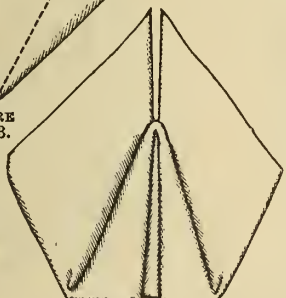


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5.—FANCY FOLDING OF NAPKIN.

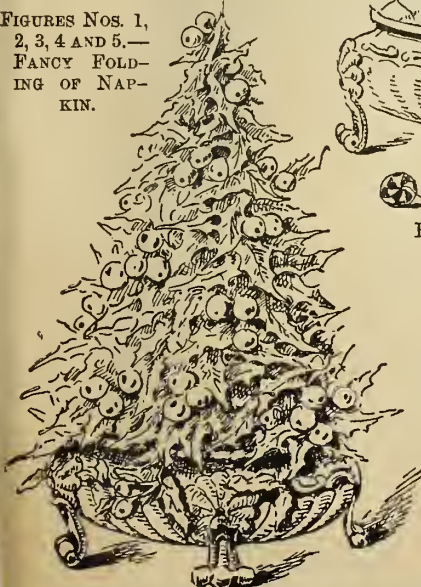


FIGURE No. 6.—SURPRISE CENTER-PIECE.

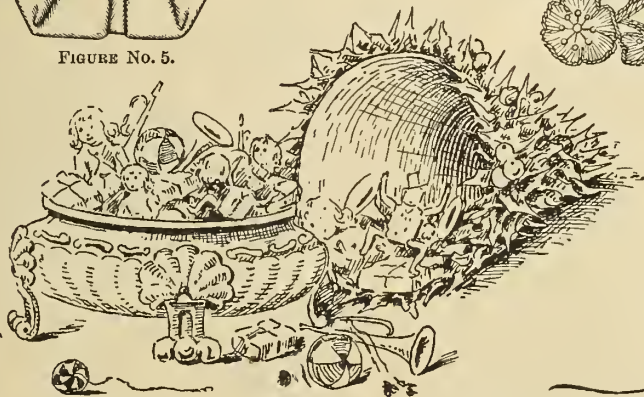


FIGURE No. 7.—CENTER-PIECE UNCOVERED.

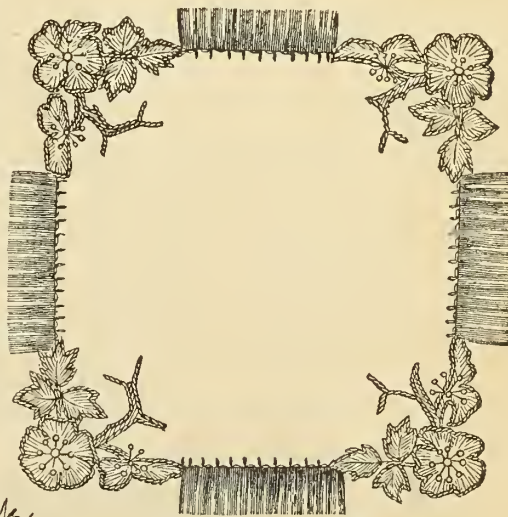


FIGURE No. 8.—DOILY.



FIGURE No. 9.—DESIGN FOR DOILY.

the napkin is pictured at figure No. 1, and the method of folding it is shown at figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 on this page. First fold the napkin double, then fold the ends over as shown at the dotted lines at figure No. 2 to form a triangle; fold the sides again at the dotted lines as shown at figure No. 3. Turn up the point at the dotted line shown at figure No. 4 to produce the effect pictured at figure No. 5. The folds may be spread and the napkin arranged to stand upright in a glass as depicted at figure No. 1.



# FANCY STITCHES, AND THEIR APPLICATION.

## No. 12.

This article, the last of the year, is fully equal in point of interest and utility to any of the series that have gone before; and in some respects it is superior, inasmuch as a startling novelty entirely out of the usual range is presented. The work referred to has been prepared expressly for us and is known as "jewel embroidery." It may appropriately adorn the most sumptuously furnished apartment and be elaborated as much as desired; while at the same time it may be done at small expense by using a greater quantity of gold thread and fewer jewels. Japanese gold thread in different grades is charmingly introduced in conjunction with nail-heads in a variety of colors and shapes; these, with gold, silver and metallic colored glass beads—which closely resemble those used in Gobelin embroidery—and a few threads of filo floss that appear here and there, forming a charming *ensemble*.

The beads and nail-heads may be purchased of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company; and this firm offers to send free of charge to those of our readers who are about to reproduce any of the designs presented this month, and who order the jewels from them, one of the four designs represented, all perforated and ready for stamping.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—METHOD OF PASSING THE GOLD THREAD THROUGH THE MATERIAL, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUCHING IT.—Many people have the impression that gold thread must be sewed through in order to have it remain intact, but this idea is erroneous. The thread may be easily applied as follows: Pass a large-eyed needle down through the material at one end of the line to be covered, allowing the eye to remain above, as shown at figure No. 1; then run the thread through the needle and draw the needle down quickly. Now bring the needle up at A as shown

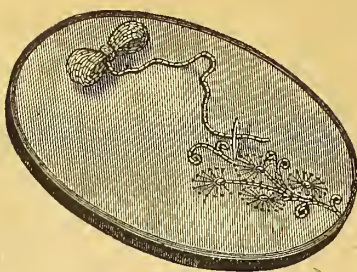


FIGURE No. 1.

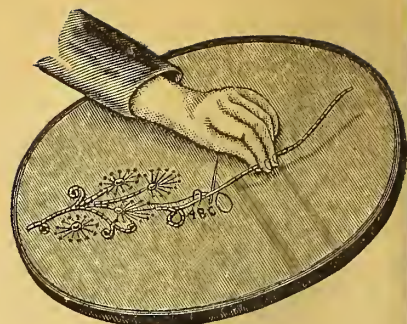


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—METHOD OF PASSING THE GOLD THREAD THROUGH THE MATERIAL, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUCHING IT.

FIGURE No. 3.—ELABORATELY DECORATED MUSIC-RACK.—Select a pretty white enamelled music-rack and decorate it like the one shown at this figure. If, perchance, one possesses a rack of bamboo or some similar wood, the desired effect may be reproduced at very small cost. Heliotrope satin in a soft shade was used for the panel, and over it are scattered sections of and the designs like those

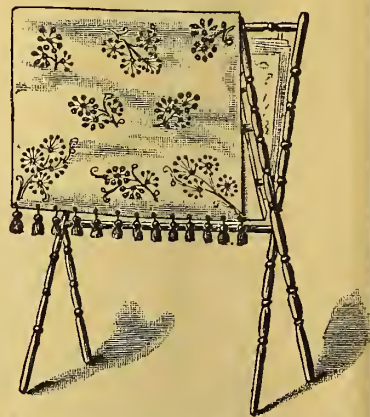


FIGURE No. 3.—ELABORATELY DECORATED MUSIC-RACK.

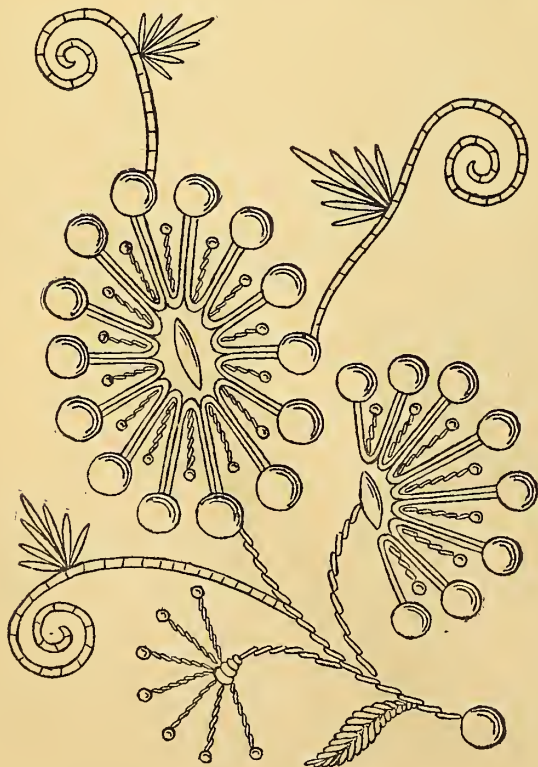


FIGURE No. 4.

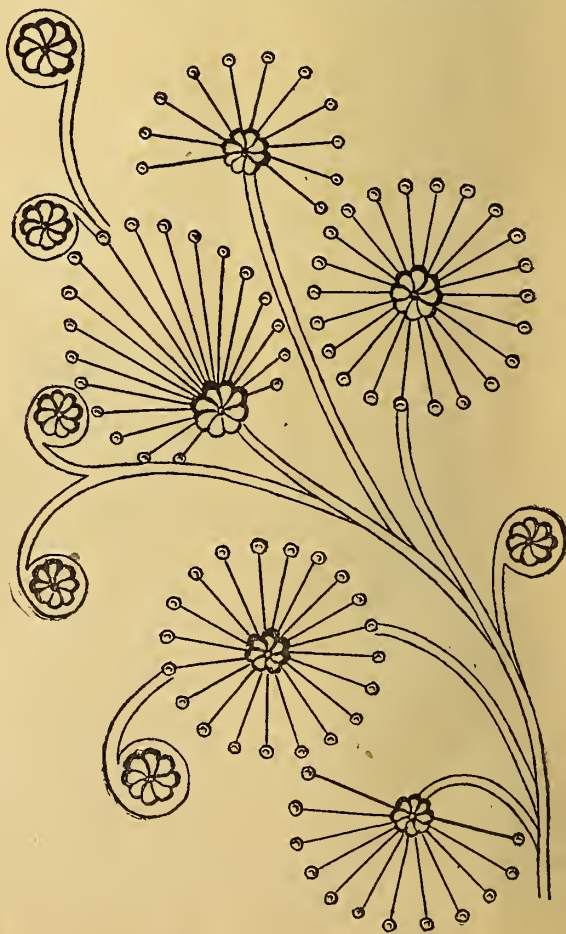


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—DESIGNS USED FOR JEWEL EMBROIDERY.

at figure No. 2, passing it down through at B and bringing it up at C, thus making a succession of over-and-over stitches. When at the terminus of the line again pass the gold thread through as in the beginning. Silk cords, many-strands-of-silk, Japanese gold thread, etc., are all couched in this simple manner and are very effective materials for the new kinds of embroidery where a great deal of straight-line work is to be accomplished.



shown at figures Nos. 4 and 5. A fine and medium grade of Japanese gold thread is used in working the pattern, and the decoration is provided by jewels of various colors and shapes held in position by means of tiny gold beads. Filo floss and metallic beads are also used in the embroidery. The back of the panel is lined with gold-colored satin, and the lower edge is finished with yellow-and-heliotrope silk drops, each drop being held in place by a glittering nail-

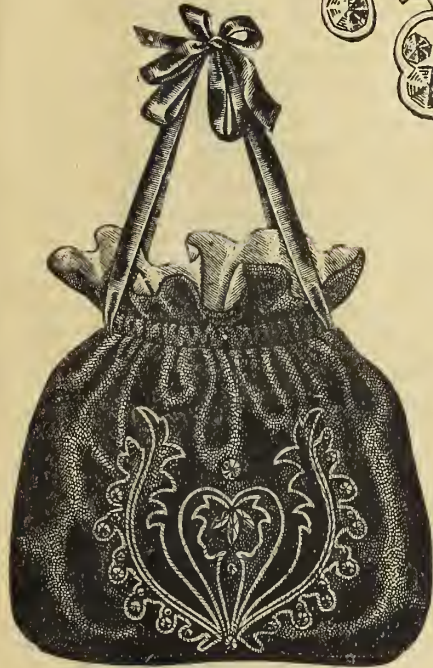


FIGURE NO. 6.—OPERA-GLASS BAG.

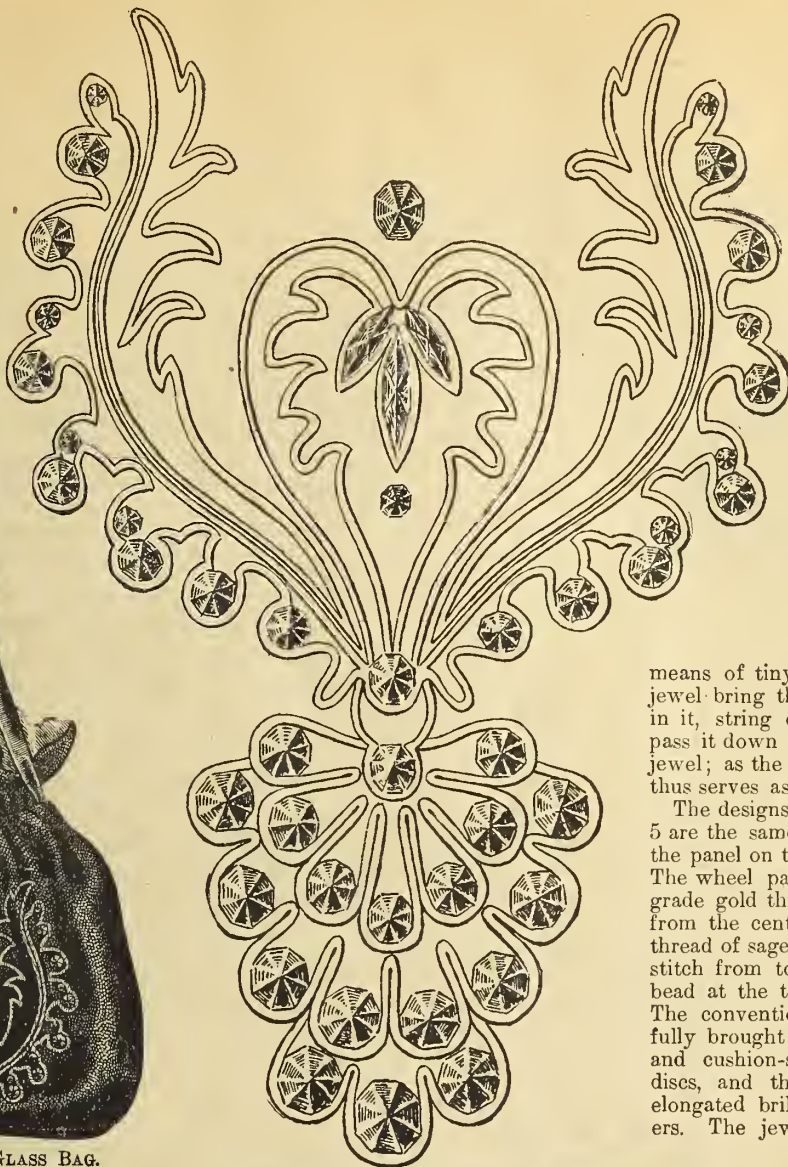


FIGURE NO. 8.—DESIGN USED FOR JEWEL EMBROIDERY.



FIGURE NO. 7.—FANCY DUSTER-BAG.

ing combinations can be selected in combination with silver or the gold. This panel may be used for a border decoration on an upright piano-scarf. We would not advise plush as a foundation, because the work sinks in the nap and thus mars the effect.

FIGURES Nos. 4, 5, 8 AND 11.—DESIGNS USED FOR JEWEL EMBROIDERY.—Figure No. 8 presents a full-size view of the design used in sections for decorating; the upper half is used on the opera-glass case, pictured at figure No. 6, and the lower part is reversed and serves as a border decoration on the dust-bag shown at figure No. 7. It is also shown complete on the case pictured at figure No. 9. In all instances gold thread is couched on and jewels are applied by means of tiny gold beads. In applying a jewel bring the needle up through the hole in it, string one bead on the thread and pass it down again through the hole in the jewel; as the bead is larger than the hole it thus serves as a stay and holds it in place.

The designs shown at figures Nos. 4 and 5 are the same as those used in decorating the panel on the music-rack at figure No. 3. The wheel pattern is wrought in medium grade gold thread, and the irradiating lines from the center jewel are made with one thread of sage-green filo floss, taking a long stitch from top to bottom and applying a bead at the top of each stitch for a finish. The conventional flower design is beautifully brought out by using the corrugated and cushion-shaped opaque and brilliant discs, and the centers are studded with elongated brilliants the color of the flowers. The jewels in some instances rep-

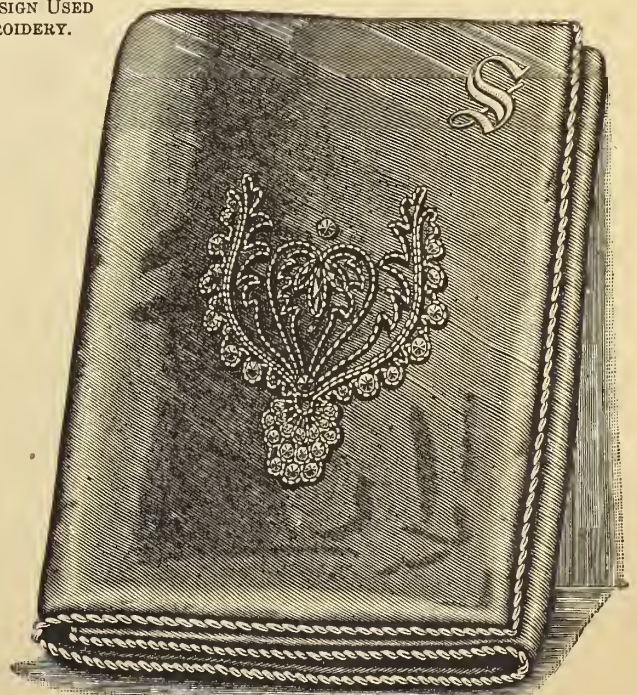


FIGURE NO. 9.—GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT-SHIRT CASE.

head. A charming effect may be produced by using any light-colored moleskin velvet, with jewels of a single color. Japanese thread may be obtained in almost every color, from which enchant-



resent such stones as the turquoise, moonstone, topaz, amethyst, cameo and *aqua-marina*. The soft gold and metallic colored glass beads are also used, in conjunction with the couched gold thread and the filo floss, the latter being used for outlining the stems and working the leaf. The effect of the design may be greatly varied in many ways by the use of jewels of other shapes and different colored Japanese thread. Since Fashion gives us the charming French ball

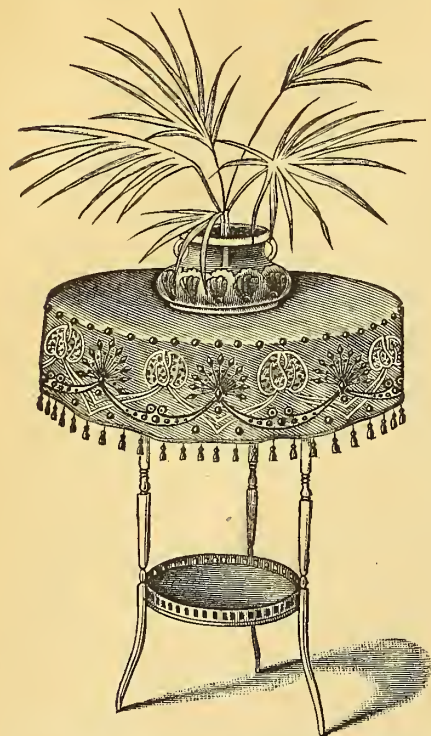


FIGURE NO. 10.—JEWEL-EMBROIDERED TABLE-COVER.

covers all straight lines, except those converging toward the center of the figure, where the jewels are thickly studded; and these are covered with one long stitch of the filo floss. At the termination of each line a tiny bead is sewed for a finish. It will be observed that different sized jewels are requisite in the work.

FIGURE NO. 6.—OPERA-GLASS CASE.—A dainty case is here represented made of mode-brown velvet and lined with *écru* satin. A piece of cardboard is cut to fit the larger end of the glasses and is covered on one side with the plush and on the other with satin; it is then neatly sewed to the upper portion of the case. Through the top of this upper portion a casing is made to within a suitable distance of the top to form a heading, and at each side an opening is left in the casing through which two ribbons of liberal length are passed, the ends being arranged in a rosette bow. A dainty decoration of the "jewel embroidery" appears on one side, the size and directions for doing which may be obtained by referring to figure No. 8. Cases of this description may match or contrast with the theatre costume and hats they accompany. Silk, velvet or cloth may be utilized in lieu of the plush, if preferred.

FIGURE NO. 7.—FANCY DUSTER-BAG.—Scrim, French *crêtonne*, China or Japanese silk, cheese cloth, etc., may be used for this bag, and cords may be used instead of ribbons for drawing it together. A stylish and inconspicuous shopping-bag may also be modelled after this design by using black satin, and making the embroidery in jet beads, *cabochons* and nail-heads; and black cable silk may be substituted for the gold thread. White satin is handsomely used for the bag, while light-yellow silk serves for the lining. The bag is made about nine inches wide by twelve deep, and the lower part on one side is richly decorated in a design of "jewel embroidery," directions for making which are given at figure No. 8, where the exact dimensions of the pattern to be embroidered are also given. A shirr-casing is made about four inches from the top, and through the openings at each side two ribbons of yellow satin are run through and joined. Care should be taken to arrange the ribbons so as to hide the joining.

FIGURE NO. 11 illustrates the actual size of the design used in decorating the border of the table-cover illustrated at figure No. 10. The gold thread in a medium grade is used in this instance, and it

FIGURE NO. 9.—GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT-SHIRT CASE.—The handsome and practical article shown at this figure will suggest to many sisters and mothers a happy idea when holiday presents are in order for father and brothers. Any appropriate material may be utilized for the case, and the decoration may be as simple or as elaborate as desired. The design selected in this instance is shown in full size at figure No. 8. Deep, old-rose silk about a yard and a-quarter long and twenty inches wide was used for the outside, while the lining is in a contrasting shade; between the lining and the outside is inserted a layer of cotton batting sheeting. The edges of this oblong mat are then finished with heavy gold cord. A stylish old-English letter adorns the upper right-hand corner, being wrought in a dull shade of gold. The embroidery, which is worked in Japanese gold thread, jewels and beads, is arranged to appear in the center of the square after the mat has been folded in three. Jockey club sachet-powder is used for scenting the case.

FIGURE NO. 10.—JEWEL-EMBROIDERED TABLE-COVER.—It would be difficult to imagine anything of the kind much handsomer than an onyx table with brass trimmings having a cover of white military cloth decorated in this fascinating jewel embroidery. To realize to the full the beauty of such a piece of embroidery one must begin at once to make a similar cover, and line it with white or gold satin. The gold thread, filo floss and brilliant jewels used in making this rich-looking cover are still more enhanced by being laid upon a white background. The tassels around the edge of the cover are of white and gold silk alternately arranged; and the border, which is a straight strip of the cloth measuring a-quarter of a yard in depth, is fastened to the circular top, which fits the table, by means of the jewels tacked at intervals to reproduce the effect of the gilt-headed tacks that were once so popular for the purpose. By referring to

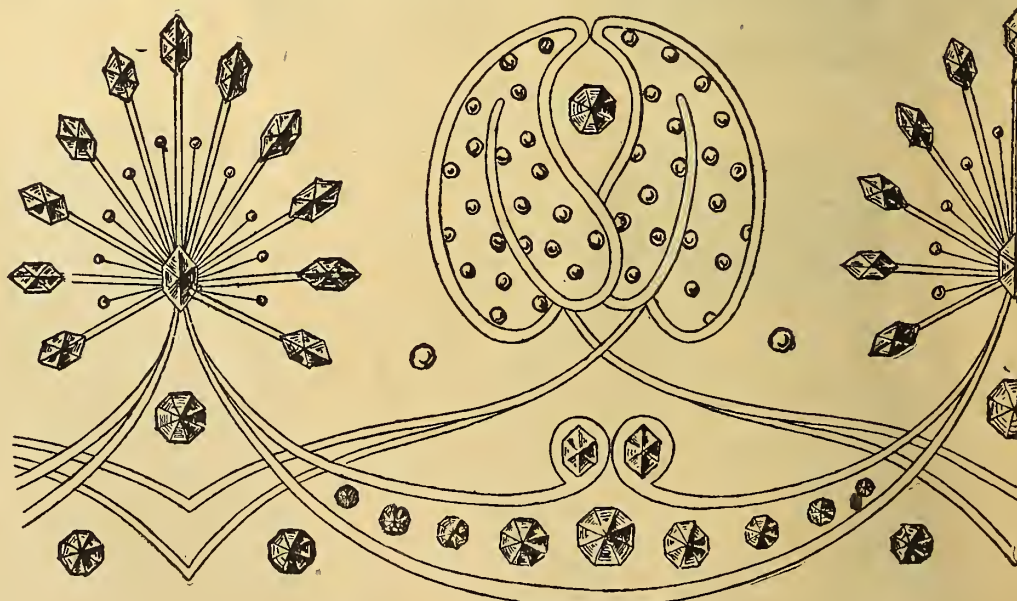


FIGURE NO. 11.—DESIGN USED FOR JEWEL EMBROIDERY.

figure No. 11, a design the exact counterpart of this one, but in actual size, may be seen; and directions for the embroidering are also given.

THE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER.—Among the many minor conveniences which have of late done so much toward lightening the labors of the seamstress, none has been of greater practical benefit than

the button-hole cutter. This cutter is made of the best steel, is reliable and may be very quickly and easily adjusted to cut any size of button-hole desired.



## WINTER DRESS FABRICS.

"What shall I choose for my Winter gown?" is just now the all-absorbing question with the average woman, and the answer cannot fail to be a pleasant one, if one may judge from the large assortment of rich fabrics so temptingly displayed in the shops. The coloring of the new goods is exceptionally artistic, and those intended for outdoor wear invariably possess an air of warmth and thickness that is exceedingly agreeable, although there is in reality very little difference in weight between the textures now in vogue and those offered for Autumn gowns and wraps.

The Scotch and English woollens, such as homespuns, cheviots and tweeds, are stylish beyond a doubt and, it is needless to say, are durable both in dye and fibre. They are very handsome when made up by smart modes, but can scarcely be called dressy. The new tweeds are known as Bannockburns, and both they and the homespuns present a rough, shaggy surface, although the latter goods have a more open texture than the former. Cheviots are smoother than either tweeds or homespuns, but similar patterns are produced in all three weaves. A brown-and-gray homespun is brightened by diagonal stripes of billiard-cloth green, a handsome new shade; and an attractive tweed showing a steel-blue and gray ground is figured with bluette-blue chevrons.

In all the woollens mentioned invisible checks are made with fine black or colored cross-lines on neutral tinted mixed grounds. Tan-and-white and gray-and-white mixed tweeds are exceptionally stylish. The former may be satisfactorily made up with golden-brown velvet and the latter with black velvet, the ornamental fabric softening to a marked degree the rather harsh surface of the wool goods. A stylish mode for these materials is a costume consisting of a bell skirt and a double-breasted coat-basque; and when velvet is not used for the collar and cuffs, several rows of machine-stitching and large, flat bone buttons will arrange the fittest completions.

Satin-finished cheviot is very unlike the ordinary English cheviot. Its weight makes it distinctively a Winter fabric, and it is offered in all the popular Winter colors, among them being navy-blue, mode, tan, gray, etc., in mélange effects. A costume and coat for church wear may be charmingly developed *en suite* in this material.

Two-toned diagonal is a dressy woollen fabric with a medium-wide wale that is crossed diagonally by graduated stripes. A recently completed polonaise costume for a matron to wear at a formal luncheon is made of dark-gray diagonal showing light-gray stripes. The skirt of the polonaise is held out stylishly at the bottom by a shapely foundation, and the body is snugly fitted to the figure, the middle three seams being terminated above extra fullness that is arranged in two double box-plaits below the waist-line. The fronts and sides are cut to hip depth and are lengthened by skirt sections that fall smoothly to the lower edge; and triple-pointed pocket-laps fall over the hips from the cross-seams joining the skirt sections to the body portion. Above the bust the fronts are rolled back in revers, and between them is inserted a smooth vest. A high collar stands stylishly about the neck, and the high-shouldered sleeves are close-fitting below the elbow. A binding of gray fur edges the collar, revers, pocket-laps, wrists and fronts. A dark-gray velvet bonnet trimmed with light-gray tips, and dark-gray Swedish gloves with light-gray stitching complete the toilette.

Another pretty variety of diagonal has a selvedge border—that is, the selvedge is rather wide, and a narrow border is woven above it. A navy-blue diagonal has a gold-and-black silk border in a conventional design, and a mode ground is bordered with gold in a floral pattern. Satin-striped diagonal is a rich, cloth-like material having very wide wales, every other one of which is woven to strongly resemble satin. So-called tailor-made suits are very frequently developed in this fabric.

French poplins are a recent reproduction. For some time these soft repped goods have been out of fashion, but the opening of the present season finds them among the novelties. Some of the new specimens are flecked with tiny silk spots that contrast prettily with the grounds, while others present silk chevrons in self or harmonizing tints. Among the latter variety a steel-blue ground figured with gold chevrons, and a French-gray relieved with gray chevrons are deserving of special mention.

French novelty cord, a pretty fabric bearing a flat cord on the right side, shows diagonal stripes in self that cross the surface lengthwise, and geometrical figures in colored silk that are woven in diagonal rows crosswise. A navy-blue sample is figured with yellow, a Quaker-drab is brightened with silver figures, and a wood-brown ground presents a pattern in bright gold. An entire costume may be made up in these goods, or a second fabric, matching either the ground or the figures, may be tastefully introduced.

Brussell cord is a species of Bedford cord and is distinguished by

its wide wale. Then there is two-toned cord, which shows alternate cords in two shades, such as brown and tan, two tones of gray, cadet and dark blue and numerous other combinations of fashionable street colors. A very dressy toilette was lately developed in the brown-and-tan variety. The skirt is in the admired bell shape. The front is draped over the foundation in slight folds, and the back is arranged in fan-plaits. The back and fronts of the basque show fullness caught in plaits at the center of the waist-line and spreading above. The sleeves are very much puffed at the top and fit with perfect closeness below. A high, close-fitting collar is at the neck.

The mode just described may be chosen for making up *crêpe* cord, a material that presents wide, crinkly stripes between slender cords and is exceedingly stylish in blue-gray, French-gray, tan, navy-blue and brown. Silk-striped Bedfords have dark, sober grounds upon which are woven stripes in bright, contrasting colors. Thus, navy-blue is striped with gold, golden-brown with black, and gray with mode.

Prominent among the serges is a species known as pilot serge, which has the usual twilled ground relieved by chevron or diagonal stripes in self. These goods will make excellent shopping and travelling dresses, as they are very durable and do not soil readily. Another choice variety of serge has a black ground enlivened by lengthwise lines of colored silk cords, the favored colors for the cords being steel-blue, Dresden-blue, olive, heliotrope and gray; and the richness of the fabric is best displayed in simply devised toilettes. Still another serge is all-over dotted with coin spots, deep-yellow spots being seen on an almost invisible blue ground, white spots on deep-garnet, and tan spots on wood-brown. A handsome visiting costume may be made of this material in combination with faille or Bengaline matching the ground color of the serge.

Light-tinted cloths are as stylish for evening wear at home as the more dainty woollens; indeed, they are more suitable for such gowns when draped effects are desired, as they fall in more decided folds than goods of looser weave. The most popular shades in cloth for street toilettes are cadet-blue, Quaker-drab, wood-brown, mode and French-gray; and when the durability of the fabric and its lady-like appearance are considered, many women will select cloth in preference to more novel materials for the gown that shall be worn to church, on the promenade and for calling. A bride who is to be married informally at home will do well to choose gray cloth for her gown, which may consist of a bell skirt and coat-basque and may be severely finished with several rows of machine-stitching. A jabot of cream-white or gray *chiffon* arranged at the throat will agreeably relieve the plainness of the mode, and a toque of the cloth trimmed with white, and gray *Suède* gloves will suitably complete the toilette.

A very elegant carriage costume may be developed in a combination of coachman's drab (a pinkish drab) cloth and camel's-hair plush in a darker tone. The latter material, which has a wavy, silky surface and a thick pile that accounts for its rather odd name, is the handsomest variety of camel's-hair thus far produced. Astrakhan-striped camel's-hair is as Wintry-looking a fabric as one could wish to see, and it may be made up so the stripes will run either diagonally or straight, as preferred. A pearl-gray camel's-hair of this sort is widely striped with mode Astrakhan, producing an exceptionally artistic effect; a light *réséda* ground shows stripes in self; and on a cadet-gray surface are woven broad Astrakhan stripes in the same shade of gray narrowly edged with black. Black Astrakhan stripes are woven diagonally across navy-blue, mode and other colored camel's-hairs, and a smooth mixed gray-and-black camel's-hair has a black Astrakhan selvedge border. Clusters of silky-looking black and colored lengthwise stripes are seen on two-toned camel's-hair grounds, and large discs provide an attractive border. Thus, on a tan-and-brown striped surface are woven groups of narrow black-and-tan shaggy stripes, and at the bottom the end of each stripe is enclosed in a black circle matching the stripes in texture, thus forming a disc border that is as pretty as it is unique.

An expensive variety of plain camel's-hair has a twill, which, however, is scarcely visible through the thick, fur-like pile forming the surface. The goods are extremely flexible and, though shown in all the popular street shades, are especially desirable in dark-garnet and bluette-blue, both of which are well suited to youthful faces and figures. Seasonable toilettes consisting of a costume and coat will be handsomely developed in this material, but the dark colors will be found most serviceable.

The handsomest dinner and reception gowns are made entirely of brocaded silks. Formerly these rich fabrics were rarely used save in conjunction with plain silk; but nowadays, unless a brocade



is very elaborate and of a particularly conspicuous pattern, it may be made up alone with perfect propriety. A new brocaded silk named *palliette de soie* has a ground resembling satin, upon which are woven bouquets of gold, silver or steel flowers, and garlands matching the surface. The popular ground colors in these goods are Nile-green, yellow, lilac, pink, light-blue and silver-gray. The same kind of silk is also shown brocaded with colored flowers within garlands in self.

Satin-merveilleux brocade shows a ribbon and bow-knot design that stands out effectively, although matching the ground color exactly. In evening shades this silk is used in the development of dinner and ball costumes, with *chiffon* or lace flouncings for decoration; and in street colors it is preferred for carriage and dressy promenade gowns.

Grosgrain-and-satin and faille-and-satin plaids, stripes and checks are admired for street and carriage wear and display very choice colors. Satin damassé is extensively used. A very charming specimen has a black ground embossed with festoons of China-blue lace caught at the points with bow-knots to match, the design being woven in bayadère stripes. A black satin Rhadames ground is illuminated with wavy stripes representing garlands of green

moss and small pink flowers; and a ground of black Luxor, which resembles satin, is figured with fine yellow vines.

Satin duchesse striped with black and old-blue, and black embroidered *chiffon* are united in a stylish afternoon reception costume. The bell skirt is bordered with a deep flounce of *chiffon* laid in clusters of side-plaits and cut in points at the top; and a row of the narrowest jet outlining edges the points. The basque is short and pointed, but is extended to the fashionable depth by full *chiffon* flounces that flare at the front and back and are headed with jet.

At the back the basque fits smoothly, but in front it is quite fanciful. The upper portion of the fronts forms a square yoke, and the lower portion is disposed in plaits which are caught at the lower edge and flare above. Between the yoke and lower portion is inserted a full puffing of *chiffon* outlined with jet. The sleeves are smooth at the wrists and very full above, where the effect of a divided puff is produced. Outlining trimming edges the wrists, and also the Medici collar, which is preferred to the standing collar, originally designed for the costume.

In addition to the rich brocades just mentioned there are numerous failles, grosgrains and other plain silks, which are, of course, always in vogue.

## NEW TRIMMINGS.

It not infrequently happens that a new mode of trimming involves so decided a change from what has gone before that tasteful women must first become familiar with its novel features before they can perceive its real beauty; but the recently adopted fashion of using jet without reserve needs nothing to commend it to the most conservative taste. It is a French idea to adorn everything, from the most diaphanous of gauzes to the heaviest of woollens, with jet, and its ready acceptance by womankind on both sides of the Atlantic proves that it exactly pleases the popular fancy.

All kinds of garnitures are used in profusion and in an almost endless variety of ways. The character of a mode, however, must not be obscured by a maze of decorations applied without regard to effect. Every peculiarity of outline and drapery must be emphasized, and every row of gimp or festoon of fringe must have its reason for being. Greater freedom is possible in the arrangement of narrow than of wide trimmings; moreover, the former may be used without stint, while the latter must be handled with care and moderation.

The wheel pattern is largely favored in jet passementerie, for, although a rather decided design, it is wholly practical, because the wheels may be separated and disposed as individual ornaments wherever fancy directs. One variety of wheel trimming that is shown in all widths, of which the medium is particularly desirable, is composed entirely of fine jet beads; another displays large, flat *cabochons* surrounded by a network of beads; and in a third the rim and center of each wheel differ in pattern, but are made of the same kind of beads. The wheels containing *cabochons* are popular for trimming cloth capes and wraps, producing a particularly good effect when applied in graduated lengths on the fronts from the shoulder seams to the bust, and in like manner on the back. In ornamenting a costume the wheel trimming may be used to define panels or a border on the skirt, and the wheels may be used separately or continuously on the collar, sleeves, vest and skirts of the basque. A cluster of wheels disposed in pyramidal fashion at intervals will provide a unique border for a skirt. Bodices and La Tosca girdles may also be formed of the wheels and may be finished with deep, fancy jet fringe, the latter being arranged to fall deeply over the skirt, which will require no other garniture.

Floral and conventional patterns are seen in jets of all widths, which may be applied according to individual taste. On a plainly fashioned skirt a handsome front-panel may be arranged with two rows of wide jet passementerie showing a one-sided pattern, the fancy edges meeting as a matter of course. Upon the waist a yoke or a bodice may be formed with the trimming, or sections of it may encircle the arms'-eyes to present a boléro effect.

A stylish toilette upon which jet is freely used is developed in mode broadcloth and consists of an eight-gored umbrella skirt and a pointed basque. The skirt is distended at the bottom, though perfectly *fourreau* about the hips. All the seams are covered with narrow jet trimming, which is very effective on the mode cloth; and all the shaping seams of the basque and the edge of the overlapping front are striped with similar garniture. The standing collar is outlined at all its edges with jet, and below the collar two rows of jet are applied on the basque to meet at the closing. On the upper side of each sleeve six rows of the trimming meet in a

point at the center under a jet wheel and branch out toward the shoulder, with very pretty effect. A toilette of similar design may be garnished in like manner with a tiny edge composed of jet and colored beads on net, and an edge of plain net that is to be included in the seams of a basque or skirt or sewed underneath the edge of a ruffle.

For piping seams, ruffles, folds, etc., there is a cord-like trimming in jet or colored beads sewed to a tape edge, which is always inserted in the seams or sewed beneath free edges, so the trimming will appear to be a part of the material. Various dispositions are made of jet fringes, the narrowest of which are an inch wide and are used on basques to outline yokes and at the wrists and lower edge. A pretty idea may thus be expressed in a costume of cheviot or camel's-hair. An inch-wide satin ribbon in some light hue is flatly applied at the edge of the basque, and is then edged at the top with narrow jet gimp and at the bottom with a narrow jet fringe; and the trimming is repeated on the skirt. A bias ruffle of velvet or of the material may be headed with the narrow fringe, with dainty effect.

A very handsome fringe is composed of narrow black satin ribbon and jet, the pendants forming the fringe falling from narrow satin ribbon studded with nail-heads. This fringe may hang from the edge of a basque or may border a skirt, but a more recent fancy is to apply it over a flounce of lace. Plain and fancy jet-strand fringes are used in the same way, with very fine results, as will be seen from the following description of a carriage gown of bluetable Bengaline recently noted on a fashionable drive. The *fin de siècle* skirt has a slight, full train and is adorned with a demi-flounce of Lamballe lace, which is a black French lace presenting a bell pattern on a fancy mesh. Over this flounce, which is rather scantily gathered, is hung a jet rain fringe with a very fancy beading, that also provides a finish for the flounce. The basque has a fanciful front consisting of a square yoke, a rather full puffing, and a full lower-portion arranged in plaits. The back is plain and perfectly close-fitting. The very narrowest of rain fringe falls over the puffing from the yoke, and also over the top of the standing collar. Basque ruffles of lace hang from the lower edge of the basque, and over them falls rain fringe to correspond with that on the skirt. The fanciful sleeves are much puffed above the elbow, and the wrists are edged with the narrow fringe. Lace ruffles or *volants* of the material may be used instead of the flounces, and the fringe may be omitted if not admired.

Gold-and-jet and steel-and-jet bead fringes are very handsome. The former may elaborate a black lace or silk dinner gown in conjunction with gold-and-jet passementerie; and the latter may be used on either a gray or a black woollen costume. A dressy second-mourning gown of black poplin figured with steel-gray chevrons may be appropriately trimmed with steel-and-jet passementerie and steel-and-jet fringe.

Lace will be as fashionably used upon Winter gowns as it was upon those of the Autumn. White, écu and two-toned *point de Gène* laces will be largely favored for indoor dresses. A pretty lace of this kind in a very open pattern, known also as "ragged" or "coral" lace, is used to form yokes, bodices, vests, basque ruffles,



etc., and is chosen, in almost its broadest width, to trim the charming fichus and cravattes that give a costume such a French air and are so wonderfully dainty and becoming. Among the most popular black laces are Milanese, Venetian, French and guipure. Milanese lace has a fancy mesh and a deep, heavy border, while Venetian lace may be recognized by the heavy silk cords introduced to define the pattern, which is wrought upon a fancy mesh. A pretty specimen of the latter variety shows an appliqué of silk and velvet coindots outlined with cord. Chantilly lace is produced in many new patterns, both floral and conventional; and guipure lace is seen in its usual rich, heavy designs, elaborately worked. Lace is usually accompanied by jet passementerie in a narrow or medium width.

Colored silk appliqué trimmings in floral patterns are much used on novelty goods that display a medley of colors, the tints in the appliques repeating those in the fabrics. Thus, an olive-and-gold appliqué trimming in a floral pattern is selected for an olive novelty cord illuminated with a floral design in gold. Camel's-hair, cloth and other fashionable materials in plain dark colors may be charmingly adorned with appliqué bands in gay colors.

A very choice garniture is composed of bullion threads and rosettes in a wheel pattern, gold and heliotrope, gold and old-blue, and gold and brown being favored combinations. An edge trimming to match is also provided and may be used either alone or in conjunction with the insertion.

Silk cord passementeries are handsome and effective and may be obtained in all the fashionable street colors, either plain or in combinations or two-toned effects. It is a very easy matter this season to establish a complete harmony between fabrics and trimmings. A mixed brown-and-tan cheviot, for example, may be decorated with a silk cord gimp woven in the same shades; and a navy-blue and tan silk cord garniture may be selected for ornamenting a navy-blue camel's-hair brightened with tan chevron stripes. In the same way many other of the popular color combinations in dress goods have occasioned the production of trimmings that correspond exactly in hue.

Narrow silk gimp in serpentine or scroll patterns or in straight lines is used both to head and to edge narrow or wide ruffles of the material, and also to outline the revers and other adjuncts of a costume. Chevrons of this narrow trimming are formed on vests and sleeves and in groups at the bottom of skirts.

The wider cord passementeries are woven in wheels, scrolls and

one-sided patterns and are used upon plain and fancy cloth, serge, camel's-hair, etc. A very unique trimming, that is offered in all the fashionable street colors, is made of silk soutache in an open pattern upon satin ribbon matching the braid in color. A dull and bright silk cord passementerie in two shades is shown in an artistic leaf design. Double and single scrolls in fine silk cord are seen in all colors and are advised for tailor-made suits.

A novelty trimming in black is composed of flat silk braid resembling Hercules, and fine silk soutache braid, the latter being coiled at one edge and arranged in a fancy, open design at the other. In one of the several widths produced the wide braid is in three graduated rows, which alternate with rows of soutache in a fancy pattern; and the soutache is coiled at one of the outer edges as in the narrower widths. Two widths of this trimming contribute the decoration for a polonaise costume of wood-brown Bedford cord. The foundation skirt is hidden by the polonaise, and a tiny foot-plaiting is added to hold out both the skirt and the polonaise. The back of the polonaise is cut in continuous Princess breadths, which hang in box-plaits below the waist-line; and the fronts and sides are lengthened by skirts that fall smoothly to the edge. Above the bust the fronts are reversed, and a chemisette is let into the opening thus formed. The wide trimming borders the entire skirt, being applied so that the fancy edge is at the top. The narrow trimming edges the revers and standing collar, and also the triple-pointed pocket-laps which rest on the hips. The sleeves are full on the shoulders, and each is completed with a mousquetaire cuff of the goods edged with the narrow trimming. A costume of this kind, supplemented by a brown velvet toque trimmed with jet and brown satin ribbon, and brown glacé gloves stitched with black, will be sufficiently dressy for church and calling wear.

All open passementeries may be applied over colored silks or velvets that contrast with the dress material, the glimpse of color thus afforded being very effective, especially on a black gown. In applying passementerie of any width, particular care must be taken in turning corners. Scroll designs are more easily managed than elaborate patterns, which are sometimes mitred at the corners when the usual adjustment is not practicable. Wide passementeries should be avoided for waist decoration by ladies with full figures, and so should crosswise applications of any garniture. Lines of narrow trimming that meet at the waist-line are improving to a large waist, as they seem to reduce its size.

## WINTER MILLINERY.

Black appears conspicuously in the new millinery, being introduced in various ways on *chapeaux* of both bright and sombre hues. Thus, on one stylish hat a frill of black lace or a band of open black silk passementerie softens a glaring shade of red; on another jet illuminates a dull golden-brown; on a third black, in the form of feathers or aigrettes, is associated with a trying shade of green, and on a fourth loops of black velvet lend needed warmth to the pale, cold tints displayed in the shape and the balance of the trimming.

An artistic combination of red and black is effected in a turban having a slightly rolled, narrow brim and a shelving crown. The brim is covered with black Persian lamb and the crown with red velvet, which is visible through the meshes of black silk appliqué trimming showing a lace-like pattern. Towering above the crown directly in front is a stiff wing of red velvet, at each side of which are placed loops formed of similar velvet laid in milliners' folds; and two tiny black fur heads with glistening eyes peep cautiously from beneath the loops.

Fur trimmings impart a seasonable air of comfort to hats as well as to gowns and wraps, and they are promised a considerable vogue. When fur is to trim a costume, wrap and *chapeau*, the same variety should, of course, be used throughout. Mink supplies the objective trimming for a medium shape covered with royal-blue velvet. The brim is edged with mink, and several mink tails and heads are bunched together at the front. A fold of light-blue satin ribbon bands the crown, and a high bow of similar ribbon stands erect at the back, where the wide satin strings are secured. Strings are universally admired, being invariably narrow when made of velvet and wide when of satin. Velvet strings are crossed under the chin and adjusted at the back, the same as heretofore; but satin strings are brought forward and tried in a coquetish bow at the side, the adjustment being wonderfully improving to slender faces. A woman with a plump, well rounded face, however, must be content to admire wide strings on her less favored

sisters, for they would increase the rotundity of her countenance to the point of unbecomingness.

A hat of tan felt in a shape not unlike the one last described is decorated with seal-skin and is intended to accompany a long seal top-garment and muff. Both the brim and crown are encircled by bands of the rich fur, and three tiny seal-covered heads having Rhine-stone eyes are grouped sociably in front, being supported by a loop bow of seal-skin. At the back are two rosettes of brown and tan satin, beneath which start wide, double-faced brown satin strings. With this hat is worn a shirred veil of brown illusion showing tan chenille dots.

A novel English toque is accompanied by a fur collarette or boa. The shape has a soft crown of white cloth and a brim of black-and-olive felt braid; and the trimming, which is placed at the left side, consists of wide loops of white cloth edged with the felt braid, and a single black quill, both loop and quill being mounted on a *pouf* of olive velvet. The boa is rather short and is made of mandarin lamb—a soft, silky white fur with long crinkly hair; and a small head is attached to one end.

A handsome hat, suitable for either carriage or afternoon reception wear, has a small, low crown of white Duchesse lace, and a wide brim of Quaker-drab velvet bent in an obverse point in front and edged with a triple row of black satin wire. A flat bow of wide white grosgrain ribbon is secured with a Rhine-stone buckle in front; the brim is bent up at the back under a bow of white ribbon that falls partly on the hair, and toward the back at the left side two gray Prince's plumes are arranged to droop forward over the crown. Another charming reception hat is a large shape in mode felt. The brim is edged with a band of black silk passementerie, and just in front is placed a rosette of pink-satin ribbon showing two long notched ends. Black lace is artistically ruffled over both crown and brim, daintily veiling the rosette. A small jet bird is perched saucily on the crown in front, and at the back of the crown is adjusted a fancy pink feather consisting of an ostrich



pompon, a Prince of Wales' feather that rises aggressively from the center of the pompon, and two full aigrettes. The brim is notched deeply at the back, and the hollow is filled in with a large pink satin rosette, beneath which are attached the black velvet strings.

Pinnacle-crown hats are stylish and are desirable when becoming; but the shape is a trying one. In one hat of this kind lately exhibited the crown is covered smoothly with hunter's-green velvet and the brim with three rows of tan felt braid. Three tan Prince of Wales' tips are adjusted in front, and two bunches of tips are placed at the back, one bunch being disposed to curl forward over the point of the crown, while the other droops softly over the coiffure. Another specimen of the same class is an odd shape in brown felt. A small hat with a pinnacle crown and a rolled, fluted brim is built on a rather wide brim that is peaked in front and edged with black silk passementerie. A small bunch of black tips is supported at the back by a brown satin bow, the loops of which are fastened together with jet pins in the form of Maltese crosses.

One of the most fashionable shapes for general wear is the Alpine walking hat. A pretty example of the style is made of brown felt, its brim being edged with fancy felt braid. About the crown are laid folds of yellow velvet, which is formed in a *pouf* in front and covered with brown chenille net; and next to the *pouf* is placed a bunch of bronze *coq* feathers. The color combination is very choice and will prove generally becoming. For travelling by land or sea, the walking hat is both comfortable and dressy. It fits the head closely; and when made of fine felt and simply trimmed (as it always should be) it is of light weight and very easy upon the head.

Jaunty little English hats are fashioned from *plateaux* of felt, which are flexible enough to be moulded into any desired shape. They are mounted on narrow bands, and the brims are fluted at the right side and turned up sharply at the left. Such a hat in black is made upon a twisted band of black velvet. Two stiff loops of black velvet rest against the left side of the brim to moderate the severity of the adjustment, and a large bunch of Jacqueminot roses and foliage falls effectively over the crown and the right side of the brim. Another English hat in dark-green felt is constructed on a brown velvet band and is trimmed at the left side of the brim with a brown velvet bow, and at the back with a bunch of green Prince of Wales' tips supported by two brown velvet rosettes; and tiny green tips nestle in the flutings formed at the right side of the brim.

A very dressy black velvet hat has a soft crown, and a broad brim turned up at the back and edged with a black satin quilling. A large flat bow of black satin ribbon is adjusted at the front, and a Prince's triplet curls forward over the crown from the back, the feathers being sustained by a bow of black satin ribbon caught to the hat with a Rhine-stone buckle. Satin tie-strings fall at the back.

The union of geranium-pink and tan is rendered not only possible but tasteful by the intervention of black on a small shape in tan felt. A wreath of tiny black ostrich tips is garlanded about the base of the crown, and a rosette bow of geranium-pink satin ribbon

formed at the center of the front. At the back a larger rosette of the ribbon upholds two black Prince of Wales' feathers that stand quite high above the crown and curl over slightly at their ends; and satin strings complete the hat, which may be appropriately worn with a dressy gown of tan camel's-hair trimmed with black passementerie. It is counted the height of good style to repeat the colors of a costume in the accompanying hat, although, if these hues be too subdued, a bright ribbon rosette or a colored fancy feather may be introduced to enliven the effect.

A very unique large hat with a decidedly French air unites a variety of harmonious colors. The brim is made of black ostrich feather bands, and the crown is softly draped with Nile-green cloth, upon which very tiny bow-knots of velvet baby ribbon in the lightest shades of pink, lavender, blue and yellow are secured with minute gilt flies. A large pompon of black lace encircled at its base with the new "crown twist" of Nile-green velvet is placed at the back, producing an exceptionally elegant effect. This hat is suitable for theatre and concert wear, both crown and trimming being of moderate height.

One of the daintiest hats thus far noted is made of tan cloth, which is draped on the crown, and ruffled on the brim over a second brim of jet passementerie. Between the brim and crown is laid a narrow velvet ribbon that is tied in a bow just in front, and on top of the crown rests a pure white dove with outstretched wings; about the dove's neck is tied a narrow band of black velvet ribbon, and at the back tie-strings of similar velvet fall below a bow to match.

A very pretty hat that may supplement either a silk or a dressy woollen gown is covered with black velvet. The brim is edged with jet and bent up at the back in the approved way under a black velvet bow, the ends of which form the ties. At the front is arranged an upright fan of black lace, at each side of which is a fan placed edgewise on the brim. Stiff Nile-green wings are adjusted among the fans and supply a charming touch of color.

A very dressy bonnet for a matron is of golden-brown velvet. A quilling of similar velvet edges the brim, and a quilling of black satin encircles the crown. Falling over the crown from the back is a bunch of shaded brown-and-yellow ostrich tips supported by a bow of black satin ribbon, below which fall the strings. Black velvet and black tips could be used on a similar bonnet.

Another shape, by courtesy called a bonnet, has no crown, being composed merely of a coronet of cut jets, which glitter almost like jewels. A bunch of very small black Prince of Wales' tips stands in a formal fashion at the front, and similar feathers are placed at the back above the fastening of the velvet tie-strings.

Although bright hues are the rule rather than the exception in the new millinery, it should be borne in mind that dame Fashion never intends any one of her votaries to wear colors that are unbecoming. The rules of good taste must always govern the individual woman in selecting her hats or bonnets; and if the "latest" in tint or form does not accord with her special type, there are always moderate shapes and standard colors from which she may choose a *chapeau* that will exactly become her. The beautiful and the harmonious are always fashionable.

## EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—SECOND PAPER.

In the days of higher education and of the intelligent discussions that follow as its natural consequence, the minds of the people at large have been quickened, and the desire for research of some kind has been almost universal. Different people have their special lines of thought, but all meet on a common ground of interest when discussing characters that have figured prominently in the world's great drama. Any evening amusement, therefore, that will stir ideas that have long lain dormant and revive knowledge that has slumbered among things forgotten, will always be fraught with the keenest interest to the average mind.

**CHARACTER GUESSING**—This game is played in two ways. The first is as follows: One of the company, A, leaves the room, and those remaining agree upon some character which may be real or fictitious. A then returns, and each of the company in turn asks him a question that will suggest the character chosen, A representing for the time being the person decided upon. The player whose question throws sufficient light upon the character to enable A to guess it is the next one to leave the room in A's place. Let us suppose, for example, that the character chosen is Napoleon I. A returns, and a guest asks, "Were you always fond of fighting?" The next enquires, "Do you think, if you were living to-day, you could conquer this country?" The third queries, "Were you never

remorseful over your treatment of your first wife?" The fourth asks, "Would you care to live again your triumphs if you also had to experience another Waterloo?" This will doubtless give sufficient clue to the character's identity; but if it does not, the fifth person will say, "Did you enjoy life on St. Helena?" This question will surely enable A to name Napoleon as the character in question, and the person who asked it will take his place. Other interesting characters with which all are more or less familiar are Oliver Cromwell, Henry VIII., Washington, Warren Hastings, Lincoln, Milton, Franklin, Cæsar, Queen Elizabeth, Marie Antonette, Josephine and Cleopatra.

According to the second method of playing this game A represents a certain character chosen by himself, and he endeavors to lead the other players to discover his identity by making statements concerning himself. For instance, he decides that he will be Richard I. of England. He says to the first player, "I was a King of England"; to the second, "I was a Plantagenet"; to the third, "I led one of the crusades, and slew many infidels"; and to the fourth, "I was killed in my possessions in France." If the character is not guessed after this statement, A may say to the fifth, "I have since been called 'The Black Sluggard' in one of Scott's novels." This will, of course, lead to identification, and the iden-



tifier will take A's place. Often great amusement is caused by choosing as the character some person in the room or one well known to all present; and A may even represent himself, which is sometimes more puzzling than if he were to select Mark Anthony, Michael Angelo or any other famous personage who lived centuries ago.

**ALPHABETICAL CHARACTER GUESSING.**—This game requires more keenness and penetration to guess the character than the one just described. One of the company, A, leaves the room, and those remaining select a character; each letter of the name chosen is assigned to one of the players, who in turn selects another character whose name commences with that letter. A then returns and is informed who the person is who conceals the first letter. A questions this person until he guesses the character and thus arrives at the first letter of the name chosen by the company. The person responsible for the second letter is then interrogated and compelled to divulge his character; and A thus proceeds until he has learned enough letters to enable him to guess the original character. The player whose letter was guessed last and who is therefore, the direct cause of A's enlightenment is the one to take A's place. For example, the character chosen is Blue Beard. The player who has the first letter takes for his character Byron; the next, Longfellow; the third, Ulysses; and so on. When A enters he asks the first person, "Is your character real or fictitious?" "Is it historical, biblical, political or literary?" "To what century does it belong?" "Is it male or female?"—and so on until Byron is guessed and the first letter is revealed. All the other players are questioned in the same way. Often A cannot determine the character that one of the first few players has chosen, but by guessing the others correctly, he is enabled to guess the name without difficulty. It should be well understood before commencing that A's questions to the different members of the company are not to refer to the character chosen by all, but to that chosen by each individual player. Thus, as above, the first person would not reply, that his character was fictitious, as referring to Blue Beard, but real, because it was Lord Byron.

**CRAMBO.**—This is a very old game and is still widely enjoyed. Each person is provided with two slips of paper and a pencil. On one of the slips he or she writes a noun and on the other a question. The papers are then collected and well shuffled, the question slips and the noun slips, however, being kept in separate piles. The papers are then distributed once more, each player receiving one of each kind; and the game is to answer in rhyme the question received, introducing the noun in the rhyme so as to make sense. Five minutes is the time usually allowed to complete the task; and those who have not finished their rhyme at the end of that time must pay a forfeit, to be redeemed later on. If a player's slips bore the question, "Are you fond of oranges?" and the word "brother," he might write something like this:

"I like oranges as well as the next,  
But if you asked my brother, he'd be perplexed."

This sample will show that the quality of the poetry need not be at all high.

**DUMB CRAMBO.**—This game is not at all like the preceding, save that rhyming is an element. The company is divided in two equal parts, one side leaving the room, while the other decides upon a word. The first company are then informed that the second have chosen a word that rhymes with a certain other word (which is given); company No. 1 consult together, return to No. 2, and act in pantomime or tableau the word they have decided is the one chosen; and No. 2 are obliged to guess the word the other side are acting. For instance, if the word "pair" is chosen, company No. 1 are informed that a word has been selected which rhymes with "lair." Company No. 1 then consult together, return to the presence of No. 2, and, standing in a row, commence to smooth their hair and to arrange as far as possible that portion of their toilet. A member of company No. 2 will, perhaps, then ask, "Are you acting the word 'hair'?" and upon being told that they are, he will reply, "The word is not 'hair.'" The actors then retire, again consult, and try once more. They enter the room with martial tread and form themselves in a square. They are asked if the word they are acting is "square," and on replying that it is, they are again rejected. Finally two actors, a lady and a gentleman, enter the room, the former with a drapery over her head to represent a bridal veil. Another actor enters after them, and performs a marriage ceremony in pantomime. At this company No. 2 cannot but know that the word "pair" has been guessed, and so retire to take No. 1's place. If company No. 1 act in so obscure a manner as to baffle the guessing powers of No. 2, the latter must take No. 1's place; in this way Dumb Crambo is made interesting for both sides at once. The acting may be done by one or several persons from a side, if the entire side are not needed.

**CONSEQUENCES.**—There are several ways of playing this

game, but in all pencils and paper are needed. Of course, any game in which writing is an element is beyond very young people. In this game half-sheets of ordinary writing-paper should be supplied. Each player writes at the top of his or her paper an adjective appropriate to qualify a man's character, preceded by the definite article, as, "The good," "The bad," "The generous," "The miserly," etc., the writing being done so no one can see it but the writer. The top of each paper is then folded down once so as to conceal the writing; and all the papers are then passed to the right. Each player has thus a new paper, and upon it he or she writes the name of some man, who may be one of those present or any one else preferred. Again the papers are folded and sent to the right, no person being allowed to write twice consecutively on the same sheet. Each player now writes a quality of a lady, folds the paper and passes it as before; the next time the players write a lady's name; the next, tell *where they met*; the next, *what he said to her*; then, *what she said to him*; *the consequence*; and *what the world said*; folding and passing the papers after each inscription. The papers are then placed in the center of the table and thoroughly mixed, after which each player draws one and reads it aloud when his or her turn arrives; or a person may be chosen by the company to read all the papers. Naturally, some very incongruous tales may be concocted in this way. The following is a fair sample: "The very gentlemanly Mr. Tompkins and the quiet Miss Smith met in Calcutta. He said to her, 'Does your sister like cheese?' She said to him, 'With all my heart.' The consequence was he became violently ill; and she started for Europe; and the world said, 'It'll be all the same a hundred years hence.'" The game may be lengthened by telling other matters regarding the couple, as, for instance, *what he gave her*, *what she gave him*, etc., etc.

The game may be very satisfactorily played by writing the several statements on different cards and placing all the cards of the same kind in a separate pile. Each person then draws a card from each pile, arranges the story in its proper order, and reads the result. The game may be played many times in this way by simply shuffling the various piles of cards after each reading.

**PROVERBS.**—A leaves the company, who then decide on a proverb, a word of which is given to each player. A returns and so questions the players that he guesses the words that each is trying to conceal. The answers must always contain the word sought. Here is an example: The proverb chosen being "Fine feathers make fine birds," A commences by asking the first person, "Is the proverb a familiar one?" The player answers, "It is, indeed, and a fine one, too." "Do you like this game?" "I think it is fine, indeed." A probably guesses the word here, and passes to the next person with, "Don't you think this a very pretty room?" to which the person addressed replies, "Yes, indeed! You can tell by the polish on the furniture that feathers are used in dusting, and not cloths, which always mar the surface"; and so the game continues. A can often guess the proverb from two or three words. He has the privilege of passing to another member of the company before he has guessed the preceding word, and in this way is frequently given a clue that reveals the proverb at once. If there are more players in the company than words in the proverb, the latter may be given out twice or oftener; and if there are fewer players than words, some of the players may take two words each. In either case the guesser must be told at the start where the proverb ends, which players have two words and whether they intend to put those words in the same or in different answers. If the guesser fails, he may try the same proverb again after paying a forfeit, or he may call for a new one. The last player questioned before the proverb is guessed is the next one to take A's place. The following proverbs are well adapted to this game:

Nothing venture, nothing have.  
Make hay while the sun shines.  
Money makes the mare go.  
A stitch in time saves nine.  
Too many cooks spoil the broth.  
Out of the frying-pan into the fire.  
It never rains but it pours.  
It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.  
When the cat's away, the mice will play.  
Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.  
Charity begins at home.

**SHOUTING PROVERBS.**—This is a noisy way of playing the preceding game. A leaves the room as before, the words being given out during his absence; but when he returns he is not informed who is No. 1. At a given signal all shout the words given them; and A is to distinguish in the uproar some word that will assist him to guess the whole. The shouting must be repeated as often as A desires, and the person whose word renders it possible for him to guess correctly is the next to take his place. This method is, of course, much easier than the other.

BLAIR.



## MODERN LACE-MAKING.

At no period has decorative art been so extensively applied to household linen and belongings as now, and never has the tendency in the way of ornamentation been so directly toward the adoption of hand-made or modern lace as at the present time. The making of this lace is rendered a work of ease by the complete directions we have from time to time given in the *DELINEATOR*, and have also recently issued in pamphlet form; and we are much gratified by the expressed appreciation, of our many readers, of the assistance we have thus afforded them in the decoration of their homes. Among the many pretty articles made of modern lace either alone or in combination with fine linen or linen lawn, are tray cloths, such as is illustrated in this article. Table cloths are also decorated with laces made in the various patterns heretofore given as well as those here represented.

FIGURE No. 1.—QUEEN ANNE TRAY-CLOTH OF BATTENBURG LACE AND LINEN.—This pretty cloth is intended for a Queen Anne tray, and its lace edges curve upward and just over the rim of the tray when it is laid upon it. The center is of fine table linen, while the edge is formed of Battenburg braid, buttons and fancy stitches. As will be seen, the corner spaces are filled in with point d'Angleterre rosettes or "spiders;" the large border spaces and corresponding corner ones are filled in with picot bars, while the very fine lines

straight inner border is composed of bars and tiny buttons arranged as represented. The cloth is hem-stitched before the braid is laid on, and the corners are cut out from underneath after the work is otherwise completed.

FIGURE No. 2.—DESIGN FOR A CORNER IN BATTENBURG LACE.—This design may be used for the corner of a scarf, a doily, spread, tidy or pillow-sham and is very popular, as it is very effective though simple. The fine stitches are point de Bruxelles, while the others are Raleigh, Sorrento and point Grecque bars.

Plain or fancy braid, or a combination of both may be used in this design with a charming effect. Unbleached braid and thread are frequently selected for making lace in this design for a table square of white linen or silk, or of *écru* or cream-color; or, frequently the center of the square will be of tinted silk or satin, or of velour or velvet, and the lace of a deep *écru* tint. Sometimes the braid is of *écru* or cream-color and the thread white; or this suggestion is reversed, and the thread is *écru* or cream and the braid white.

FIGURES No. 3 AND 4.—DESIGNS FOR CORNERS IN HONITON AND BATTENBURG LACE.—These two designs are suitable for various purposes, according to the braid from which they are made.

In point or Honiton braids each is suitable for making a handkerchief border by, and is in appropriate size for such work.

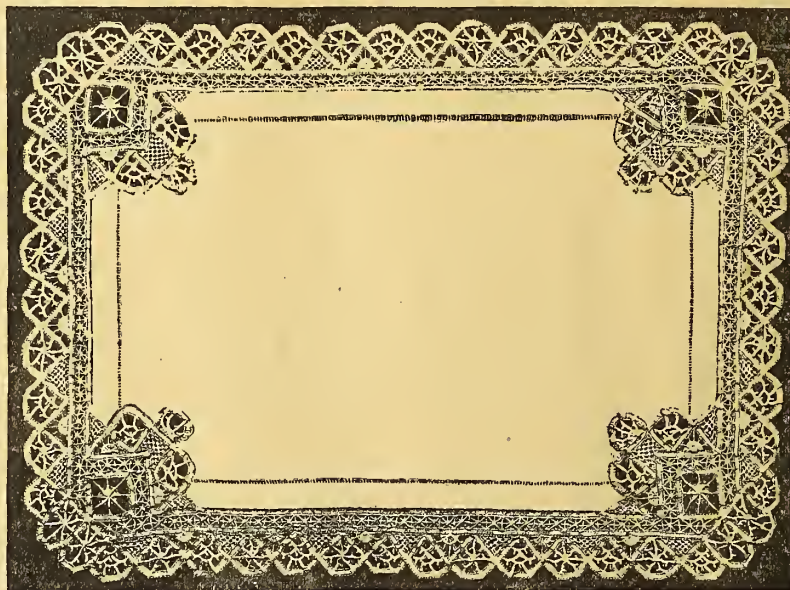


FIGURE No. 1.—QUEEN ANNE TRAY-CLOTH.

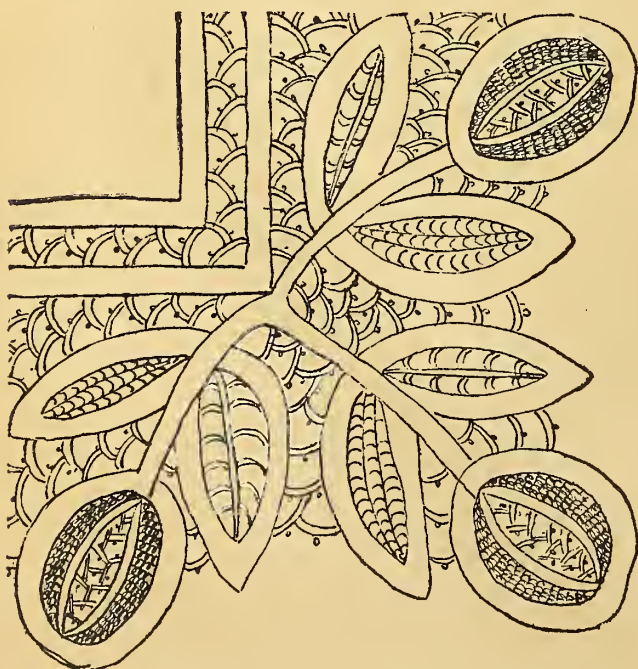


FIGURE No. 2.—DESIGN FOR A CORNER IN BATTENBURG LACE.

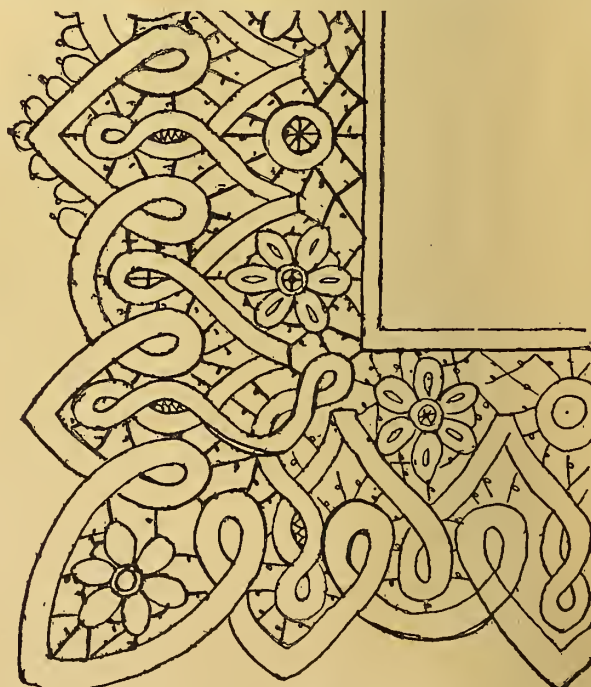


FIGURE No. 3.—DESIGN FOR A HANDKERCHIEF CORNER IN HONITON LACE.

seen in the triangles and square spaces are point de Venise stitches, while half-spiders are made in the other triangles. The narrow,

Should they be desired for the heavier Battenburg work, the designs may be enlarged to the size desired with little trouble, if the



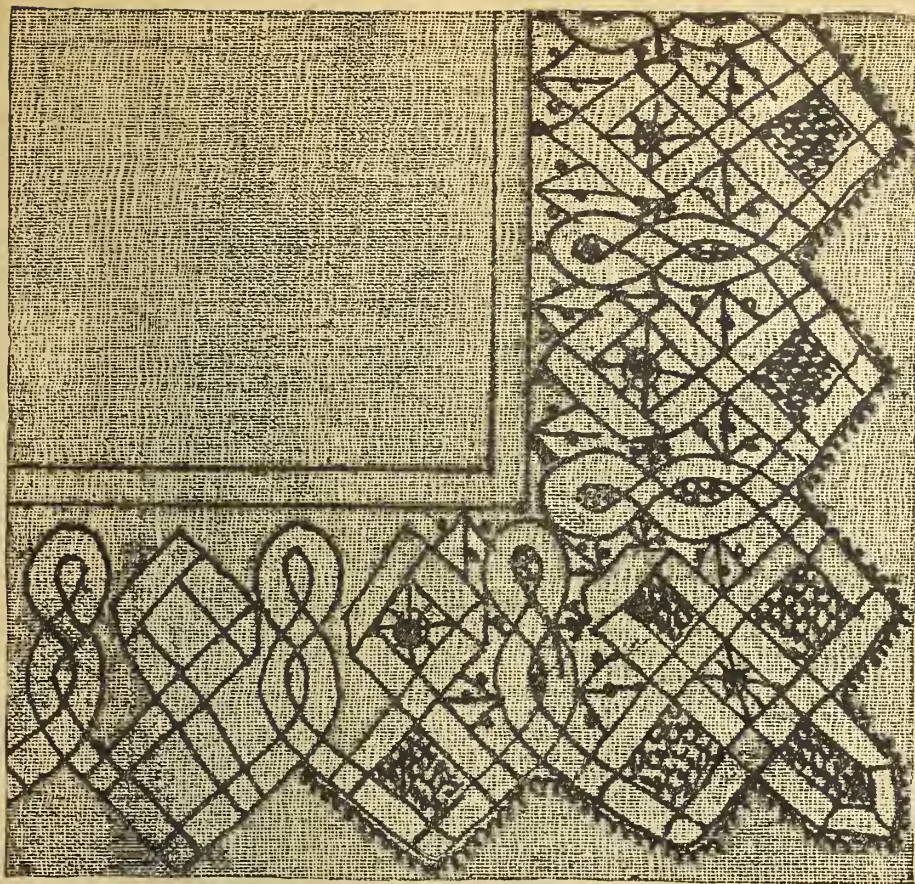


FIGURE NO. 4.—DESIGN FOR A CORNER IN HONITON OR BATTENBURG LACE.

student of lace-making is clever with her pencil. Or, if she is not, she may send the design to any reliable maker of modern laces and have it enlarged to any size desired, or shaped to suit any article to be decorated thereby.

Raleigh bars and Brussels point stitches are used in filling in the design seen at figure No. 3, while for figure No. 4, the same stitches, together with "spiders," are used. A dainty picot edge is sewed to the outer line of the braid, but if fancy braid is used this will not be needed. The stitches named are not imperative in completing these designs. Any others preferred may be used.

FIGURE NO. 5.—DESIGN IN MODERN LACE.—The design here presented is, according to the braid from which it is made, suitable for the decoration of household or personal linen or fancy articles, such as tidies, lambrequins, scarfs, table-squares, etc., etc.

The design may be developed in *écru* or white Battenburg or point-lace braid, and the thread may be of the same tint as the braid or of a contrasting tint—that is, white, or cream colored thread could be prettily used with *écru* braid; and an attractively odd effect would result from combining cream, *écru*, or unbleached thread with white braid. It will be seen that the design is very simple, and that the connecting stitches are extremely easy to make as

they are the plain bars resulting from working a button-hole stitch over single threads, as shown at figure No. 47 in the stitch department of our pamphlet on Modern Lace-Making. The picots may be plain or twisted, as preferred.

Fancy braid is used for the floral part of the design, and its sections represent petals held in place by a ring of button-hole stitching. "Spiders," rosettes and d'Alençon bars are used for filling-in purposes.

As some of our readers have not quite grasped the idea of arranging braid upon the design and applying a temporary foundation, we will herein try to make the method plain.

Designs ordered from a lace-maker are drawn or stamped upon thin, glazed blue or white muslin; and when made by an amateur, may also be drawn upon thin muslin or paper, though the latter is liable to tear before the lace is done.

Baste the braid upon the design, placing the bastings either through the middle of the braid or along its edges as the curves and general outlines may require. When your braid is basted to the design, then lay a strip of *toile cirée* or stiff brown paper *under* the muslin on which the design is drawn, and baste it also to place *along the sides*. This is only to provide a foundation while you are doing the work, so that the work will be held flatly and smoothly until finished. None of the lace stitches must be taken *through the design*, but made *over it*; and when the work is completed, *remove the bastings from the foundation and braid* and you will then have your design left for another piece of work, or as many pieces as you desire.

We have directed in a previous issue and in our book on Lace-Making that the work be done wrong side out. This is the proper way, and should be followed even in making the rosettes and raised-work stitches, as by a little practice anyone can *reverse the movements* necessary to such stitches and thus carry out the rule by having the *wrong* side of the rosettes *upward* while making them.

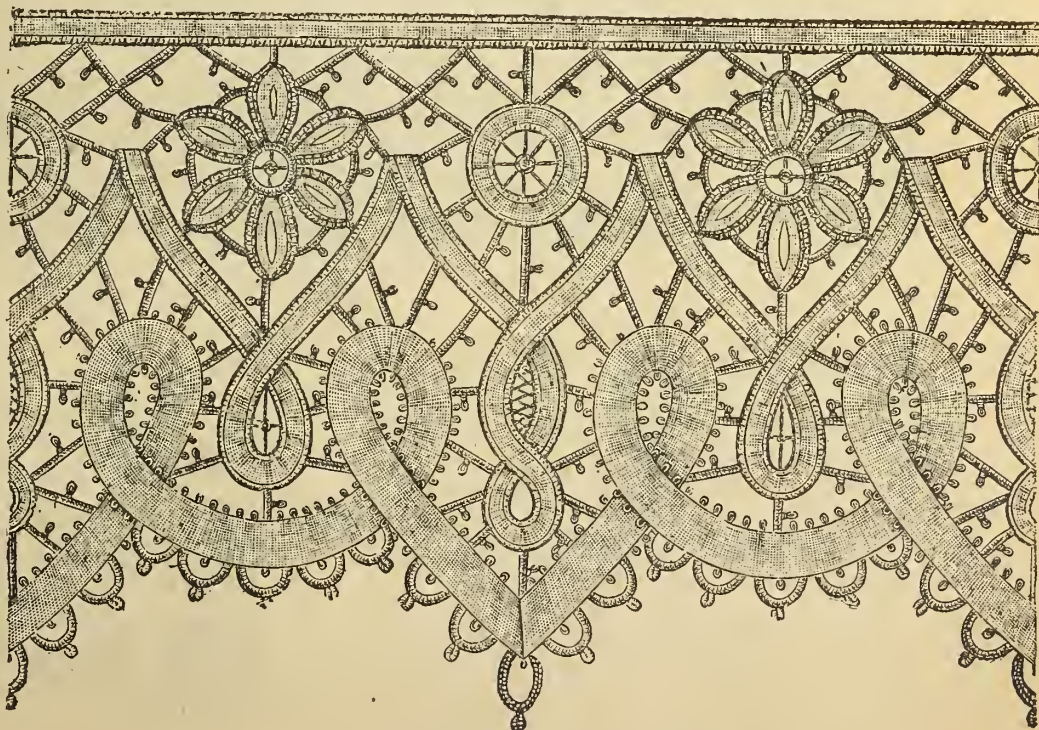


FIGURE NO. 5.—DESIGN IN MODERN LACE.



## DRAWN-WORK.

## ARTICLE XX.

The illustrations of drawn-work accompanying this article faithfully portray the ornate and dainty effects which may be reached through this particular species of needle-craft.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—DRAWN-WORK DOILY, WITH DETAIL.—This doily is one of a set of six each equally as pretty as the one here illustrated, and no two alike. Each is made of fine linen lawn, and

in the picture. Feather-stitch the narrow band of fabric next the fringe and then ravel out the latter.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—INFANTS' SHIRT WITH DRAWN-WORK YOKE, AND DETAIL FOR YOKE.—Regarding the design used in decorating the dainty little garment here illustrated, we refer our readers to figure No. 4 of the Drawn-Work article given in the October DELINEATOR.

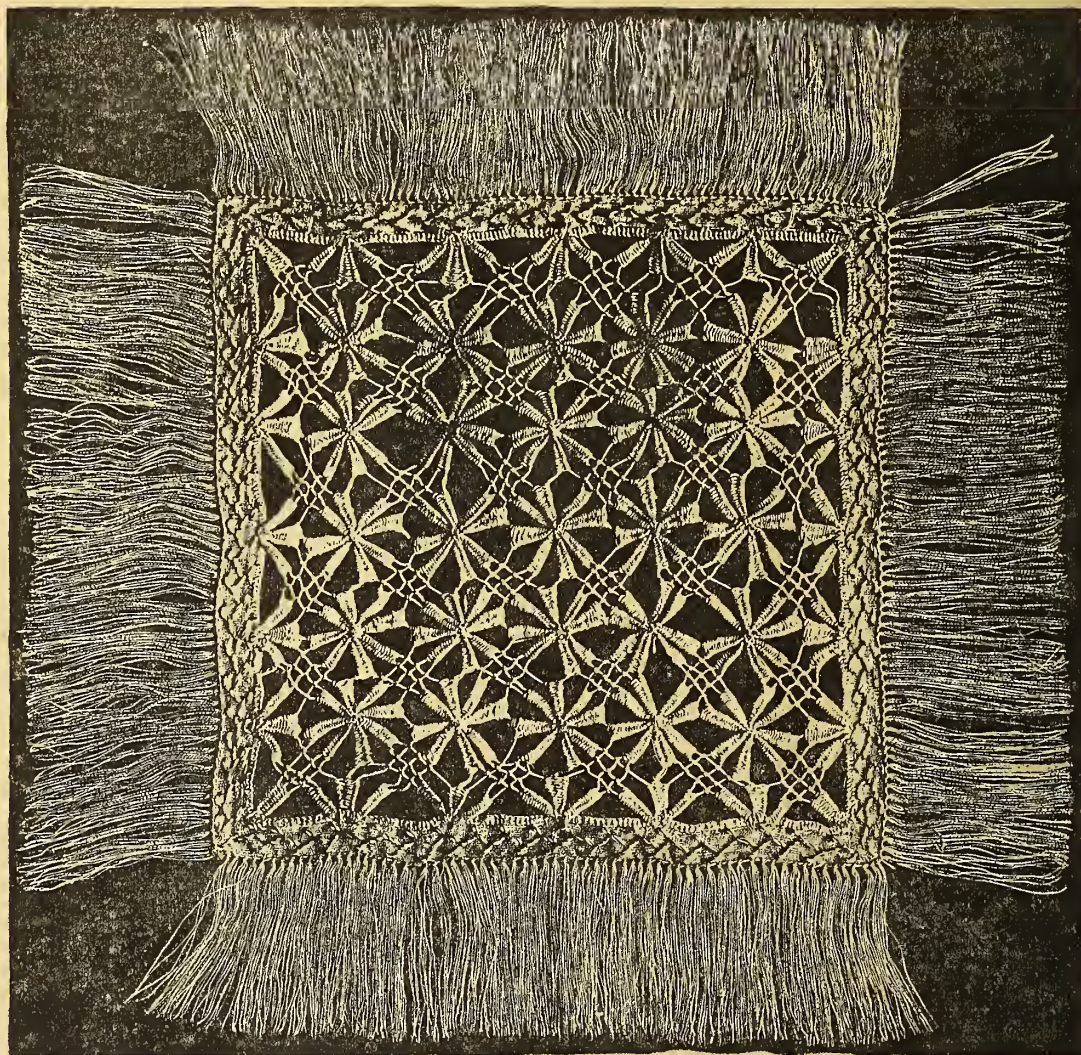


FIGURE NO. 1.—DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

fine knotting cotton and silk floss are used in developing the design. For the doily illustrated the floss is used only as a border to the fringe—the latter being raveled out after all the rest of the work is done. These doilies are generally five or six inches square when finished, but may be made as large or as small as desired or of any shape preferred.

Figure No. 2 shows just how the design is developed, and how the strands are made to take the place of the knotting-cotton spokes so that each star will have eight sections with two spokes to a section; and in darning over these strands all trace of them is removed, and the work looks like a net-work of knotting and darning alone.

After the strands are drawn and cut, a row of button-hole stitches must be made around the edges as indicated in the detail and seen in the large engraving. Then fastening the square into its frame, begin the knotting and when that is done, the darning is begun and completed as shown in the engraving.

Finally draw a thread or two at the top of what is to be the fringed portion, and make the knot chain to tie the strands, as seen

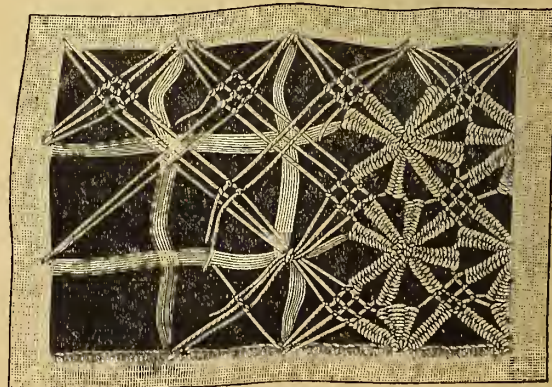


FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL FOR DOILY.



It is there represented in full size and various steps of the work. The essential point, at present, is to suggest a proper preparation of a garment of this description for an application of the work.

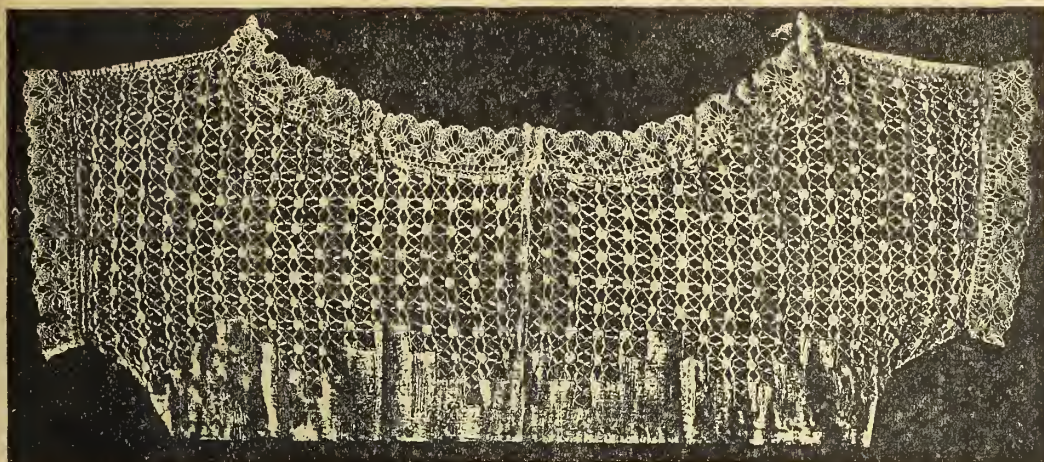


FIGURE NO. 3.—INFANTS' SHIRT, WITH DRAWN-WORK YOKE.

First, the little garment here illustrated is decorated only at the front, and figure No. 4 shows just how to draw and cut the threads for the peaks.

Second, it is in three sections—one for the back and one for each side of the front, and each front edge is a selvedge of the fabric, which is fine linen.

Third, and most important, is the cutting out of the garment, which should be done as follows: Having obtained or made your pattern of the size described, lay each portion to be decorated upon a square-cornered section of linen, and with a pencil mark the outline of the garment, but *do not cut the outlined portions out until the drawn-work is completed*. Next draw the threads as suggested by figure No. 4, *always keeping within the outlined portions*.

Next fasten each front section, as worked, in a frame (which could not be conveniently done if the garment were cut out at the outlines) and then fill in the drawn-work as seen at figure No. 3.

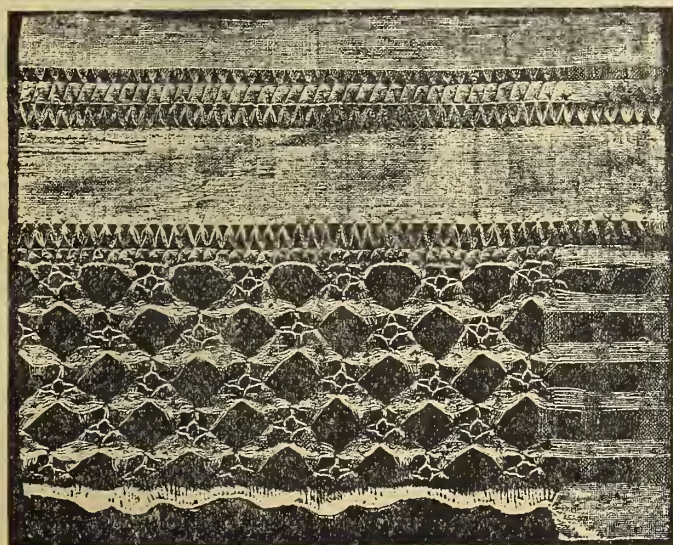


FIGURE NO. 5.—DRAWN-WORK LACE.

Then remove the work from the frame, cut the garment out just far enough outside of the outline to allow for a very tiny hem on every edge, making the same allowance for the back section. Make this hem on every edge except the front edges of the front, and then by a dainty, fancy herring-bone stitch (see top of sleeve, figure No. 3), unite the front and back sections at the top of the

sleeve and under the arms. Finish the edges with fine torchon or Valenciennes lace, which may also be carried down the overlapping front edge. Fine close linen, or linen lawn may be used for a little garment of this description and the knotting cotton should also be very fine.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—DRAWN-WORK LACE, WITH DETAIL.—A close inspection of the two engravings above designated will enable a deft maker of drawn-work to easily produce the lace illustrated. The design is very pretty for a baby's robes or petticoats, or for the personal linen of an adult; or it may be applied to any article for which such a finish seems appropriate. It will be well to make the button-hole scallop first, and then the narrow headings which are perfectly familiar to all our readers

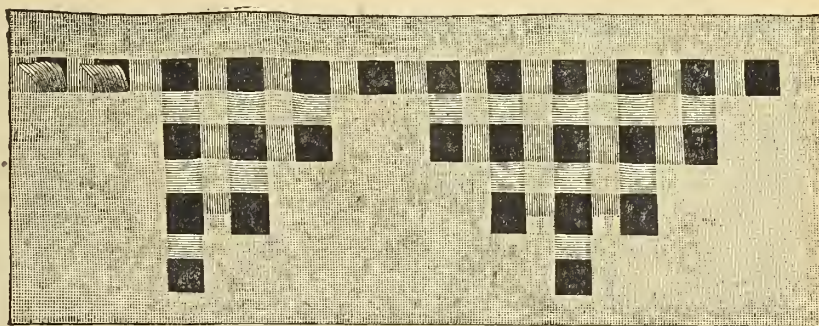


FIGURE NO. 4.—DETAILS FOR YOKE.

who do drawn-work, as they have been repeated many times in our series upon the subject. Then draw the threads for the lace-work as shown, and knot the strands as seen in the detail at figure No. 6. The effect, in fine material is exquisitely delicate, and the work is comparatively easy. Lace of this style may be made by any of the patterns previously given; or the one here used may be supplemented by any additional knotting that appeals to the taste or eye of the worker.

In our book upon Drawn-Work, soon to be issued, will be illustrated a specimen of very handsome drawn-work lace,

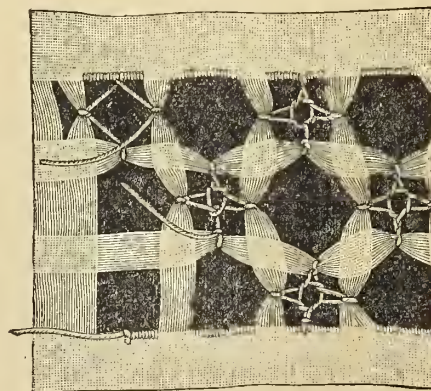


FIGURE NO. 6.—DETAIL FOR LACE.

which, though elaborate in appearance will be found very simple to make. Full instructions will accompany the engravings, and the latter will include a representation of the finished work together with its component details. If the lace just mentioned, or the one here illustrated were made of some very fine fabric and worked with silk, the result would be exceedingly beautiful.



# FLOWER CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

## CACTI, AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

There are few amateur florists who do not include in their collections at least a few specimens of the cactus family; and this popularity is not difficult to understand when we consider the ease with which the plants may be reared, the adversity they will endure without injury, the oddity of their foliage and the magnificent beauty of their blossoms. These good qualities certainly combine to make an attractive class of plants; and while it is not by any means advised that the ordinary home cultivator devote the greater part of her time and attention to the growing of cacti, she will yet make a decided mistake by omitting them altogether.

We shall not attempt in this paper to discuss the larger cacti known to botanists, but will simply mention some of the general peculiarities of the family and particularize those varieties which are especially valuable for house culture. Those who are very fond of these strange plants will, of course, wish to greatly enlarge this

list, and this may readily be done by consulting the catalogue of any reliable florist who devotes especial attention to cacti.

The accompanying cut displays the effect of a cactus window, and it is certainly extremely attractive, although it is hardly to be expected that an amateur cultivator will succeed in bringing so many varieties into bloom at the same time. By a glance at the illustration it will be seen that the specimens represented differ widely both in blossom and in shape.

**CULTIVATION.**—Cacti require only the simplest treatment. The best general plan is to keep them

cool and dry during the Winter in the house or conservatory and to place them a little more favorably outside during the Summer (when their growth is made), exposing them to the full heat of the sun, and providing sufficient moisture to stimulate and promote a healthy growth. They may be planted in the open border, but it is imperative that thorough drainage be provided, and that the border be well raised and sloped, so the surface water will run off quickly. If the plants are set out in pots, as in case of a rockery, a hole should be dug below each pot to allow the water to escape readily, for it must be remembered that too much moisture is extremely detrimental, if not actually fatal, to the cactus. The potting soil should be light, fresh and fine. Equal parts of good loam, leaf mould and sand make a suitable soil for most cacti, and abundant and sufficient drainage must be arranged.

Re-potting may be done at any time, but February and March are the best months. The soil should be rather dry, but not like dust, although it is better to have it too dry than too wet. When the plants are turned out of the pots most of the soil should be shaken from their roots, and all dead roots should be cut off close to the stem. A handful of sand placed directly under a plant in the new pot is very beneficial. Always use as small pots as will accommodate the roots comfortably, and see that the roots are spread out in a natural way. If glazed pots are used, much less watering will be required. The common clay pots are to be preferred, and these may, if desired, be set in ornamental ones of a larger size. When

plants are placed in five or six inch pots, re-potting will not be necessary for two or three years, except in case of certain kinds whose roots grow very rapidly.

In re-potting, press the soil firmly between the roots with small wooden sticks; and for drainage use plenty of broken potsherds and a few pieces of charcoal, the latter being admirable for keeping the earth fresh.

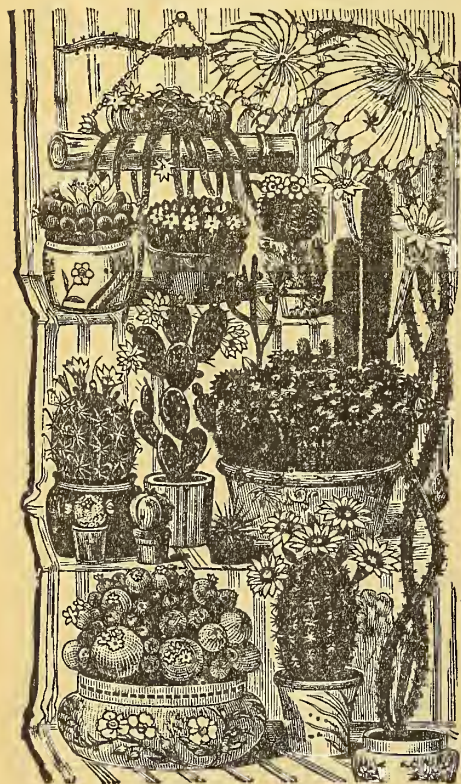
Buckskin gloves should be worn when cacti are to be frequently handled, as the spines are sometimes very sharp and, when once in the flesh, elude all efforts at extraction, causing very annoying and painful sores. If, however, one possesses but a few specimens and handles them only occasionally, small cones or funnels of stiff paper may be slipped over the thumb and fingers.

Small plants just received may be potted in clean, coarse sand, which should be kept moist and in a warm place until the plants become thoroughly rooted. During the Winter cacti do best if kept at an even temperature of about fifty deg., and only sufficient water should be supplied to keep the soil from becoming quite dry. When a plant is re-potted its base should be even with or rest upon the soil, not buried beneath it. A few little pegs will serve to keep the plant in position until it becomes well established. It is not at all necessary that the plants should be fully exposed to the sun in Winter, but they should be placed where there is plenty of light. Cacti may be kept so dry that they will present a somewhat shrivelled appearance; but this will do them no injury, as, on the approach of Spring, when more water is supplied, the shrunken appearance will quickly disappear.

**PROPAGATION.**—Cacti may be readily multiplied in three ways—by means of cuttings of the stems, from the seeds and by grafting. The majority are usually propagated from cuttings, which may be of any desired length, a very small cutting taking root as readily as a large one. The lower ends of cuttings (where they were cut) should be exposed to the sun until well dried. The cuttings may then be set in pots or boxes filled with sand, which should not be watered for several days and afterward should be kept only moderately moist. As soon as the stems have become swollen, lift them, and if they are well rooted, plant them in quite small pots. Rearing from the seed is a very tedious process, and is not advisable unless the grower is intensely interested in the experiment and the proper facilities are available, in which case the same method should be followed as for other tender or green-house seeds. With careful management there is no reason why success should not be achieved. The object of grafting is usually to effect certain changes in the nature of the scion by uniting it with a stock of a different character from its own. Better growth and more profuse bloom are often produced in this way, and so are the so-called monstrosities.

**PHYLLOCACTUS ACKERMANNI.**—This old favorite is, perhaps, the most profuse bloomer of the cactus family. It is frequently called the sword cactus and is as often sold under the name of King cactus. Its rich, satiny, scarlet blossoms are very beautiful, measuring from three to five inches in diameter, the most vigorous plants, of course, producing the largest flowers. The petals are slender and wavy and are acutely pointed. The plant should be tied to a stake, and when it assumes very large proportions, a number of stakes or a small trellis will be needed to hold it in proper shape. The blossoms appear early in the Spring; and when the buds have begun to form, a little weak liquid manure may be supplied once or twice a week, with excellent effect. The engraving affords an excellent idea of the habit of the plant and of its freedom of bloom.

**EPIPHYLLUM.**—This is a very pretty variety, better known, perhaps, as crab cactus or lobster claw. It possesses several good features, prominent among which is its season of bloom, extending from October to February. A well grown specimen of this class is



A CACTUS WINDOW.



PHYLLOCACTUS ACKERMANNI.



full bloom makes a very attractive sight, for it displays scores of dainty flowers that remain in perfect condition for a considerable time. The colors of the different species vary from deep pink through several shades of red to a dark crimson. The plant is very curious in shape and of a pretty, light shade of green. It is especially commended to the amateur's attention.

**PHYLLOCACTUS LATIFRONS.**—This cactus is often called the night-blooming cereus, but the name is wrongly applied; for while the plant blooms at night, it is not a cereus, but is, as its botanical name signifies, broad-leaved, whereas the true cereus, shown in the illustration, has a nearly round leaf or stem. The habit of the *latifrons* is nearly the same as that of its near relative, the *Ackermannii*, and the plant should be similarly treated. It is necessary to pay very close attention to this cactus when the buds are quite well grown, else the flowers may bloom and wither before the owner is aware of the fact. The writer was once called in by a friend to see her "night-blooming cereus," and was asked if she did not think it would soon bloom. A brief examination made it plain, however, that what was supposed to be a bud was only the faded remains of a flower that had slyly bloomed during the preceding night while its eager owner "slumbered and slept." This plant is often sold under the name of the Queen cactus, and it well deserves its appellation.

**CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.**—Also known as Queen of the Night. Many amateurs reject this cactus because of a rather general idea that it is chary of its blooms; but no greater error could be made. Plants that have received good care are almost certain to blossom

plant in the center of the room, draw the blinds, that even the passers-by may have a glimpse of the flower's magnificent beauty; and have the room brilliantly lighted, that every movement of petal and calyx may be distinctly visible. Or, the plant may be allowed to remain in the yard or garden, which may be lighted with Chinese lanterns; and a garden party may be assembled to do honor to the occasion. As everyone is on the tip-toe of expectation, eager to behold the first of the beautiful transformation, the delicate petals with gold and brown will be seen to quiver, as though suddenly made instinct with a new life; and an unmistakable feeling of awe will creep over the hardest spectator as he observes this mysterious process, which is probably unique in the floral world. In from two to three hours from the first signal the flower will stand revealed in all its loveliness and absolutely inimitable fragrance. Its size is not the least of its surprising features, for a gallon glass jar will not be large enough to hold the flower in its natural position. Of course, it must not be understood that each plant brings forth only one flower at a time; on the contrary, a large, healthy plant will often open as many as twenty blossoms in a single night. Unfortunately, the flowers do not last long. After midnight the petals draw closer and closer together and soon hang limp and lifeless, without a trace of the graceful beauty that was theirs a few hours before.

#### NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

The moon-vine has a habit of rooting at the joints when allowed to trail upon the ground, especially in a wet season. These little vines may be potted and kept over Winter in the window; and in the Spring they will bloom nicely on the trellis or arbor. The large plants may also be taken up, potted, and cut back to within a few inches of the ground; they may then be placed in the cellar and watered occasionally until Spring, when they will doubtless be ready for strong growth.

In northern latitudes roses should be covered before there is a chance of their being frosted. The protection is best applied just before freezing weather sets in and should consist of forest leaves or long straw, preferably the former. Fresh compost should never be used to cover plants, as it is much too heating.

Hybrid perpetuals are much benefitted by being bent to the ground and covered with leaves or straw; or if the shoots are too brittle to be safely bent, a barrel or box may be set over them and filled with leaves or straw. A steady covering of snow affords admirable protection for roses, but snow is so uncertain in its coming and going that it is unwise to trust to its kind offices.

In preparing roses for the Winter it is advisable to heap the earth up slightly about their roots, that the water may drain away from them quickly; and the leaves or straw, which will be held in place with a few boughs, should not be packed so closely that they will retain the moisture of rain and snow.

In the South this is considered the best time for planting roses, and many florists grow plants in two sizes to meet this demand.

Those who possess what is popularly called a "wild garden" will find the present an excellent time (in many localities) for lifting and removing to that spot any especially handsome specimens of late golden-rod, asters, black-eyed Susans and other gay Autumnal beauties. Or, if preferred, these plants may be marked now and moved early in the Spring.

Chrysanthemums intended for the house should be taken in early to as cool a position as possible and should be given plenty of fresh air daily. They should never be allowed to suffer for water and should be fed at least once a week with liquid manure or its equivalent.

A small but handsome specimen of canna may be advantageously removed from the garden to the house, where it will produce its tropical-looking blossoms all Winter. If one is possessed of palms, *ficus elastica* and other elegant plants of that class, the canna may, of course, be dispensed with.

Now a word about seeds. Many people think seeds must be fully ripened before they can be gathered, but in many cases this idea is erroneous. Pansy seed-pods may be picked before they have burst and may be laid in a cool, dry place to finish the ripening process. *Salvia* seeds, also, may be gathered before they are black, the whole flower stem being laid carefully away with them to supply the nourishment necessary to ripen them. So, aster heads, nasturtium pods and many other seed-vessels need not be ripe when plucked.

It is always best to purchase seeds of a reliable seedsman; but often the amateur has a particularly handsome flower that she wishes to perpetuate; and sometimes she will find it advisable to rear seeds of the commoner flowers, and in the Spring expend the money set apart for seeds in the purchase of newer and rarer varieties.



CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.

three years from the cutting, and sometimes they bloom when only two years old. By procuring a small plant or cutting and carefully following the directions given above, anyone may produce a thriving plant that will be ready to bloom about the end of the third Summer. Unless the cultivator is well acquainted with the habits of the species, she will probably find considerable difficulty in distinguishing a flower bud from a stem until the former has made some growth, as both look, at the start, very much like a little tuft of white wool. Watch this tuft closely, and when it shows by unmistakable signs that it is a bud, water the plant freely and regularly and give it a little liquid manure at least once a week. The bud will grow very slowly at first, but all at once it will seem to be governed by a new impulse and will increase rapidly in size. It must now be watched carefully lest it bloom when no one sees it. When it is several inches long look closely at its upper end; and as soon as an aperture appears, it may be taken for granted that the momentous night is at hand when it will expand into a glorious flower. Then send word to friends and neighbors to come and enjoy the wonderful sight. Placing the pot containing the

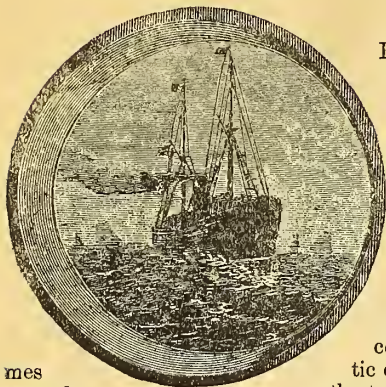
To PARENTS OF SMALL CHILDREN.—Under the title of "Pastimes for Children" we have published an attractive little pamphlet treat-

ing of all sorts of entertaining and instructive amusements for children. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



## ACROSS THE CONTINENT—FROM NEW YORK TO ALASKA.

IN ALASKAN WATERS—(CONTINUED).



HAVING been safely landed on the inhospitable shore of Muir Glacier, we were at once presented to a group of eminent scientists who had lately been honored by their universities for their labors in this far-off region; and after peering into their camp and listening with some amusement to their words of scorn when questioned regarding their conspicuous lack of modern

conveniences, we started to the treacherous morain. Here we

mes ascend gained an adequate idea of the force and regularity with which glaciers move when not checked by the rigors of Arctic cold. At the time of our ascent the weather was remarkably warm, and the ceaseless cannonading of rending ice showed that many a foot of the glacier's front fell that day into the ocean's devouring embrace, a fact that we could readily believe when, a few hours later, our steamer was cautiously picking her way out of Glacier Bay; but we were assured that glacial streams or some other mysterious power presses the mass of ice forward bodily day by day, notwithstanding its almost incalculable weight, so that, no matter how rapidly the bergs are formed, the face of the glacier always remains at the same point.

The surface of the morain is formed of stones and rocks that have drifted hither no one knows whence, and below them is solid ice. These stones have been sharpened by the grinding ice of centuries, and they played sad havoc with our stout walking boots as we stumbled and slipped along in our upward march, which was interrupted by an occasional fall that compelled us to catch unwilling glimpses into icy crevices of unfathomable depth. There was, however, a certain fascination in the dangers with which we were surrounded. As seen from the steamer's deck or even from the pebbly shore, the morain seemed to be a solid rock strewn with shards and pebbles, but we found it so cut up with fissures that constant vigilance was needed to prevent serious mishap. The ascent was not steep, but was difficult enough to occasion frequent halts in which to recover breath. Very soon we began to hear the murmuring and dashing sounds of moving water, but were at first at a loss to discover their source. Looking closely, however, we perceived little rifts in the rocky surface, at the bottom of which, thousands of feet below us, rushed or glided the unseen waters. The thought of the awful consequences of a single misstep was enough to appal the most venturesome climbers of our party, and cause them to proceed with all possible circumspection.

We walked near the brink of this immense ice bluff that we might not lose sight of its iridescent wall, from which at frequent intervals came the astounding roar of rending and falling bergs. At last, after an hour's tramp over rocks and among fissures, we planted our feet in triumph upon the glacier, only to find that, of a truth, "Distance lends enchantment to the view." Observed from a distance the top of the glacier showed alluring and softly shifting hues, but when looked at beneath our feet it was only a porous mass of dingy gray ice without a single touch or gleam of beauty. In fact, the only feature of the glacier that seemed to meet our expectation was its vastness, as it stretched away and disappeared in the distance between great mountains, the rocky sides of which were scarred or hewn into ridges and terraces by the ever advancing mass of ice. The fissures in the glacier are even more treacherous than those in the morain, for their edges have lost their sharpness, so that the unwary sightseer finds a much too easy incline toward their dreadful depths.

We found the descent of the morain even more difficult and, perhaps, more dangerous than the ascent, its mile or more of rolling stones presenting new obstacles to our unaccustomed feet, which were, moreover, wearied by the previous climb and now lacked the impetus of enthusiasm and eager curiosity. When we reached the shore we looked back with mingled pleasure and regret—with pleasure because of the beautiful sight that still lay before us in the bright sunlight, and with regret because we had discovered how ugly and terrible this mountain of ice really was. It is doubtful if the human mind is capable of picturing to itself scenes as gorgeous as those upon which we looked that day in Glacier Bay, although no one has a right to question the powers of the imagination after reading

those sweet lines which Emily Dickinson wrote in her lonely home, and which recurred to us with peculiar force that day:

"I never saw a moor,  
I never saw the sea,  
Yet know I how the heather looks  
And what the billows be.

"I never spoke with God,  
Nor visited in heaven,  
Yet certain am I of the spot  
As though the chart were given."

The sky was topaz-colored and the sea like silver flecked with jewels as our steamer turned her prow away from Muir Glacier and began slowly to make a course among the great bergs with which the bay was dotted. Perfect silence reigned on deck, save when some timorous passenger cried out involuntarily as the ship, with a slight shiver, passed between grating masses of ice that floated so close together that it seemed as though an active man could leap from one to the other. On such occasions the steamer gently separated the bergs with her nose and, with slowly revolving screw, passed cautiously between. Of course, this would have been dangerous, if not impossible, had there been a strong tide or wind to set the ice in violent motion; but on that glorious day the sun shone upon a tranquil sea, and there was scarcely breeze enough to ripple the surface of the water.

After thus cautiously picking our way for five hours, the bergs perceptibly diminished in number, so that we could proceed at a more rapid rate; and as the twilight began to descend upon us we steamed into a beautiful inlet known as Bartlet Bay. It is very seldom that a "fire-ship" enters this charming bay, and but few white men have visited the Indian town that skirts the shore in the shelter of several lofty islands, which serve as a barrier to seaward; consequently we felt ourselves highly privileged when we beheld great numbers of high-prowed canoes come out to meet our ship, each expertly managed by one or more women coiffed with highly colored silk kerchiefs.

The people of the town are Hooniahs, the cleverest Indians in Alaska at weaving baskets, hammering coin into *clickwillies* (bracelets), and telling falsehoods whenever questioned about themselves or, indeed, about anything else. They appear, in fact, to be conscientiously untruthful when speaking to white persons. All Hooniah *klooches*, unless abjectly poor, adorn their arms with bracelets of silver from wrist to elbow and put as many rings upon their fingers as they can conveniently wear while managing their canoes; and we noticed a number who had several rings in each ear, holes being made for the purpose along the edge of the ear from the lobe to the upper curve. In accordance with what seems an almost universal feminine fashion in Alaska, their faces were painted across the center with lamp-black, the upper lip and eyebrows being in each instance included in the sable band.

The people of this tribe do not take kindly to Christianity, unless they can discover some material advantage to be gained by so doing; and in such cases they are true to the teachings of their new faith only so long as this gain continues. Just before we left Bartlet Bay another fleet of graceful canoes came out to our vessel laden with articles of native commerce, and a rarely picturesque sight they made as they neared us, their high prows ornate with emblematical carvings and their occupants gorgeous with bright-hued kerchiefs and glittering silver jewelry; but this effect was sadly marred when the pretty craft reached the steamer's side and we beheld the uncleanness and squalor which marked the nether attire of the female merchants who crowded upon our decks. After this disgusting experience we gladly left for Chilkat village, the northernmost port of our voyage.

As had been our almost invariable good fortune, the weather was simply perfect as we steamed through icy channels and passes until we came in sight of the perfectly conical mound that rises symmetrically from the sea opposite Chilkat village and gives a name to the little neighboring settlement of Pyramid Harbor. The greater part of this distance was covered at night, during which the heavens were lighted with more than usual brilliancy with wavering lines of violet, amber, rose, green, blue, red and white, that flamed and paled in dazzling variations, intensifying the charm of the shifting shadows on the coast and fairly glorifying the broad wake our steamer left behind her. At midnight we sat upon the deck attempting to read, but the beauty of the wonderful aurora effectually drew all interest from the printed page, and we sat gazing at the magnificent display long after



the hour when, according to the calendar, a new day had commenced.

The morning of our arrival in Pyramid Harbor was balmy with slanting sunshine, and by midday the air was, to us, comfortably warm; but to the natives the heat was so extreme that several of them actually perished from sunstroke. Poor wretches! When an Indian becomes sick he yields to the ailment without a struggle, and dies from hopelessness if not from actual disease. Perhaps this fate is as good as another for him, because even the Chilkat, who is said to be more manly and courageous than any of his neighbors, practices self-annihilation with strange but, perhaps, natural persistency. To pass off from the face of earth seems to be the chief end and aim of these savages, if one may judge from their habits and the unnecessary evils with which they surround themselves. They fight their tribal enemies fiercely, and also the white man when they dare; but they never wage war with disease, which they hold to be an inexorable and all-powerful foe with whose course it is useless to interfere.

The red light of the morning had paled into a clear white light (not a glare, as it does farther south) when we were set ashore at Chilkat to see how and where this famous tribe dwell and to sniff the, to us, vile odors that emanate from even the most comfortable of Indian cabins; for it must be borne in mind that these people daily feed upon uncooked, sun-dried salmon, or raw halibut dipped in rancid seal or fish oil. In fact, they consider all foods flavorless until, like wine, they have attained the dignity of age. They make a most luxurious dinner off a mixture of half-decayed fish-roe, seaweed and ancient seal-oil; while for a hasty supper they either masticate the inner bark of young spruce trees dipped into oil, or else drink plain oil from great horn spoons. Why should they not die when the sun is uncommonly hot? Wild strawberries are abundant in this neighborhood and are much more delicious than in lower latitudes, but this variety of food has no attraction for the Indian's palate and is eaten by him only when other nourishment is unattainable.

Whiskey is contraband here, and our government officials make frequent journeys incognito to Alaska in search of greedy law-breakers, it being well known that Alaska Indians, and especially the Chilkats, will pay the most exorbitant prices for the intoxicating fluid, cunning and careful as they are in ordinary money matters. It is a serious question of expediency, and even of humanity, whether it would not be wiser to allow the natives of Alaska to have whiskey under proper restrictions; since, if they cannot get it when the craving seizes them, they make a diabolical drink by fermenting a mixture of molasses and flour (two ingredients always to be had) that is simply murderous in its effects.

It must be said of these crafty heathens who guard the Chilkoot pass and act as middlemen between white traders in ships and the native fur-hunters beyond the coast range, that they have much more


graceful figures than their relatives farther south in the archipelago, their legs, especially, being straighter and more symmetrical. This superiority is doubtless due to the fact that they have a larger area of land upon which to walk, and are consequently seated in their canoes not much more than half their time. The flavor of the air in Pyramid Harbor is rendered almost unbearable at times by the odor from the neighboring salmon canneries. One of these malodorous establishments defiles the shore on each side of the harbor, and we were heartily glad when our ship turned her prow southward and we took leave of this superb crescent of peaceful silver and sapphire waters. The Alaska salmon is a beautiful fish, with its brilliant green back and its under side of glistening silvery white; and it is a delicious article of food; but the places in which it is canned are a blot on the face of nature and taint with their vile stench even the strawberries growing in the neighborhood.

A second time we enjoyed Davidson's tree-fringed, frozen magnificence and then passed once more between the walls of Lynn Channel. Here the mountains seemed to have gathered together for some awful ceremonial suited to the mysterious stillness. Threatening gray shadows hung like sullen frowns upon the peaks to our left, while a rosy but, perhaps, deceptive radiance illumined those upon our right; and so narrow seemed the channel which separated them that a fanciful fear entered our minds lest by some subtle and occult means they might be planning together when and how they should once more belch forth their great columns of sulphurous flame. For we remembered the assurance of learned men that most if not all of the higher peaks of Alaska were once volcanoes and that there is no known reason why they should not once more break out into fiery activity.

The waters of Lynn Channel were of a deep, luminous black where they lay in shadow and of a silvery green hue where the light fell upon them, the effect being fairly bewildering in its weird beauty. Glaciers were in plain view in every direction, Davidson on our right and Eagle upon our left being monarchs of all. Some miles farther on we passed South Lynn Channel, a fiord lying between Chikagoff and Admiralty Islands, each of which has an area of lofty land larger than our state of Maine. Leaving the Channel we steamed nearly due westward through devious turnings called Peril Straits, a name, by-the-by, that is wholly undeserved since the country is no longer under the pitiless Russian rule, and since modern science has so greatly diminished the dangers of navigation. In these straits stupendous walls form a narrow gate to the ocean, through which the tides come and go with a fury that would have been perilous to our ship had we not chosen a fitting hour for the passage. Reaching the open sea, we almost immediately turned southward and sailed among countless small green islands to reach Sitka, which is perched quaintly under the shadow of Mt. Wrangell, a very interesting extinct volcano situated on Baronoff Island.

A. B. L.

## CHRISTMAS GIVING.



ILENTLY steals along the frosty air of Winter, bringing with it the desire to commence the making of gifts for those dear ones who will surely think of us on Christmas day. There is no need to remind ourselves that last Christmas we promised to make a very early beginning this year, for did not the chiming of the midnight bells on last Christmas Eve find us with still a few final stitches to be taken? As soon as the holiday interest has been awakened by the reflection that the season is fast approaching, we devote much careful thought to deciding what presents will be most appropriate to the needs or tastes of the friends and relations whom we wish to remember.

There can be no doubt that a certain sum of money will make a much more substantial showing when the gifts are to be made up at home than when they are to be purchased already prepared; and it is equally certain that there is economy in making several articles

alike when they are destined for recipients in different homes. The loving thought represented by each token of remembrance should and usually does far outweigh the intrinsic value of the article; but even when only a very simple gift can be afforded, it is always possible to choose something that shall be either useful or ornamental and shall have no suggestion of cheapness in its appearance.

A number of inexpensive and easily made gifts are described below, and the general woman who has many to think of and not a very generous sum at her disposal will find among them an assortment of dainty articles exactly suited to her needs.

**PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.**—This useful ornament is produced in a greater variety of styles than ever. Among the newest and most convenient holders are those that may be suspended, and may also be folded to the size of one photograph. For these frames, silk, crêtonne, similseda or crêpe cloth may be used. To make a holder large enough for six pictures, cut a strip of the material forty-two inches long and eight inches wide; also cut twelve pieces of ordinary pasteboard or, better still, of bookbinders' pasteboard, which may be obtained, cut the desired size, at any bindery. The sections of pasteboard should be a little longer than a cabinet picture, and an oval or square opening large enough to display a photograph effectively should be made in the center of six of them. If crêpe or any other diaphanous material is to be used, cover the pasteboards, edges and all, with white paper; but this is not necessary when cloth is chosen. Glue the six plain pieces of board on the long strip of material, arranging them a little over half an inch apart to allow for hinges, and gluing them only where the material is folded over the board. Use



only the best white glue. Having placed the strip under weights to dry, proceed to cover the other six pieces, and dry them also. The material should be well stretched when put on and very neatly laid back on the under side of the board around the oval or square opening. Now glue a strip of the material across each hinge, turning in edge against edge, and fasten the six front boards against the back boards, gluing only the sides and lower edges, however, and leaving the upper edges loose to admit the pictures. Sew a ring at the back and middle of the top for hanging.

**BURNT MATCH RECEIVER.**—For this is used a small globe-shaped basket, nicely silvered or gilded, into which is slipped a tiny glass, also silvered or gilded at its edge, and entirely hidden by a full ruche of fringed ribbon that encircles the basket. Baskets suitable for this purpose may be purchased of any dealer in Japanese goods for a very small sum; they are about three inches in diameter. A yard and a-half of number nine ribbon is required to make the ruche. Cut out one edge of the ribbon, and fringe it down to within a-quarter of an inch of the other edge; then arrange the ribbon in a very full plaiting and fit it into the rim of the basket to form a flossy ruche on the edge. Nile-green or turquoise-blue ribbon will be very effective on a silver basket, and gold and metallic-red will make an equally pleasing combination.

**FANCY GLASS CASE.**—The variety of uses to which cases of this kind may be put renders them particularly desirable for gifts. They may be devoted with equal propriety to jewelry, gloves, letters, handkerchiefs, photographs or odds and ends. Cut pasteboard patterns the exact size of the various pieces of glass required, and have a glazier or painter cut by them rather than by measurements, for in this way a more accurate result will be obtained. If the case is to be used for jewelry, make it triangular in shape, cutting but two patterns—one for the top and bottom and one for the sides. If the case is to be utilized for handkerchiefs, however, it should be nearly square, while for gloves it should be a narrow oblong. Should the edges of the glass be rough from cutting, smooth them with sandpaper; and then bind them with inch-wide ribbon, being careful to make the ribbon perfectly smooth, particularly at the corners. Tack the bound pieces of glass in the shape desired by stitching over and over at the corners, this joining being quite sufficient to hold the box in shape; and hide the stitches by tacking a tiny bow of ribbon over each corner. Cover four bullet-shaped buttons with the ribbon, and sew one to each corner of the bottom to serve as a leg. If the case is designed for jewelry, a tiny pad should be placed in the bottom. This may be made of sheet wadding and covered with silk the color of the ribbon on the outside, the cover being tacked together at intervals in quilt fashion, and the tackings concealed with tiny ribbon bows. Pretty results may be produced with pale-green, pale-yellow, pink or blue ribbon.

**SCRIM BUREAU-COVER.**—Nothing will prove more acceptable to a busy housewife than a set of bureau-covers for her room. A scrim cover is usually laid over heavy cotton flannel, which gives it body and prevents the wood showing through. Along the sides and ends of the cover threads are drawn to permit the insertion of narrow ribbon, the ends of which may be folded under to form loops or allowed to hang loose, as desired. The ribbon generally used for this purpose is that known as "lute-string" and is not expensive; it may be in a single color or in several contrasting shades or hues. Pink and blue produce a dainty Pompadour effect, and four or six rows are usually inserted. There are a great many varieties of scrim, but that showing a uniform and rather loose weave is to be preferred for this purpose.

**PIN-CUSHION.**—The pin-cushion for the bureau is now often composed of two tiny square cushions tied together with a ribbon secured to one corner of each. Small round cushions not more than four inches in diameter are also preferred to the huge, old-fashioned cushion which so long occupied the central place of honor on the bureau. The cushion is usually covered with satin or silk the color of the ribbons used in the bureau-cover; but it may with equally good taste be covered with white cloth, over which will be arranged a scrim cover decorated like that on the bureau. The cover is pinned to the cushion at opposite corners and may thus be readily dusted.

**NEEDLE-CASE.**—Almost anybody can make a dainty needle-case, and at very trifling cost. Heart-shaped cases are popular and are fashionable just now for a variety of fancy articles and furnishings. To make such a needle-case cut four pieces of pasteboard of the shape and size desired, and cover them with silk, basting it on. Place two of the covered pieces together, with the wrong sides inward, and sew them over and over; then prepare the other two in the same way. Cut three or four leaves of white flannel the shape of the outside, but a little smaller; button-hole them all round with white silk, and fasten them to one of the covers. Sew a-quarter of a yard of half-inch ribbon to the inside of the top of each cover, and tie the ribbons in a bow, securing the covers firmly together.

Another case, that will be a dainty ornament for a guest chamber, may be made as follows: Procure half a yard of ribbon three inches wide. Cut two circles of pasteboard each an inch in diameter, and

cover them on both sides with part of the ribbon. Hem the ribbon at the end, and sew it to the two circles, placing one at each edge of the ribbon and sewing but half-way round each circle so as to form a pocket at the end of the ribbon. Fringe the other end, fold it over on the right side for three inches, and catch it with a fine needle across the top, thus forming a sheath through which to pass a ribbon for suspending the case. Button-hole with white silk a piece of white flannel five and a-half inches long and not quite the width of the ribbon. Place this flannel slip midway between the spool-pocket and the fringe, fastening it to the ribbon at its four corners, and covering the fastenings with tiny bows of white ribbon. Place in the pocket a spool of white and a spool of black thread, and thrust into the flannel several needles of various sizes.

**HANDY-BAG.**—This ingenious article, which is to be hung on the closet door, will be appreciated by a friend whose room is of limited size. It looks best when made of striped canvas like that used for awnings, but gray linen or bed ticking is equally strong. In making a bag of this kind the writer allowed a piece of material fifty inches long and twenty-four wide, but these measurements may have to be altered to suit the width of the door. Cut the top of the linen in five points. Cut six strips of the goods for pockets, making them seven inches deep and twenty-eight inches long. Bind the tops of these strips with braid, write with a lead-pencil the words that will indicate what each pocket is to contain, and outline the writing with heavy etching cotton. Four of the strips should be arranged for two pockets each, and the pairs should be marked as follows: "Linen" "Cotton," "Shoes" "Shoes," "Rubbers" "Slippers," and "String" "Paper." The two remaining strips will be arranged to form one pocket each and will bear the words "Sundries" and "Patterns." Sew the first strip to the foundation, placing its top three inches from the points, basting side to side, fulling on the bottom of the pocket, and sewing the middle of the pocket to the middle of the foundation. Arrange all the pockets in the same way, placing them an inch apart. When all are on bind the entire bag with braid, not forgetting the points. Sew to each point a strong brass ring, by which to suspend the bags. This will provide an abiding-place for those miscellaneous belongings which have such an aggravating faculty for getting misplaced unless there is some definite receptacle to which they may always be consigned.

**TIME-CARD CASE.**—For those who travel much by rail or boat, and who can never find a time-table when wanted, this case will make a desirable present. It is wise to procure such a time-card as the recipient is most likely to use, so there will be no mistake in measurement. The case will usually be made of the gray linen so long in use for shoe and travelling bags. Cut two sections of strong pasteboard, each two inches and a-half larger all round than the time-card; cover one of these sections with plain linen, pulling the edges of the latter well over those of the pasteboard, and fastening them with long stitches from side to side.

From the center of the other section of pasteboard cut a piece three-eighths of an inch smaller all round than the time-card; lay the section on the piece of linen that is to cover it, and with a lead-pencil lightly outline the opening upon the linen. Follow this outline opening with a basting thread, stretch the linen on a flat, smooth board or table, pin it in place, and with a soft pencil write on the linen the word "Schedule," "Time-Table" or any other that will suggest the use for which the case is intended, being careful not to encroach upon the space outlined by the thread. If the worker possess some skill with her pencil, she may draw upon the linen a number of bells strung on a ribbon, the bells being depicted as gaily ringing. Work the lettering or design with brown etching silk, cover the pasteboard with the linen, cut out the center, and turn the linen back so there will be no rough edges. Now hold the two pieces of covered pasteboard together, and sew them neatly with over-and-over stitches, leaving the lower edge open so the time-card may be slipped in and out. Sew one end of a piece of brown ribbon to each upper corner for suspending the case.

Women who understand decorative painting can make an endless variety of dainty articles, and those who do not will at least be able to apply gold paint. An envelope of gold powder costs but a trifle, and a bottle of "medium," ready for use, is even less expensive. It is advisable, however, if much work of this kind is to be done, to make the "medium" for one's-self. Procure at a paint shop a small quantity of varnish and turpentine, and mix them together in the proportion of one-third varnish to two-thirds turpentine, mixing just enough for present use, and keeping the turpentine always well corked. Brushes Nos. 4 and 10 are advised for gilding, the former for fine lines and the latter for heavier work. Much can be done in a decorative way by a tasteful use of gold powder.

A point for the Christmas giver to remember is that a present is much more attractive to the recipient when daintily wrapped. White tissue paper is not costly, but it gives a parcel the true holiday appearance, and this will be greatly enhanced by tying the package with narrow white ribbon, the variety having a little cotton in its weave being quite good enough for the purpose. E. D. N. A.



## THE "DELINEATOR"—THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The scope of the *DELINEATOR* has been gradually widened during the past twelve months; and while the publication is not in every respect as we hope yet to make it, we can safely assert that in the field it is designed to cover it stands without a peer—that the quality, quantity, variety and appropriateness of its contents make it essentially *the Woman's Magazine*, suitable for young and old, maid, wife and widow.

What the public think of it is attested by the steady increase in its circulation, each month showing a large gain. In our issue for December, 1890, we printed **360,000** copies; while of the present number the total edition for the United States (*exclusive of the English and Canadian editions*) will be **410,000** copies—an increase of **50,000** in the twelve months, or an average gain of **5,000** paid subscribers in every month of the year.

The reason for this enormous circulation and rapid increase is that the magazine has continually grown stronger and better in every department. The enlargement of our staff in London and Paris has enabled us to keep directly in touch with those centers of fashion, so that prevailing styles are reproduced here almost as soon as seen. Further progress has been made in the manufacture of our Patterns, and they are now as perfect as skilled designers can make them. In this connection, too, must be considered the illustrated Lessons on Garment Making which appear from time to time and teach the best among various modes of finish for certain styles or parts of garments. These "Lessons" are invaluable to all dressmakers, and when the series is completed it will form the most practical treatise on dressmaking ever published.

The Fancy-Work Department grows more attractive on account of the numerous original designs introduced, the "Fancy Stitches," being especially productive of novelties.

The standard articles on Dress Fabrics, Trimmings and Millinery reflect the taste of to-day and also indicate that of to-morrow, and the information given can be safely followed by all who are interested in the making of ladies' attire. In addition to these articles there have been special ones on various subjects appropriate to the current season, such as Fancy Dress and Carnival Costumes, Costumes for Graduation, Autumn Gowns, Mourning Attire, Evening Gowns, etc.

The papers on the Dining-Room and Its Decoration, which close as a series this month, have been instructive and suggestive, giving to young housekeepers full information regarding the dainty ordering of the dining-table and its service, and presenting the newest ideas in mural and table decoration, including the folding of napkins, arrangement of flowers, disposal of pictures, panels and plaques, etc., etc.

Tea-Table Gossip has continued throughout the year to discuss from a practical woman's standpoint all those minor topics of current interest that hold so prominent a place in the feminine mind. Everything, from pins to gowns and from a woman's ways to her weight, finds a place in these entertaining and instructive papers.

With the year was inaugurated a new department which, judging from the general interest manifested in it, has supplied a long-felt want. This is the Housekeepers' Department, in which are answered all questions relating to cookery and the management of the household generally. Our readers may rely on all recipes, directions and general information presented in this connection as being the most sensible and practical to be had on the subject concerning which inquiry is made.

During the past twelve months has been completed the first course of papers on "Housekeeping, Good and Bad," treating the theoretical side of the housewife's art; and the second series, touching upon practical housekeeping, is now in progress.

In the March number appeared the first chapter of "Across the Continent," a vividly descriptive narrative of a recent journey from New York to Vancouver and thence to the various points of interest in Alaska. Sitka is reached in the instalment for the present month, and two or more papers are still to be presented.

Simultaneously with the Alaska series was begun an equally entertaining course of graphically illustrated Japanese Sketches, but this was, we regret to say, interrupted for an indefinite period by the illness of our correspondent and her consequent return to America; we hope, however, to be able to resume the Sketches in a very early issue.

Of interest to every flower-loving woman have been the regular papers on "Flower Culture for Women," begun in the April number. These valuable discourses on the florists' craft give full instructions for the care of all sorts of plants, shrubs and bulbs in

the house, on the lawn and in the garden, and they will be continued until the subject (at least, so far as it concerns the amateur florist) has been thoroughly canvassed. The chapters respectively on roses, lilies and cacti will be found particularly well considered.

In the April issue was also commenced a course of illustrated lessons in The Art of Knitting and another in Crocheting, both being prepared by an acknowledged adept in the dainty art of fancy-work; and the introductory paper of a series on Modern Lace-Making appeared in the June number. These lessons will be continued until all our readers who care to learn have become well versed in the mysteries of Knitting, Crocheting and Lace-Making.

Practical instruction in modern methods of house-furnishing was given in a set of four carefully prepared articles on "Novelties in House Decoration," in which were considered the newest ideas regarding wall, ceiling and floor coverings, mantels, grates, windows, hangings, furniture and fittings.

The September number contains the first paper of a series on Home-Made Toilet Extracts, by a careful study of which any woman may, at small expense, supply herself with perfumery superior to that offered in the shops, the various formulas given being those followed by the most reliable perfumers in this country.

In October the final Lesson in Wood-Carving was presented, completing a most thorough course of instruction in that useful and amusing art. Every branch of wood carving received full attention, and the various subjects treated in each lesson were carefully illustrated.

A very seasonable subject was initiated in the November number in a paper descriptive of Games for Halloween; and a similar paper, together with a chapter on Evening Amusements, will be presented in each succeeding issue until all the evening games and other home amusements now in vogue have been discussed.

In addition to the above-mentioned regular and continued articles, a number of miscellaneous ones on topics of special or general household interest have been presented each month, together with admirably written papers on subjects relating to domestic manners and morals.

## FOR 1892.

During the coming year our efforts will remain unabated, not to keep the magazine at its present mark, but to raise it even higher in the scale of technical, literary and artistic excellence. We shall endeavor to render the Fashion Department more complete and more generally satisfactory to all classes of readers than ever before; and that other great department of the magazine, the "Illustrated Miscellany" will claim the entire attention of a numerous staff of the ablest writers and designers.

The "Fancy Stitches" will be continued under the title "Fancy Stitches and Embroideries," and we promise fancy-work lovers a series of novelties unique in the art of decoration.

There will be initiated, for the benefit of the home-lover, a series of illustrated papers on cosy corners and cosy nooks.

Among the many topics to be touched upon in the Household and Literary department there are three which are deserving of particular mention as being especially important to the great mass of womankind. In an early issue will be given a series of articles, by a writer of long and varied experience, on the subject of Child Life, in which everything relative to the health and comfort of children, from their earliest infancy onward, will be considered, practically and with special reference to the means at the command of the average mother.

Another course of papers, also to be shortly commenced, will tell all about Cleansing, Dyeing and Scouring, as they can be done at home. The directions given will be carefully and clearly worded, and they will only include such implements and materials as are likely to have a place in the ordinary household.

Physical Culture will be taken up and considered in every branch. This topic is attracting the attention of young and old in every grade of society, and the papers will be written by one abundantly able to do it full justice.

The Tea-Table Gossip, under a similar title, will be continued, and will disseminate in its inimitable way information on the fads and foibles of society; and the Rambles Among Books will be instructive in regard to the merits of the new publications.

THE PRICE WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED,

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.



## (CROCHETING.—No. 8.

## CROCHETED PLASTRON.

FIGURE No. 1.—The plastron represented is made of éru crochet cotton about No. 50. The wheels are joined as they are made, by their picots, as may be seen by a reference to the engraving.

Silk is often used in white, black, éru or colors for such a

plastron; and wheels of various other patterns are frequently employed in making plastrons of this shape or any special shape required.

*To Make a Wheel.*—Wind the thread over a pencil about 16 times to form the foundation for the center; slip the ring thus formed off the pencil and make 8 groups of 2 treble crochets each over the ring, with chains of 4 between the groups. Then form a picot edge as follows: Around each 4-chain make 4 single crochets, with 4-chains between; then 2 chains to cross a group of trebles, and then repeat the picots as

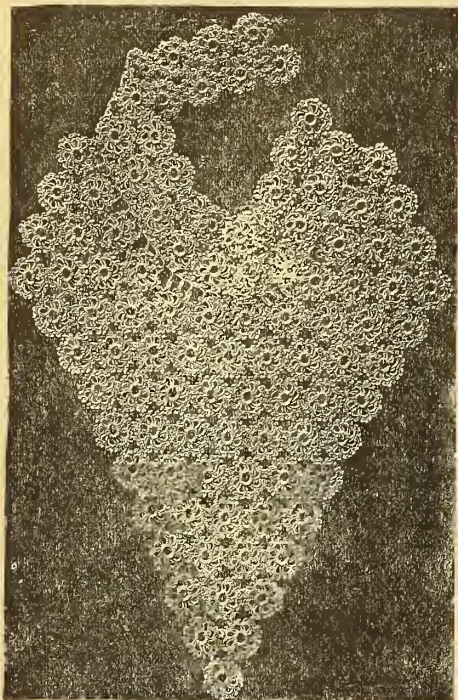


FIGURE No. 1.—CROCHETED PLASTRON.

directed around the next 4-chain and so on around each wheel.

*Upper Edge of the Plastron.*—Make single and double crochets with 5-chains between, catching them in the picots as seen in the engraving, making the doubles in the deeper spaces as necessary to keep the upper edge even.

*Second row.*—Make 7 single crochets in each space.

*Third row.*—Begin at the right side; in the first two spaces work slip stitches in the back parts of the single crochets. In the third space make 5 chain, skip 1, 1 slip stitch in next stitch, 5 chain, 1 slip stitch in same stitch, 5 chain, skip 1, 1 slip stitch in next stitch; then work slip stitches to the 6th space and repeat the picots in this space. Work in this manner to end of row, making the rest of the picots in the spaces so that a group of picots will come in every space between the wheels of the band; and joining the latter while making the slip stitches and picots so that it will lie flatly around the work. The middle of the two lower picot-groups of each wheel is joined to the slip-stitch row as the slip stitches are made. The band is simply two straight rows of wheels joined as seen in the engraving.

## CROCHETED FOUR IN-HAND SILK TIE.

FIGURES Nos. 2 AND 3.—The tie or scarf illustrated is a very rich-looking article of wear, and is made of cream-white crochet silk and

lined with satin ribbon of the same shade. No. 3 shows the manner of making, 4 double crochets being used for each shell, with 1 chain between the 3rd and 4th doubles, to provide spaces for the shells of succeeding rows. At each side, where you turn, make a chain of 2 stitches and then a shell.

The tie itself is 8 shells wide at the widest portion, and is properly shaped by the following directions:

For 14 inches of its length make the rows 8 shells wide; then make 8 rows of 7 shells each; 4 rows of 6 shells, 3 rows of 5 shells; and 3 rows of 4 shells.

Then for the narrow part: 17 inches of 3 shells in width; then 3 rows of 4 shells each, 3 rows of 5 shells, 4 rows of 6 shells; then 5 inches with 7 shells in each row.

If preferred, a ready-made tie may be used as a pattern and the work narrowed and made to follow its shape. The tie is very handsome made of black, dark blue, deep red or garnet, brown, gray or any favorite color. The lining is not a matter of necessity, but it serves to hold the tie in permanent good shape. It may be omitted for Summer use, when crocheted ties are very popular for wearing with silk or flannel shirts. Made of wash silk, ties of this description will launder perfectly.

## CROCHETED PINEAPPLE EDGING.

FIGURE No. 4.—Make a chain of 39 stitches.

*First row.*—Turn; 6 double crochets with the 3rd and 4th separated by 2 chain, in the 5th stitch from the hook to form a shell; 7 chain, and a second shell in the 9th stitch; 7 chain, skip 8, 1 shell in next stitch; 5 chain, skip 4, 1 single crochet in next stitch; 5 chain, skip 4, 1 shell in next stitch; 2 chain, skip 2, 1 double crochet in the next.

*Second row.*—Turn; 5 chain, 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 chain, 1 single crochet in first space; 5 chain, 1 single crochet in next space; 1 chain, 1 shell in middle of shell; 6 chain, 9 double-treble crochets (thread over hook 3 times) each separated by 1 chain, in the middle of shell underneath; 6 chain, 1 shell in shell.

*Third row.*—Turn; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 5 chain, \* 1 single crochet in the 1st small space, 4 chain, 1 single crochet in same space; repeat from \* in all the treble spaces, making 8 loops in all; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single crochet in small space; 5 chain, 1 single crochet in next space; 5 chain, 1 single in next small space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 chain, and 1 double in middle of chain underneath.

*Fourth row.*—Turn; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 chain, 1 single in 1st space; 1 single in each of the next 3 spaces with 5-chains between; 1 chain, 1 shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 single in 1st small space, and 1 in each of the next 7 spaces, with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell.

*Fifth row.*—Turn; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in each of the next 7 spaces, with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in 1st space; 5 chain, 1 shell in next space; 5 chain, 1 single in next space; 5 chain, 1 shell in

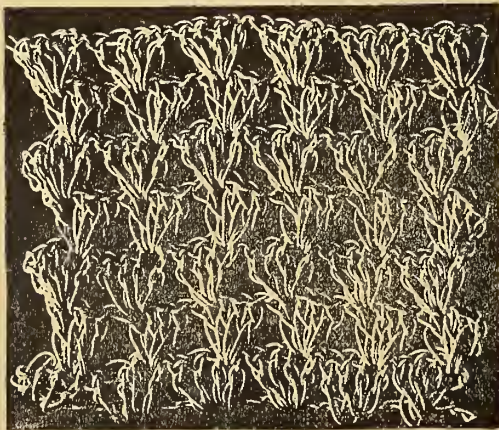


FIGURE No. 3.—DETAIL FOR TIE.

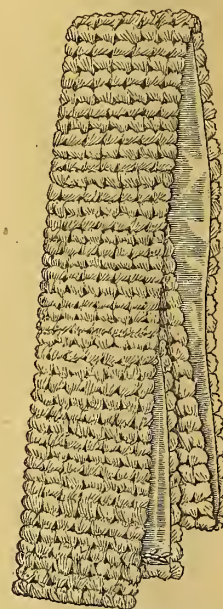


FIGURE No. 2.—CROCHETTED FOUR-IN-HAND SILK TIE.



shell, 1 chain, 1 double in 2nd stitch of chain underneath.

*Sixth row.*—Turn; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in 1st space; 5 chain, 1 single in the next space; 1 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the space; 5 chain, 1 single in the next space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in each of the 6 spaces with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell.

*Seventh row.*—Turn; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 single in each of the 5 spaces with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in each of the next 2 spaces with 5-chain between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in the space;

separated by 1 chain, in the 5th stitch from the hook, to form a shell; \* 5 chain, skip 3 stitches, 1 single in next stitch and repeat 3 times more from \*; 5 chain, skip 3 stitches, 1 shell in next, skip 2 stitches, 1 double crochet in the next stitch.

*Second row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 chain, 1 single in the space; \* 5 chain, 1 single in next space, and repeat from \* in all the spaces; 1 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end of shell.

*Third row.*—Turn; 3 chain, and repeat the above rows alternately until there are 7 rows in all, and then begin the pattern as follows:

*Eighth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, skip 2 spaces, 1 shell in next space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-chain.

*Ninth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 4 chain, 9 double trebles (thread over hook 3 times) with 1-chains between, in middle of shell; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-chain.

*Tenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain 1 shell in shell, 4 chain; 2 singles with 4 chain between in each treble space, making 8 loops in all; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in chain underneath.

*Eleventh row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 4 chain, 1 single in each of the 8 spaces with 4-chains between; 4

5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 double in the chain underneath.

*Eighth row.*—Turn; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the space; 5-chain, 1 single in the next space; 1 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the 1st space, 1 single in each of the next 2 spaces with 5 chain between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in each of the next 4 spaces, with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell.

*Ninth row.*—Turn; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 single in each of the next 3 spaces, with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 single in each of the next 3 spaces with 5-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 double in 5-chain underneath.

*Tenth row.*—Turn; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the space; 5 chain, 1 single in the next space; 1 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the space, 1 single in each of the next 3 spaces with 5-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in each of the next 2 spaces with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell.

*Eleventh row.*—Turn; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in the space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 single in each of the next 4 spaces with 5-chains between; 5 chains, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in the space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 double in the 5-chain.

*Twelfth row.*—Turn; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the space; 5 chain, 1 single in the next space; 1 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 single in the space; 1 single in each of the next 4 spaces with 5-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 single in middle of opposite shell.

*Thirteenth row.*—Turn; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell; 7 chain, skip 2 spaces, 1 shell in next space; 7 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in the space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell; 1 chain, 1 double in 5-chain.

Repeat from second row for the next scollop.

Finish the corner edge with single crochets over the chain and in the stitches.

#### CROCHETED PINEAPPLE INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 5.—Make a chain of 30 stitches.

*First row.*—Turn; 6 double crochets with the 3rd and 4th

chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in the end-chain.

*Twelfth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 4 chain, 1 single in each of the 7 spaces with 4-chains between; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in chain underneath.

*Thirteenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 4 chain, 1 single in each of the 6 spaces with 4-chains between; 4 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end chain.

*Fourteenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in each of the 5 spaces with 4-chains between; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in the end-chain.

*Fifteenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 6 chain, 1 single in each of the 4 spaces with 4-chains between; 6 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-stitch.

*Sixteenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 7 chain, 1 single in each of next 3 spaces with 4-chains between; 7 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-chain.

*Seventeenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 8 chain, 1 single in each of the next 2 spaces with 4-chains between; 8 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-chain.

*Eighteenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 10 chain, 1

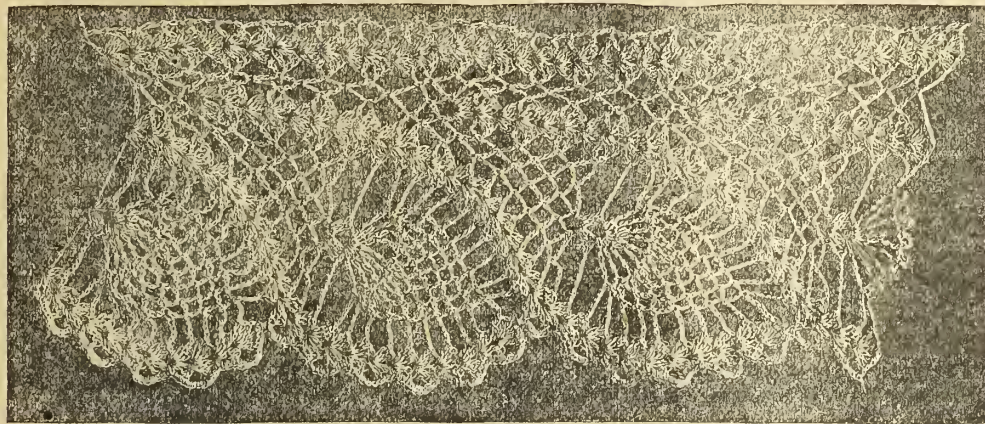


FIGURE No. 4.—CROCHETED PINEAPPLE EDGING.

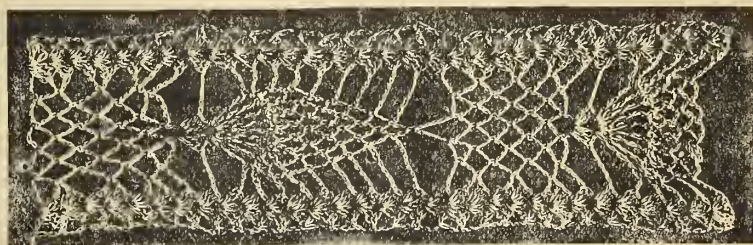


FIGURE No. 5.—CROCHETED PINEAPPLE INSERTION.

single in the small space; 10 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-chain.

*Nineteenth row.*—Turn; 3 chain, 1 shell in shell; 5 chain, 1 single in the space, 5 chain and 1 single in same space; 5 chain, 1 single in next space, 5 chain, 1 single in same space; 5 chain, 1 shell in shell, 1 double in end-chain.

Repeat from second row for all the work.



## THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 9.

## KNITTED SHOULDER-CAPE.

FIGURE No. 1.—The cape illustrated is made of Germantown wool, and is knitted as follows: (Use quite coarse needles and work rather loosely.)

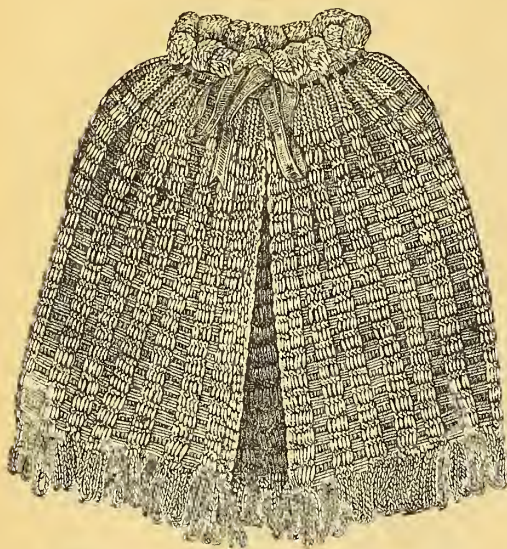


FIGURE No. 1.—KNITTED SHOULDER-CAPE.

Cast on 64 stitches, and knit across once, plain, and seam back. Knit in this order until there are 10 rows. This will form one ridge or rib. Now reverse the order of the knitting and seam one row and knit one row until there are 6 rows, or a second rib. Repeat these two ribs alternately until there are 63 of them knitted and seamed, altogether.

In the last row of seaming, in the 63rd rib, bind off as follows: Bind off 3 stitches very loosely, and then drop a stitch off from the left-hand needle. \* Now pass the stitch on the right-hand needle onto the left-hand needle and knit it off, also loosely. Now bind off 2 more stitches, drop the next stitch and repeat from \* until within 9 stitches from the top; then bind these off in the regular way.

Now pull or pick out the dropped stitches entirely across the work, and the ribs will assume the effect of soft open puffs.

To Finish the Neck.—Make single crochets across the top, arranging the crochets so as to draw the cape in to the size of the neck. Then make a treble crochet in the top of every under rib, with 2-chains between. Finish with shells made of 6 double crochets in every other space, with a single crochet in each alternate space. Edge the shells with a single crochet in the top of each double, and make a single crochet over or around every single crochet underneath. Run a ribbon in the spaces and tie it in a bow.

To Make the Fringe.—Begin with a half-double crochet drawn out very long, and then make a chain of 20 stitches and another half-double in the 3rd stitch of the cape. Repeat chains and half-doubles across the cape, as seen in the picture.

## KNITTED SHAWL.

FIGURE No. 2.—This shawl is made of white double German-town wool, and is knitted on large bone or wooden needles. A good way in which to make it is as follows: Cut a paper pattern, three-cornered in shape, and measuring from point to point across what will be the top of the shawl, 55 inches; from the top of the shawl down the center to the lower point, 28 inches, and from this point to each end of the shawl, 41 inches. Now cast on 135 stitches and knit back and forth in the ordinary manner, narrowing in each row at the ends as necessary to shape the shawl to the pattern until the shawl is of the size and shape of the pattern.

To finish the Top of the Shawl.—Make shells, each formed of 5 double crochets caught down with single crochets.

For the Lower Edges.—First row: Begin at the point with a chain of 4 stitches and make 1 double crochet in about the 3rd stitch; then 1 double crochet back in the 1st stitch, drawing the stitches and also the last loop on the hook out long. Then skip 1 rib; make a double crochet in the next stitch, and then another double back on the other side of the ridge, drawing the stitches and loop out long as before. Repeat across the work so that the crossed doubles will lie flatly.

Second row.—Make a chain of 3 stitches and then 1 double

crochet in the 2nd space, and 1 double back in the first space; 1 double in the 3rd space and 1 back in the 2nd, and work in this order across the shawl.

Third row.—Same as last.

To make the Fringe.—Very loose chains of 11 stitches each, and catch in the top of every crossed double.

The shawl may be made larger or smaller according to individual taste, and of any color preferred.

## INFANTS' KNITTED SOCK.

FIGURE No. 3.—For the Foot-Portion of the Sock.—Cast on 36 stitches, and knit across 6 times to make 3 ridges, widening every other time across at the back only. In the next 9 ridges narrow at the front edge in every row or every other time across.

In the next 3 ridges widen at the front edge. The last time across (in the last of the 3 ridges) working from the back, knit 27 stitches; then take another needle and knit off the rest of the stitches to begin the instep. Now knit across 7 times, widening every other time at the front or toe-edge. (There will now be 14 stitches on the needle.) Now knit back and forth 13 times, or until there are 10 ridges across the open space; now narrow every other time across until there are 13 ridges for the instep. Then cast on 27 stitches and finish the remaining half of the foot to correspond with the first half, binding off the stitches of the last row.

Now with the needle on which there are still 27 stitches, pick up the stitches across the instep and the other side of the foot, knit across twice and bind off.

For the Upper Portion.—Pick up 14 stitches across the instep, picking them up on the wrong side of the work under the edge-finish, and purl 1 row.

For the Fancy Stripe and the Basket Stripe.—Knit 5 for the fancy stripe. Knit 2, and purl 2 for the basket stripe; knit 5 for the fancy stripe. This forms the 1st row of the instep.

Second row.—Purl 1, \* thread over, purl 1 and repeat 3 times



FIGURE No. 2.—KNITTED SHAWL.

more from \* for the fancy stripe. Knit 2, purl 2 for the basket stripe. Repeat for fancy stripe.

Third row.—Knit 2 together, knit 5 plain, knit 2 together for the fancy stripe. Purl 2, knit 2 for the basket stripe; and repeat fancy stripe.



*Fourth row.*—Purl 2 together, purl 3 separately, purl 2 together for fancy stripe. Purl 2, knit 2 for the basket stripe, and repeat fancy stripes.

Now repeat from first row until there are 3 holes, one over the other, or 12 rows of knitting; fasten the yarn and break it off. Begin at the back edge of the foot fastening on the white yarn, and, holding the right side toward you, pick up 20 stitches along the inside of one side-edge, slipping the needle downward through the crosswise threads of the stitches, and pulling the white yarn up through each, much after the manner of crochet. Now knit across the instep as follows: Purl 2 together, purl 3 separately, purl 2 together for the fancy stripe. Purl 2, knit 2 for the basket stripe, and repeat the fancy stripe once more. Now pick up the remaining 20 stitches the same as at the other side, (there will now be 54 stitches on the needle) and *purl* back and forth 3 times. Now *knit* back and forth 3 times, and then knit as follows to make the holes for the cord and balls: Purl 1, thread over twice, purl 2 together, \* thread over twice, purl 2 together, and repeat from \* to end of row. In working back, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, and continue thus across the work.

Now, knit back and forth plain, once; then purl 3 times across. This brings the work to the ankle.

There are six fancy and six basket stripes in the leg-portion of the sock, and they are knitted by the same directions as those given for the similar stripes over the instep. A basket stripe comes at the back of the leg, one half of it being knitted at each end of the needle;

and in knitting this stripe, be careful to knit so that the blocks will alternate as in a whole stripe. Knit until the leg has 9 holes one over the other in the fancy stripes; then knit back and forth 4 times and bind off. Now sew the sock together down the back, along the sole and across the toe. Run a cord into the holes made for it at the ankle, and finish it with balls or tassels.

Blue and

white Saxony yarn were used for this sock, but any other combination of colors preferred may be used, or one color alone may be selected.

#### BABY'S KNITTED SHIRT.

FIGURE NO. 4.—This skirt is made of Saxony yarn and is in one piece which is sewed together under the arms.

*To Knit the Back.*—Cast on 73 stitches for the lower edge, and work back and forth 58 times or until you have a piece  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. Work as follows: Knit 1, seam 1, knit 1, seam 1, each time across, being careful in coming back to *knit* the stitches you *seamed* and *seam* those you *knitted* in working the last row. This will preserve the ribs in regular order.

Now knit the work off onto finer needles and make 35 rows (or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches). Then knit the work back onto the original needles and make 34 rows (or about 3 inches); but in the 31st row of this last section, and beginning at the 21st stitch, put the thread over twice and knit 2 together; knit 4 stitches, th o twice, and knit 2 together; repeat this until there are 20 stitches left on the needle and then finish the row plain. In working back, drop the put-over threads. This will form holes for the ribbon. Begin the 35th row and knit and purl 23 stitches; then cast off the center stitches for the neck until there are 23 left on the needle.

Now on the last 23 stitches knit 14 rows, making the holes for the ribbon along the neck edge, in every 3rd row, 3 stitches from

the end, to correspond with those across the back. Now cast on, or add to the 20 you are working on, 15 more stitches, and knit 3 rows. Then make the ribbon-holes as across the back, and work until there are 22 rows counting from the added stitches. This will form the shoulder and front.

Now begin at the 20 stitches left on the needle at the other side of the work, and knit the shoulder and upper part of the front exactly the same as the side just completed.

Now slip all the stitches onto one needle. Then take the fine needles and knit 35 rows (or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches), and complete the lower part of the front to correspond with that of the back. Sew the section together under the arms, from the lower edge to the top of the fine knitting, leaving the rest for the arm-holes.

*To Knit the Sleeves.*—Cast on 61 stitches for each, and with the coarse needles knit 53 rows or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and with the finer ones 24 rows or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Sew up the sleeves and sew them in.

*For the Border.*—Edge the neck, bottom, wrists and the right-side edge of the opening in the front with crocheted scollops made as follows: 6 double crochets, caught down with single crochets so that they will lie flatly. Finish the other edge of the opening with single crochets. Run ribbon in the holes at the top and tie it to draw it in to the neck.

A shirt of this kind may be knitted in any size required for an infant, child or adult, by simply casting on fewer or more stitches to begin the work and making the number of rows or inches less or greater according to the size desired. Plain shirts of this kind are often completed with a deep border at the bottom, of fancy knitting or of crochet.

#### KNITTED OAK-LEAF EDGING.

FIGURE NO. 5.—Cast on 22 stitches and knit across plain.

*First row.*—\* Knit 2, th o twice, p 2 together and repeat 3 times from \*. K 1, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

*Second row.*—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, \* th o twice, p 2 together, k 2, and repeat 3 times more from \*.

*Third row.*—\* K 2, th o twice, p 2 together, and repeat 3 times more from \*. K 3, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

*Fourth row.*—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, \* th o twice, p 2 together, k 2, and repeat 3 times more from \*.

*Fifth row.*—\* K 2, th o twice, p 2 together and repeat 3 times more from \*. K 5, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

*Sixth row.*—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 5, \* th o twice, p 2 together, k 2 and repeat 3 times more from \*.

*Seventh row.*—\* K 2, th o twice, p 2 together and repeat 3 times more from \*. K 7, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

*Eighth row.*—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 7, \* th o twice, purl 2 together, k 2 and repeat 3 times more from \*.

*Ninth row.*—\* K 2, th o twice, p 2 together; repeat 3 times more from \*. K 14.

*Tenth row.*—Bind off 8, k 5, \* th o twice, purl 2 together, k 2 and repeat 3 times more from \*. Repeat from first row for all the work.



FIGURE NO. 4.—BABY'S KNITTED SHIRT.

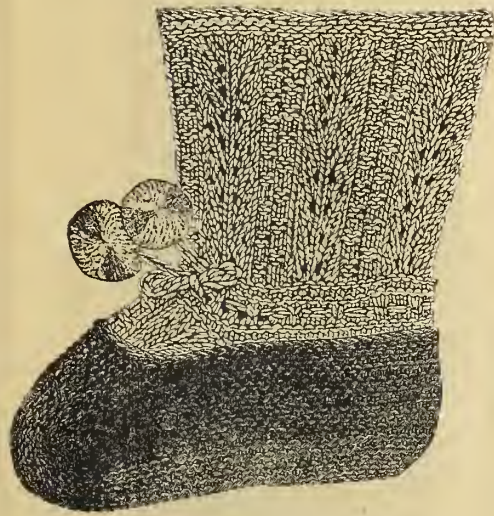


FIGURE NO. 3.—INFANTS' KNITTED SOCK.

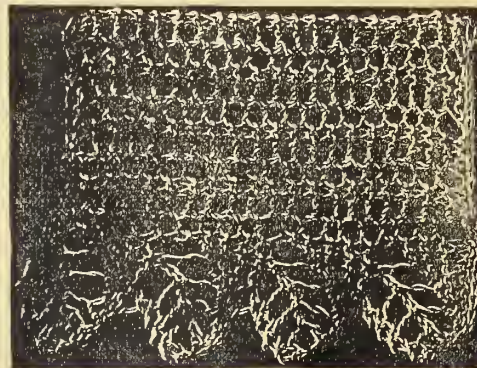


FIGURE NO. 5.—KNITTED OAK-LEAF EDGING.

**SHEARS AND SCISSORS.**—The prices of our shears and scissors have been considerably reduced. These goods are of the finest quality and have gained a high reputation wherever their merits have been

tested. They are protected by patents, handsomely finished and perfectly adjusted to the hand. These implements have been before the public many years and are unrivalled in durability and accuracy.



## FASHIONABLE FURS.



IT is a marked characteristic of womankind to admire furs. One does not require a cultivated taste to fully appreciate the value and beauty of the glossy, warmth-giving pelts, nor is acute perception needed to note their softening and entirely artistic effect when brought into close contact with the face and throat. Some furs are far more generally becoming than others. Seal-skin is a universal favorite, being improving alike to the rudiest and the most pallid complexions; while Astrakhan and Persian lamb are trying to any but a clear skin tinged with rose tints. The soft gray tone of krimmer and the creamy shade to be noted in the white furs are exceptionally becoming to youthful faces, whether blonde or brunette, and for that reason these dainty furs are usually made up into trim, jaunty shapes.

Despite the recent difficulties in certain fur-producing countries, the vogue of furs has increased rather than diminished, being more wide-spread and persistent than ever before.

Long top-garments that would prove comfortable in a Siberian Winter are shown in great variety, and dressy jackets and capes are provided in the most attractive and stylish designs. Then there are muffs of different shapes and sizes, and numerous other adjuncts made of fur that are as practical as they are decorative and pretty.

For neck dressing some very stylish and serviceable adjuncts have appeared in the *plastron-collar* and *cravate*. The *plastron-collar* fits the neck more snugly than a boa, and it is shown in all varieties of fur, with a flat muff to correspond. It consists of a high, turn-over collar wired for its better adjustment, a round, yoke-like cape-section that lies flatly on the back, and long tab fronts, each five inches wide, that fall even with the edge of the skirt. In some cases the fronts extend only to the knee, but the collar and yoke-back are the same in every instance. This handsome adjunct is shown for evening wear in ermine and mandarin lamb. The accompanying muff is considerably smaller than the round variety. It has a ruffle of fur at the edge, and on the outside at the center are small heads and claws supported by a great bow of fancy black ribbon. Combinations are often effected in muffs of this fluffy shape. Thus seal-skin may cover the center of a muff, and black bear may be used for the ruffle. The heads and claws, however, invariably match the fur covering the center.

*Cravates* are much easier to assume than boas and are far daintier in appearance. They are made up in mink, Persian lamb, Astrakhan, krimmer, stone marten, fitch and Hudson's Bay and Russian sable. At one end of the *cravate* is a small head, and at the other hang tails and claws, which are crossed by the head when the *cravate* is adjusted about the throat. Russian sable *cravates* have jeweled eyes that glitter most effectively. The muffs to be worn with *cravates* are round and unusually large, reminding one of those carried by old-time dames of fashion. A suit of broadcloth may be given a truly distinguished air by the addition of either a *plastron-collar* or a *cravate*, and a muff to match.

The military and Henri II. styles of capes, so much admired in fabrics, are developed with handsome effect in seal, Persian lamb, Astrakhan, black marten, chinchilla, black lynx, black fox, monkey, Hudson's Bay sable and Imperial Crown Russian sable, the last-named being the choicest and costliest of all the furs. These capes are more comfortable and attractive than the shorter ones, although the latter are displayed in some new, pretty and very popular styles.

Combinations are effected in the long capes by making the collars of a second fur and applying deep bands of similar fur along the front and lower edges. Seal and mink, seal and mink-tail, seal and sable, seal and black marten, seal and otter, and seal and chinchilla are fashionably united in this way, and a lining of heavy figured satin is introduced in every instance. A particularly rich-looking Henri II. cape, that is suitable for a middle-aged matron, is cut from Persian lamb, and a seal collar and trimmings set it off to great advantage.

A short cape of krimmer is composed of a cape section with high shoulders and pointed fronts, and a round yoke elaborated with

gold-and-brown embroidery. A similarly designed cape is of fox argenté, a silver-tipped gray fur that has the effect of silver fox, but is less expensive.

Choice seal capes, also in the short styles, have Russian collars of stone marten, fitch, sable, silver fox and other furs of contrasting color. A very unique seal cape for carriage or evening wear has a rolling collar, and pointed ends that extend to the waist-line or a little below it, the closing being made diagonally. A bunch of light-brown velvet flowers is appliquéd on the overlapping front, their stems being apparently secured by numerous loops and ends of narrow satin ribbon that fall gracefully over the front.

Capes of white fox, Iceland lamb, mandarin lamb, white bear and ermine are especially intended for evening wear. Their bright linings contribute in no small degree to their becomingness, for my lady, by seemingly unconscious movements, may frequently expose the lining of her cape to admiring beholders. Except for evening wear, capes are always accompanied by large muffs to correspond.

A novel carriage and day-reception wrap is a double cape of cloth and velvet enriched with fur. In a handsome specimen the lower cape, which is very long and of uniform depth all round, is made of brown faced cloth, while the shorter upper cape is cut from tan velvet. Both capes depend from a round velvet yoke that is completed with a high Medici collar made of mink-tail. A row of the fur edges the long cape, three rows trim the lower edge of the short cape, a single row follows each front edge, and a twist of fur and velvet is stylishly adjusted about the bottom of the yoke. A handsome wrap of the same style is made of cloth and velvet in two shades of gray, with chinchilla fur for decoration; and a wrap of white velvet for opera wear is decorated with ermine.

Opera cloaks are in Russian circular style and are developed in cloth or brocaded silk and fur, the fur being used to line, and showing only at the free edges. Cloaks of tan, pearl-gray, old-rose and cream-white faced cloth are very effective with linings of mandarin lamb. The collar on a cloak of this kind is also fur-lined, being high and wonderfully becoming; and below it the garment is closed with a white silk olive and a heavy white silk cord and tassel, the cord being elaborately coiled at each side of the edge. This arrangement of cord is as practical as it is ornamental.

Rich cloaks are made of Nile, cream, pearl and white silk, brocaded with serpentine satin stripes in self, and are lined with mandarin lamb and closed like the cloth garments; and the acme of elegance is reached in circulars of gold brocade and of white silk overshot with yellow, also lined with white fur. Although the short wrap for opera and evening reception wear is stylish and handsome, it can never become a genuine rival of the long circular, which covers the entire costume, affords ample protection for arms and neck and is not at all cumbersome.

The smart seal jacket acknowledges no equal for dressy promenade wear. One of the newest shapes is known as the *basque-jacket*, being so called on account of its snug, basque-like fit. It is of three-quarter length and is slashed in tailor fashion from the lower edge to the waist-line at the center of the back. Over the hips fall triple-pointed laps. A standing collar fits closely about the throat, and a revers collar turns over at the back and extends to the waist-line in front, the ends meeting in a point. The sleeves are high-shouldered and stylish. Persian lamb, otter, sable or mink is frequently used for the revers collar on a jacket of this kind.

Another long seal jacket has loose sack fronts, a comfortably fitted back, a Medici collar wired to retain the proper pose, and full puff sleeves finished with deep, close cuffs. If desired, the puff sleeves may be exchanged for high-shouldered ones. The characteristic feature of another three-quarter length seal coat is its diagonal closing made with seal olive buttons and loops of cord. At the neck is a storm collar that almost touches the ears, and the sleeves are each composed of a deep puff and a long cuff. All these jackets have fancy linings.

Double-breasted coats of seal, Persian lamb, krimmer and mink are much admired. A toilette consisting of a krimmer-trimmed costume and *chapeau* and a krimmer coat and muff will be artistic and correct for a young lady. Seal and mink, seal and Persian lamb, seal and mink-tail, and seal and sable are associated in fashionable coats of the received length. These garments have both standing and rolling collars, the latter reversing the fronts, which may, however, be lapped in double-breasted fashion. In a coat of this kind the rolling collar is formed of the contrasting fur, seal being used in every instance for the coat proper; and the fur in the collar is continued down the fronts, although only visible when the fronts are reversed. A short pointed vest of the second fur is also observed when the fronts are worn open. This sort of coat is especially



avored because it has practically the effect of two separate garments.

Jacket-wraps of seal-skin are stylish and are more becoming to short figures than the three-quarter coats. One style is close-fitting and rather short at the back and falls in moderately long, pointed tabs in front. The collar is of black lynx and is in standing style. Black lynx is used for the cuffs, and also for trimming all the free edges of the wrap. Another wrap has long tab fronts, a short back, a rolling collar and flowing sleeves.

Seal sacques are now called coats, although of sacque-like adjustment. They vary in length from thirty-four to forty-four inches, and are closed with seal olive buttons and cord. At the back they are slashed in coat fashion, the collars are of the high, rolling variety, and cuffs are applied to the high-shouldered sleeves. Long seal-skin coats have cuffs and Russian collars of black marten, sea-otter, Persian lamb or Hudson's Bay or Russian sable, and they are most appropriate for matrons. Young women look better in shorter styles.

A long garment known as the Russian or Siberian coat was designed originally for a storm-coat, but may be very properly assumed for driving or walking in cold weather. It is developed in black rough-coated camel's-hair and Persian lamb and lined throughout with squirrel. The adjustment is close and the effect very jaunty. Flat cord is arranged in a military design on the overlapping front (the coat is double-breasted), and olive buttons and loops perform the closing. The rolling collar is of Persian lamb, and so are the deep, pointed cuffs, above which braid is applied to correspond with that on the front. A Russian circular of black camel's-hair and Persian lamb is likewise lined with squirrel. The shoulders are high and full, the collar is made of Persian lamb, and a heavy black silk cord and tassel secure the fronts. This circular is quite as pro-

tective as the close-fitting coat and has fully as many admirers.

For driving, coaching and sleighing during very severe weather there are heavy garments known as Siberian *peltz* (fur) coats. They are made of beaver, black genet, mink, Persian lamb and sea-otter and are lined with plaid cloth. Protected by such a garment one would almost be comfortable in Arctic cold, for the coat fits closely and securely enwraps the figure from the neck nearly to the feet. The collar is deep and may be turned up, and the wrists of the sleeves are reversed.

Coaching jackets are jaunty little affairs in leopard, mink and natural seal, and with them may be worn fur caps to match.

Seal-skin driving gloves are as fashionable as ever and are less clumsy than those made of certain other furs.

Coachmen's capes of black bear are most generally favored, the glossy, full-furred skin being at once the handsomest and most serviceable that can be used for the purpose.

Caps are generally made of seal in the Hungarian shapes, with deep bands of land-otter, sea-otter, Hudson's Bay sable, Persian lamb or Russian sable. If desired, the band may be drawn down over the ears.

A neat Christmas gift for a man friend who finds solace in smoking is a tobacco-pouch of fur and chamois. The fur, which forms the top, consists of a sable head, carefully mounted; the remainder of the pouch is chamois in its natural color, and a chamois lining is added.

The most novel and striking designs are embodied in the furs displayed by Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons, No. 184 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the information contained in this article. The goods manufactured by this firm are of guaranteed excellence, and their prices are uniformly reasonable.

## RAMBLES AMONG BOOKS.

The books noticed this month are above the average of interest and are worthy of the attention of every person who is giving thought to the selection of reading for Winter evenings.

The *Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle*, by Mrs. Alexander Ireland, is a notable addition to the literature of the period. There is not much told that we did not know before, but the telling is fresh and the portraiture clear cut and vivid; and pitiful as is the record of these two lives, it has a fascination that is lacking to the most imaginative romance. The impression upon the reader is that the author, while just, is not sympathetic; from the first one is made clearly to see that a union of two such lives must be necessarily unhappy; that the elements of discord even before marriage were stronger than the undoubted love each bore the other; and that the incompatibility must grow with the years. This book, even more than the "Letters and Memorials," destroys every vestige of hero worship; it is too clearly a record of thoughtlessness, selfishness and bad temper on the one side, and of high spirit and unsatisfied longings on the other. With different mating, one can imagine another life for the unhappy wife, but even imagination does not provide a person who can be the other self of Carlyle. [New York: C. L. Webster & Co.]

*Imperial Germany*, in the popular edition, is a book that should be in the hands of every student of history and of every one interested in the German Empire of to-day, its making and its people. It is a critical study of fact and character, not of politics, excepting so far as they may affect something else. The author is Sidney Whitman, an English writer of repute, and he has given to his subject a well-trained, critical faculty, a clear judgment and a comprehensive knowledge of Germany and the German people. While a strong upholder of the monarchy and the present social system, he is not blind to anything that threatens the well-being of the empire, and expresses himself as freely to blame as to praise. Such authorities as Professors Blackie and Goldwin Smith, Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke commend the work, about which enough has been said to give an idea of its scope. [New York: U. S. Book Co.]

Since the publication of *Conversations in a Studio*, thoughtful readers have looked eagerly for further reflections and opinions from its talented author, W. W. Story, who has been so long and so pleasantly known as sculptor, poet, novelist and essayist; and this craving has been satisfied by another most entertaining volume from his pen entitled *Excursions in Art and Letters*. This work introduces us to new ideas by providing us with original points of view, or, at least, with novel perspectives. The two papers "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles" and "Distortions of the English Stage," will strike most readers with great force. Mr. Story believes that neither the marble statues in the Parthenon nor the *bassi relievi* in the temple

of Minerva were executed by Phidias or any of his pupils, and the logic of the reasons adduced is certainly convincing. The paper that will, perhaps, prove the most generally interesting in the entire book is an exhaustive and conclusive study of Macbeth. The author claims that our conceptions of Macbeth and of Lady Macbeth originated with Mrs. Siddons and that we have taken her ideals unquestioned. This claim is undoubtedly correct, and Mrs. Siddons was very likely intentionally wrong, since she made a part for her own peculiar talents. Every student of Shakspeare should read carefully this remarkable study of an unprejudiced mind in which much light is thrown upon a blurred subject. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

A truly delightful book is *Khaled, A Tale of Arabia*, by F. Marion Crawford. Each succeeding novel by this author fills us with fresh amazement, not because it is more interesting or artistic than its predecessors, but because it treats of another people, with different social customs, religious beliefs, habits and modes of speech. He even gives us their many national shades of expression, telling his tale as though he were a native relating the adventures or romances of his own people. Not only does he seem to be of them, but he expresses no dissent from their sins of custom or their crimes of religion. In his last book the author is broad-minded enough to recognize the Arab's sincerity in doing as right that which we call wrong. As we read *Khaled* we are transported in the spirit to Arabia and feel ourselves endowed with Oriental ideas and ideals. The cruelty, falsehood and loyalty of the Arabs are so deftly intertwined that the reader is neither shocked nor disturbed, the book having for the time transformed him into a true Son of the Desert. As to the literary merit of the work it need only be said that it is in Crawford's usual happy style, which is the more remarkable in that it is equally pleasing in the creation of two such dissimilar characters as the "The Roman Singer," who was all soul, and this Arab hero, who seems to have had no soul at all. [New York: Macmillan and Co.]

*An Old Maid's Love* is the name of a charming novel by Maarten Maartens, in which the *motif* is the strange, fierce, sweet and abiding sacrificial love of Mejuffrouw Suzanna Varelkamp for her nephew. If the reader should chance to suspect that this devotion originated in the time when Suzanna was not an "old maid," the fancy will in no wise lessen the interest of the tale, which is kept up with consummate skill to the very last page. Anyone who did not know that the author is a man would be readily excused for insisting that the book is the work of a woman's pen. Indeed, nowhere outside of Holland could a man be found who knew so many thrifty little ways or so many "kuiks" in the feminine domestic economy. This portrayal of character is a finished picture, with strong lights



and high colorings, and with dainty touches, moreover, that do not lessen the extraordinary vigor of the drawing. Gay hues and intense dramatic effects are arranged by introducing into the "old maid's" Puritanical household a beautiful French *intriguante*, who, despite her tendency toward evil designs, is by no means utterly or, rather, ultimately bad. The author, although a Hollander, writes excellent English. [New York: John W. Lovell Company.]

Those who have bemoaned the decadence of the old-fashioned romance, with its love at sight, strange disappearances, bandit chiefs, magical fortunes, wonderfully beautiful women, very ugly dwarfs, and the right thing happening at exactly the vital moment, will be more than delighted with *Brunnhilde, or the Last Act of Norma*, translated from the Spanish of Pedro A. de Alarcón by Mrs. Frances J. A. Darr. The title is improbable enough to suit the most ardent seeker after the marvellous, taking the reader on the most enchanting journey from Seville to the North Cape. The translator has preserved the true Spanish flavor in which the original is invested. [New York: A. Lovell and Co.]

The John W. Lovell Company, New York, have published an authorized edition of Mrs. Oliphant's *The Heir Presumptive and the Heir Apparent*. This author is too well known to require commendation, either of her talents or of their expression. Her moral tone is always high, her characters are realistic though sometimes commonplace, and all the happenings in her stories are possible, which is much to say of recent fiction. The confirmed novel-reader will find her details none too minute, her descriptions none too elaborate, and, as a rule, the termination of her plots wholly satisfactory. The imaginative will be as well pleased with the present work as with *The Country Gentleman, For Love and Life* and other productions of the same pen, while the unimaginative will admire the book because it gives their creative and speculative faculties nothing to do. One may always be sure of being in well bred company when reading one of Mrs. Oliphant's novels.

*Felicia*, by Fanny N. D. Murfree, is not only a charming romance, but also an instructive social study. It was written in the Southwest, and, of course, the social prejudices introduced in its pages do not exist in any larger sense in the North or in Europe, although they prevailed in both fifty years ago or less. The heroine of the tale is a pretty girl of position and fortune and, as the writer may imagine, of education; but the latter consists largely of careful instruction in *les convenances* and in making nice social distinctions. She is interesting, but painfully self-conscious and introspective; and she falls in love with a man who is altogether attractive in person, manners, moral standards and intellectual attainments. He is from a family that is distinguished in his state; but she does not know that he is a professional singer until after she has given him her heart and cannot recall it. He is ambitious, gifted, high-minded and proud of his profession, and he does not inform her of his position on the stage because he supposes she already knows. Owing to her education, the young woman scorns all persons of his class, but she loves the man, and loves him so truly that she marries him in the full knowledge that she will be cut adrift from all family and friendly associations for so doing. It is a most skilfully wrought story, although its foundations are false; and it should be read, if for no other reason than to make us charitable toward our fellows whose inherited and inbred prejudices go farther than our own. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

Winding in and out among the beautiful plains and mountains of Virginia is the Newfound River, and upon its idyllic banks Thomas Nelson Page has laid the scenes of a clever and charming romance, naming it *On Newfound River*. His hero is manly, impulsive, hot-headed and, in fact, a typical Virginia gentleman, and so is his father; hence the clashing that gives life to the story. The mother, a beautiful, lovable, patient peace-maker, prevents the friction stirring up unquenchable flames of temper. Across the river lives a recluse, a concrete of long-cooled anger. He is at heart a fine, true-hearted man, and he dearly loves his daughter, who is the Miranda of one's dreams, and almost as delightful to the reader as she was to her lover. This is, we believe, the first novel, or lengthy story, Mr. Page has published, but it will not be his last if he have regard for the wishes of the hosts his writings have pleased. As he gains experience he will omit certain details that are only of local interest and will give us more minutely finished pictures of persons whose grand characteristics are or may be common to the best American classes. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

In *Captain Blake* we have another of those charming tales which have made Capt. Charles King's name a household word. Nobody has ever written more vividly than this author of the actualities of life in the army. His women are natural, interesting, plucky and patient, save when they are beautiful fiends; and his men are as companionable in hours of idleness as they are heroic in time of danger and quick to resent an insult or champion the cause of the helpless. To those who have little or no idea of garrison life on the plains and among the wild western hills (the story opens at a camp in the Black Hills of Dakota), *Captain Blake* will prove

a thrilling revelation; while those who are familiar with the life soldiers and their wives lead in stockade set in timbered passes, under rugged heights and within sound of dashing cascades fresh from snow-capped mountain-tops, will be enchanted to live over again in the pages of this book their own checkered experiences. If there is less poetic justice in the conclusion of the story than the ordinary reader expects, it cannot be denied that the finale is true to real life. The thrilling episodes with which the tale abounds, could not have been penned with more vividness and activity, and they follow each other with such rapidity that the reader is sometimes constrained to pause to take breath. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]

*Life's Handicap* is the title of the last collection of tales by Rudyard Kipling. Half of the stories included in the volume are new, while the others have been issued before in various forms. Of those which are copyrighted in this country there is not one that calls for special mention; most of them are Asiatic—and unpleasant. The older ones will well bear reading over, especially "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvany," "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," "On Greenhow Hill" and "Without Benefit of Clergy." The book is tastefully bound and issued by Macmillan & Co., New York.

Two of the latest issues in the "Adventure Series," published by Macmillan & Co., New York, are *The Log of a Jack Tar*, which also contains an account of the shipwreck of Captain O'Brien, his captivity and escape from France, and *The Story of the Filibusters*, with which is incorporated the life and adventures of Davy Crockett. The general excellence of this series of books has been more than once commented on in these columns, and the two mentioned above are fully as interesting as any that have gone before. True stories of adventure such as these not only furnish a liberal entertainment, but act as educators in history and geography, more so than would be supposed, the knowledge being imparted pleasantly and unconsciously absorbed. Master Choyce's narrative was edited by V. Lovett Cameron, R. N., while James Jeffrey Roche has added materially to his reputation by his story of the American filibusters.

A book of short stories by Frank Stockton is always welcome, and in the latest he takes up old favorites in the persons of the Rudder Grangers and transports them to England, where he provides innumerable whimsical situations for the display of his peculiar humor. There are in all six stories—"Euphemia Among the Pelicans," "The Rudder Grangers in England," "Pomona's Daughter," "Derelect," "The Baker of Barnbury" and "The Water-Devil." [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

*The Story of Reine, or My Uncle and My Curé* is a novel by Jean de la Brete, translated from the French by Mrs. J. W. Davies, and published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Reine is reared in strict seclusion by a widowed aunt, who is poor and greedy and does not allow the girl to know that she is possessed of a fortune and that she has other kinspeople. The girl is educated by the curé and her speculative doubting and stubborn disposition gives him a full measure of vexation; nevertheless, he is really fond of her, and she returns his friendship. A stealthy perusal of Sir Walter Scott's romances opens new realms of thought to her hungry mind but does not provide her with discretion of manner or with a strict propriety of speech. The story is curious and diverting and contains no harm, but it is unmistakably suggestive of that sad truth that ignorance and innocence are not the same. There can be no doubt that a certain amount of worldly wisdom cautiously furnished is as valuable to girls as to boys.

Under the suggestive title of *Sweet and Twenty* Mary Farley Sanborn has written a pleasingly natural tale of two girls, the daughters of a parson, whose candor, originality, piquancy and naïveté are sure to win for them the reader's love and respect. Healthy, simple and useful, they unconsciously possess a fine scorn for that social nonsense which evades directness. Their unsophisticated superiority to pretence secures the regard of men who have been sated with petty feminine ambitions and the arrogance that sometimes comes of possessing riches. It is indeed refreshing, after wading through the dreary speculations and considering the dismal problems that characterize so many of the latter-day novels, to find a story so sweet and pure that one feels no need of a mental fumigation after its perusal. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

B. M. Croker is the author of *Interference*, a most fascinating tale of quaint and lovable Irish folk. Wit, heedlessness, a happy trust in the morrow, inconsequence, warm-heartedness, impulsive generosity, a fine sense of honor, and of personal responsibility for others—these and a score of equally noble but unpractical qualities characterize the *personnel* of this delightfully uncommon story. A very selfish step-father forms a necessary part of the background, but the tender-hearted author, who is undoubtedly an Irishman himself, takes him off betimes, and also a handsome but wicked woman, who would not have been wicked at all if she had been fortunate with her ambitions. Thus the book ends most pleasingly, and the reader closes it with a sigh of simple but supreme satisfaction. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]



A volume of essays collected from various English magazines to which they have been contributed, is *Impressions and Opinions*, by (or of) Mr. George Moore, who in London is regarded as the *enfant terrible* of literature. However, one may dislike Mr. Moore's disregard of the accepted social code and his peculiar views on many subjects, there can be no question of his ability to write interestingly on a variety of topics, especially on French life and French writers. The longest paper in this book is on Balzac, copious citations from selected works being introduced and followed by critical comments illustrative of the central idea in the passage quoted. As was to be expected the author of the *Comedie Humaine* has an enthusiastic admirer in Mr. Moore, who freely lavishes sarcasm and ridicule on any one who does not see as he does. Papers of more than passing interest are those on Turgueneff, Mummer-Worship, Our Dramatists and their Literature, The Necessity of an English Theatre Libre, and four on various phases of art. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

As stated in its sub-title, *A Question of Love* is "A Story of Switzerland," by T. Combe, and was translated from the French by Annie E. Ramsey. The hero is an old man ninety-eight years old, whose only ambition is to live until his centennial anniversary and receive public honors for his longevity. He is selfish and tender, reproachful and apologetic, and has a temper that is appeased as suddenly as it is aroused, all of which inconsistencies are charmingly depicted by realistic strokes that compel us to enter into the old man's moods and laugh with or pity him when we are not wholly out of patience with his vanity. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

A little book that should be carefully read by daughters as well as by believers is entitled *Intimations of Eternal Life*, by Caroline C. Leighton. The author's sincerity, her profound convictions, and her logical conclusions regarding unseen things drawn from things seen, compel respect if not absolute credence. A wide range of study and apt quotations from many distinguished writers add a flavor of uncommon erudition to the work. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

An alluring, cleverly conceived but unwholesome novel is *Just Impediment*, by Richard Pryce, published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. It deals with inherited insanity after a fashion that does nobody any good and must of necessity give unspeakable pain to those who have or think they have even a slight legacy of mental obliquity. The only motive that one can possibly discover for writing the story at all is a literary vanity that certainly could have found some worthier means of display. The work cannot truthfully be called amusing, but it is enthralling after the fashion of some repulsive but fascinating reptile.

Ten of J. T. Trowbridge's inimitable short tales have been collected under the title *Coupon Bonds and Other Stories*, being published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Mr. Trowbridge is as human as he is humorous, and it would be impossible for him to conclude a story in a manner unsatisfactory to himself or to a soft-hearted public. "Mr. Blazay's Experience" is very droll, but only such readers as are familiar with the every day manners, speech and methods of the laboring classes can fully appreciate its humor. "Nancy Blynn's Lovers" requires a similar knowledge of old-fashioned provincial speech and customs.

From the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, comes *Speeches, Lectures and Letters by Wendell Phillips*, being the second volume of a series that will, as far as possible, present a comprehensive account of the great agitator's life and achievements. Much of his work was accomplished by means of letters that persuaded influential men to see as he did, and still more by means of fiery and impassioned oratory, so that a work like the present will prove of more than usual value as a history of the man. The work was edited by Theodore C. Pease.

The story of a single day in a mother's life with her four babies is contained in *Mrs. Mayburn's Twins*, by John Habberton. The heroine is a good woman, assisted by a single maid-of-all-work; and she has an admiring, affectionate husband who cannot understand why the affairs of his home should not proceed with as much regularity and precision as the business he manages. This sweet wife tries with all her heart, brain and muscle to meet his requirements, and no one will wonder that she sometimes cries when no one but the twins is looking, or falls asleep over her needle. Every man ought to read this accurate account of a sample day in the life of a young mother who was hands, head and feet for so many, and who had a smile for everybody and a cheerful face for her husband always. [Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.]

From the same publishers as the last comes *A Woman's Thoughts About Women*, by Miss Mulock. No sweeter woman ever wrote than she who penned this book. She had high ideals of individual excellence, and she lived up to them herself. Having found that the best ways are the happiest, she gave form in language to her standards, in a kindly desire to aid others. To be sure, many of her practical suggestions do not apply to our own domestic and social conditions, nor were they written for American women; but even so, the spirit of her advice throws many a helpful side-light upon our personal and domestic obligations. No true woman can read this book without thankfulness.

## HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

**A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER:**—We take the following recipe for harlequin ice-cream from "Dainty Desserts": Prepare a pint each of strawberry and pistache ice-cream and of orange ice. Pack a mould in salt and ice, and spread the strawberry cream smoothly over the bottom. When this has hardened sufficiently, arrange the orange ice upon it in a nice layer; and as soon as this hardens, spread over it the pistache cream in the same manner. Then lay a piece of heavy white paper over the mould, pack it in ice and salt, and let it stand two hours. The above combination of colors and flavors may be varied to suit the taste. To make coloring fluid for pink cream: Half fill a small bottle with the best No. 40 carmine, and add sufficient ammonia to fill the bottle. Cork and shake well. The fluid is then ready for use. A very small quantity will suffice to give the desired tint. A coloring fluid for pistache and other greenish-tinted creams may be produced by boiling a quart of spinach rapidly for five minutes, draining it in a colander, mashing it to a pulp, and pressing out the juice through fine muslin. For a yellow fluid, add to an ounce of saffron two ounces each of alcohol and water, and allow the liquid to stand for several days. The tincture thus prepared is of a deep orange color, and when diluted or used in small quantities it will impart a beautiful yellow shade. Moulds for cream may be purchased at any large store where household utensils are for sale. We do not give prices.

**Mrs. D.:**—The following recipe for chocolate layer cake is taken from "The Pattern Cook Book":

$\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of butter,  
1 cupful of sugar,  
1 cupful of milk,  
1 egg,  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  tea-spoonful of baking-powder.  
Flour to thicken.

Rub the butter and sugar together, and add the egg, well beaten, and then the milk. Mix the powder with a little of the flour, and stir it in quickly; then add enough more flour to make a not too thin batter. Place the batter in three well buttered tins, and bake. The batter for all layer cake should be so thick that the track made by the spoon in stirring will not at once disappear.

For the filling, take

$\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of grated chocolate,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of milk,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of brown sugar,  
2 tea-spoonfuls of vanilla,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  tea-spoonful of butter.

Place the milk and chocolate together in a saucepan on the fire, and stir until the whole is thick and creamy; then add the sugar, stir until smooth, and cook two minutes. Add the butter, remove from the fire, and put in the vanilla. Use when slightly cooled.

**LILLIE A., New York City:**—Preserve watermelon rind as follows: Carefully cut away the green outer skin and the pink inner part of the rind. Divide the white pieces into squares or oblongs, and cover with water to which has been added a tea-spoonful of salt to every quart. Next morning weigh the rind, allow half as much sugar as rind, and place the sugar in a preserving kettle with half a tea-cupful of water to every pound of sugar. When the sugar has melted, put into it an ounce of thinly sliced sugared ginger to each pound of rind, and also a sliced lemon, each slice to be quartered; and let the syrup boil five minutes longer. Rinse and drain the rind, and at the end of the five minutes add it to the syrup, and let the whole cook slowly but steadily, uncovered, for two hours. The preserves may be sealed, covered or corked and should be set in a cool, dark place.

**AMBROSIA CAKE:**—Use any white cake baked in layers without flavoring. To make the ambrosia allow:

4 lemons (juice and rind),  
1 pound of sugar,  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of butter,  
6 eggs.

Grate the yellow portion of the lemon rinds. Beat well together the yolks of the eggs, the sugar and the juice and grated rinds of the lemons. Then beat the whites and the butter together, add this to the first mixture, place the vessel upon a plate in a pan of boiling water, and cook until the preparation is the consistency of honey. Spread it when cool between the layers of cake.



# Special and Important!

## To Our Patrons in Canada:

A Canadian edition of the DELINEATOR, duplicating that issued in New York, is now issued by  
**The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Limited,**  
 33 RICHMOND ST., WEST, TORONTO,

who will fill all standing engagements and hereafter receive all communications and subscriptions from persons not our agents residing in the Dominion.

The present circulation of the DELINEATOR in British North America is **Nineteen Thousand**, and we do not doubt that, under the new arrangement, so much more convenient to the Canadian public than the old order of things, these figures will show a large and rapid increase.

The Subscription Price of the Canadian Edition is the same as that for the American—One Dollar per Year. With the premium Metropolitan Catalogue delivered free to the Subscriber, the Subscription Price is \$1.25, the extra 25 cents covering the cost of duty and transportation on the Catalogue.

## TO ORDER PATTERNS BY MAIL.

In ordering Patterns by Mail, either from this Office or from any of our Agencies, be careful to give your Post-Office Address in full, naming the Town, County and Province in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies, the **Number** and **Size** of each Pattern should be carefully stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the **Number**, **Size** and **Age** should be given in each instance. A convenient formula for ordering patterns is as follows:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [Limited]:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find Postal-Order or (Express Order) for —dollars and —cents, for which send me pattern 983, 86 bust; 881, 24 waist; 994, 12 years, 29 bust; 996, 12 years, 24½ bust; 1000, 6 years, 28 bust; and 8646, 7 years, 23 waist. **MRS. JOHN MARTIN.**

## To Take Measures for Patterns.

**To Measure for a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:**—Put the measure around the body, over the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

**To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or Over-Skirt:**—Put the measure around the waist, over the dress.

**To Measure for a Lady's Sleeve:**—Put the measure around the muscular part of the upper arm, about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye, drawing the tape closely—not too tight.

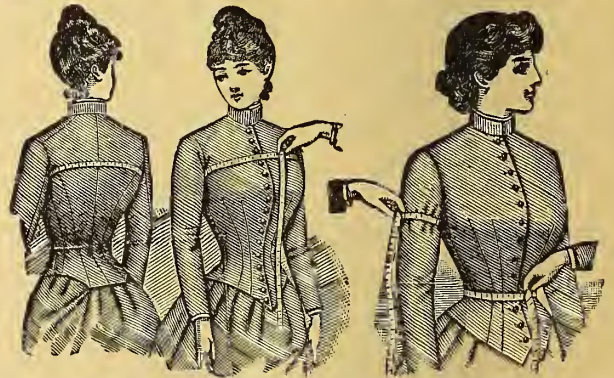
Take the Measures for Misses' and Little Girls' Patterns the same as for Ladies' In ordering, give the ages also.

**To Measure for a Boy's Coat or Vest:**—Put the measure around the body, under the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

**To Measure for a Boy's Overcoat:**—Measure about the breast, over the garment the coat is to be worn over.

**To Measure for Trousers:**—Put the measure around the body, over the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—not too tight.

**To Measure for a Shirt:**—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be fourteen inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of the collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, put the measure around the body, under the jacket or coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.



In taking measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking them stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed the following rules will ensure satisfactory results:

## To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books.

Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a Change of Address, are particularly requested to give their full former Address, together with the new Address, and state the Month and Year in which the subscription began.

Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:  
 "Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Wardsville, Middlesex Co., Ontario, whose Subscription to the DELINEATOR began with June, 1890, desires her address changed to Gananoque, Leeds Co., Ontario."

## To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines.

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the Month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:—

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:

"Mrs. John Martin, of Wardsville, Middlesex Co., Ontario, has not received the December number of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for November, 1890. She knows of no reason for its non-receipt."

## To Secure Specific Numbers of the DELINEATOR.

To insure the filling of orders of DELINEATORS for any specific Edition, they should be received by or before the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue. For instance: parties wishing the DELINEATOR for February, may be certain to secure copies of that Edition by sending in their orders by the tenth of January.

## To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail.

In sending Money to us or our agents through the mail, use a Post-office Order, Express Money-order, a bank Check or Draft or a Registered letter.

Should a post-office order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An express money-order is equally safe and often less expensive.

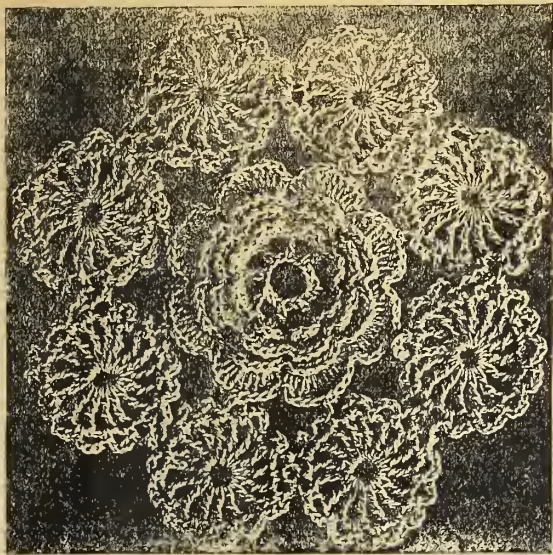
A registered letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank drafts or checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A postal-note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mails.

**THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).**







# The Art of Crocheting,

Price, 50 Cents Per Copy,

and printed upon elegant paper, with a handsome flexible cover, is replete with illustrations of Fancy Stitches, Edgings, In-

sertions, Garments of various kinds, and Articles of Usefulness and Ornament, with Correct Instructions for making them. In addition to the Designs represented, it also contains many Specially Prepared and Perfectly Clear Directions, unaccompanied by illustrations, for the Various Kinds of Crochet-Work mentioned.

This Book also contains many valuable Hints and Suggestions as to various applications of the designs illustrated. A Unique Feature is the addition of a Department called "PRETTY WORK FOR LITTLE FOLK," whereby the Younger Members of the Family may be instructed and amused at the same time.

If this Work cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of Butterick's Patterns, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

## The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto

[Limited],

33 Richmond Street, West,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.



### THESE TAPE MEASURES

are made expressly for us and are of the very best quality. A Good Sewed Satteen Tape-Measure will last years in constant use. Any of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

## TAPE MEASURES,

60 INCHES LONG.

DESCRIPTION.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
No. 25.—Cotton Tapes, { Numbered one side only, }	5 cents.	40 cents.
No. 125.— " " { Numbered both sides, }	6 cents.	50 cents.
No. 135.— " " { Numbered one side only, }	8 cents.	65 cents.
No. 235.— " " { Numbered both sides, }	10 cents.	75 cents.
No. 1.—Linen " { Numbered one side only, }	10 cents.	75 cents.
No. 2.— " " " " { Numbered one side only, }	12 cents.	90 cents.
No. 3.— " " " " " " { Numbered one side only, }	14 cents.	\$1.15.
No. 12.—SuperLinenTapes, { Numbered both sides, }	16 cents.	1.25.
No. 13.— " " " " " " { Numbered both sides, }	18 cents.	1.50.
No. 2.—Sewed Satteen Tapes, " " " "	45 cents.	4.00.
No. 3.— " " " " " "	50 cents.	4.50.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited].

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**TOPY:**—Lord George Gordon was born in London in 1750, and on entering Parliament became a bitter opponent of the Catholics and of the Act of Toleration. His name became famous chiefly on account of the riots which he and his followers incited. He was tried for high treason, but was acquitted. He died in prison in 1793, while under sentence for contempt of court. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is a Unitarian clergyman of Boston; he is the author of several books, among them "In His Name," from which the King's Daughters took their motto. Bayard Taylor was an American traveller, author and diplomatist; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and died in Berlin in 1878. Sims Reeves is a celebrated English tenor. Lady Florence Dixey is a famous Englishwoman, and an extensive traveller; she has written largely upon the countries she has visited. Mrs. Fawcett is the widow of a late Postmaster-General of England, and is associated with the women's rights and temperance question. The crosses may be obtained at any jeweller's.

**ANXIOUS ENQUIRER:**—If you still care for the man, we would advise you to accept him; do not allow false pride to stand in the way of your future happiness.

**A SUBSCRIBER:**—Directions for painting on bolting-cloth were given in "Studies in Fine Arts" in the January DELINEATOR of 1890. Peroxide of hydrogen is used for bleaching the hair, but it is injurious. All hair-dyes are more or less dangerous.

**FANNIE N.:**—Velvet is more fashionable than plush for children's bonnets. A pretty cap to accompany a fawn-colored coat may be made of golden-brown velvet. Select black camel's-hair for the woollen dress and trim it with silk passementerie. Read the articles entitled, "Novelties in House Decoration," which lately appeared in the DELINEATOR.

**SUBSCRIBER:**—The electric needle when applied by a skilled specialist will permanently remove superfluous hair. It is dangerous to be in a room during a thunder-storm when there is a strong draught down the fire-place. Rubber gloves may be procured at any dry-goods store where household furnishings are sold. The small red veins in the whites of the eyes are due to weakness, and we would advise you to consult an oculist.

**INQUIRER:**—To enlarge the bust first wash with cold water and then spread vaseline over the palm of the hand and rub spherically. A suit of hunter's-green broadcloth trimmed with Alaska sable will be handsome for Winter. The preparation to which you refer would doubtless be beneficial.

**GEOVERETTA:**—"They also serve who only stand and wait," was written by Milton. We cannot judge well the character of a person by simply looking at his or her handwriting.

**MARY M.:**—The success of the electric needle depends mainly upon the skill with which it is manipulated. Specialists in the removal of superfluous hair by this method are to be found in almost every city.

**LIBBIE T.:**—Velvet dresses are not fashionable for young ladies; if, however, you have the material, make it up by costume No. 4185, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

**MONA BELL:**—The hair is a deep chestnut-brown. A jacket such as you describe may be stylishly worn. Read the article entitled "What Shall I do?" in the October DELINEATOR. A woman should not invite a man to call upon her unless he has first intimated a desire to do so. Begin your letter "My Dear Alice."

**MRS. T. C. T.:**—Send for the book to the Orange, Judd Co., Lafayette Place, New York City. In writing please mention the DELINEATOR.



# The Art of Modern Lace-Making,

Price, 50 Cents per Copy,



Laces made by these instructions are as Beautiful and Effective as those just mentioned, and in many instances are indeed *Direct Adaptations* from the *Antique* or *Old World Designs*.

The Collection Includes Needle-Point, Honiton, Princess and Royal Battenburg Laces, the new 'Ideal Honiton,' the popular Louis XIV. Curtain Lace, and a Fine Variety of Designs in Darned Net.

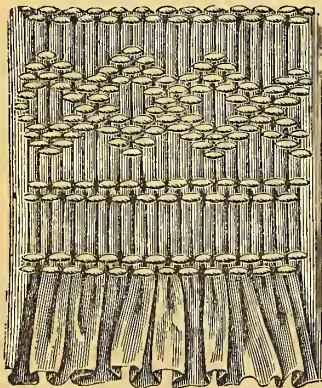
If this Work cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (LIMITED),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

## "The Art of Smocking or Honey-Combing,"

Price, 10 Cents.



THE "ART OF SMOCKING" is a Plain and Comprehensive Treatise on the Manner of Making and Adapting this Beautiful and Fashionable Decoration. The Work is Published in a Convenient Sixteen-Page Pamphlet, Eight Pages being devoted to the Description, Comparison and Clear Illustration of the

### English and American Methods of Smocking,

with various Ornamental Stitches, and the Remaining Eight Pages being given to numerous Stylish Patterns in which Smocking is Ornamentally Used.

No Woman should be without this Valuable Little Work.

On receipt of 10 Cents, "The Art of Smocking" will be mailed, post-paid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),  
7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, New York.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

OUR CHICAGO OFFICE:—Our Western Branch, located at Chicago, has been removed to larger and handsomer quarters at Nos. 211 and 213 Wabash Avenue, where a complete stock of our patterns, periodicals, books and other goods is kept constantly on hand. Everything that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of our patrons has been considered in fitting up our salesrooms at the above address.

MABEL:—Benzoin is very beneficial to the skin. The preparation referred to is a face-powder.

BEN NEVIS:—Upon arriving in the city send your card to the gentleman and invite him to call on you at your boarding-house.

RICKETTY ANN:—Ulsters are favored for travelling and for inclement weather. A stylish one may be made of mixed-brown cheviot by cloak No. 4161, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A SUBSCRIBER:—The watch fobs referred to are woven, not crocheted. Directions for crocheting fobs are given in "The Art of Crocheting," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents.

MISS MAY W.:—Combine the Surah with serge the same shade, and develop the costume for a miss of sixteen by pattern No. 4153, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Trim with narrow passementerie. Many thanks for your kind words concerning the DELINEATOR.

ROWENA B.:—Try the massage treatment for your neck. Your penmanship is good. "What's in a name?" occurs in Romeo and Juliet, Act ii, Sc. 2. Many thanks for your kind words concerning the DELINEATOR.

SPRING CHICKEN:—We regret our inability to give you the desired addresses.

FLOSSIE AND KITTY:—Misses of fifteen and sixteen should wear their dresses almost to their ankles. Read answer to "Louie Jet" elsewhere in these columns.

E. L.:—We have no reason to doubt that the firm referred to is all that it claims to be.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—To make the band knit with two needles after the plan described for the infants' band in the November DELINEATOR. You will have to experiment as to the number of stitches.

SILVER CUP:—The *crêpe* will make up charmingly as a ball gown by pattern No. 4151, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Do not use a color in combination with it.

BERNICE I.:—There is no impropriety in a gentleman acting as escort to two sisters. The invitation was given in an ungentlemanly manner and warranted the reply you made.

MRS. H. M. G.:—Put sleeves of Astrakhan cloth in your black jacket, and trim the fronts and collar with the same material.

WAVE:—The first quotation is in a language unknown to us; the second is an incorrect Latin expression, which literally signifies "I love." If your face is round, arrange your hair high on the head. White rose is an excellent sachet-powder and may be purchased of any druggist.

SNOWFLAKE D.:—When thanked for a favor, reply, "It was a pleasure to have been able to oblige you." The banjo and guitar are at present fashionable instruments with ladies. Read the article entitled, "Mourning Customs and Attire," in the October DELINEATOR. Crape is not fashionable for mourning bands on men's hats.

M. M.:—We know of no harmless preparation to enlarge the iris of the eye. The hair of misses and young girls is still worn low at the back of the head. It is fashionable to have the hair slightly waved at the top and sides.



# STOP THIEF!!!

## HAVE HIM ARRESTED!!

### AND NOTIFY US!

**W**E desire to warn the Public against the Schemes of pretended Canvassers, who, ostensibly acting as our Agents, obtain money by the fictitious Establishment of Agencies for the sale of our goods and by taking Subscriptions for our Publications. The Names recently assumed by such Swindlers are H. Sothern, H. C. Olin, F. H. Keene, D. C. Webb, J. W. Hill, C. H. Pallerson, Mr. Rose, Frank Williams, F. A. Rills, R. M. Miller and Geo. White. Vermont, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, New York and Indiana, as well as Ontario and Nova Scotia, have been recently visited by these Impostors. H. Sothern has been employing a card on which is printed "Waldron, Granger and Co., 471 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.," a firm which does not appear in the Boston directory. The man "Olin" claims to represent the "Armour and Stevens Library Association of Chicago," which has no existence.

**We offer the following Reward for the Capture and Conviction of these Frauds:**

There is no one of our authorized representatives who is not at all times able to produce abundant evidence of his authority to transact business for us. When a request for this evidence is made by people with whom they wish to transact business, it will be promptly met in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our travelling agents are all gentlemen, and, with the credentials in their possession, are at all times prepared to meet an investigation of their right to do business for us, at the hands of a justice of the peace or other magistrate.

**THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],**  
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.

## \$100 REWARD.

**We will pay \$100 to any person securing the arrest, sentence and incarceration of any unauthorized person, who, representing himself as our agent, obtains money fraudulently either by taking subscriptions for our publications or by the fictitious establishment of agencies for the sale of our goods.**

## Our Celebrated Shears and Scissors

WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE

### BEST IN THE WORLD.

Protected by Patents, Handsomely Finished, Perfectly Adjusted to the Hand, they are certain to give entire satisfaction.

#### POCKET SCISSORS—2 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
10,.....	4 inches,	\$0.50
11,.....	4½ inches,	0.60

#### POINTS—2 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
34,.....	5 inches,	\$0.60
35,.....	6 inches,	0.75

#### LADIES' STRAIGHT SHEARS—3 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
14,.....	6½ inches,	\$0.60
15,.....	7 inches,	0.75
16,.....	7½ inches,	1.00

#### LADIES' SCISSORS—4 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
3,.....	6 inches,	\$0.50
4,.....	6 inches,	0.60
5,.....	6½ inches,	0.75
6,.....	7 inches,	1.00

#### LADIES' BENT SHEARS—3 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
25,.....	8½ inches,	\$1.10
26,.....	9 inches,	1.25
27,.....	10 inches,	1.50

**PLEASE NOTE THE PRICES.**

**They are as low as for those of ordinary manufacture.**

On receipt of Price and Order, we will send to any part of the World any Size of Shears or Scissors in the above List, charges for carriage to be paid by the purchaser. We send out no goods C. O. D.

**THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited]**  
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

**MONA M.:**—Wear a black velvet corselet with the black Surah waist. Front panels are seen in many of the new dresses, and we would advise you to leave your dress as it is. You failed to enclose sample of silk. The most fashionable dresses for little maids appear each month in the DELINEATOR.

**BARBARA:**—We do not send samples.

**DAISY DEANE:**—Rubber gloves may be obtained at almost any large dry-goods store.

**MRS. E. E. C.:**—Trim the broadcloth like sample with mink bands, and develop it by costume No. 4134, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. A mink cape, and a felt hat bountifully trimmed with feathers may appropriately accompany the costume.

**JOHNNY HERR:**—Read the article entitled "What Shall I Do?" in the October DELINEATOR. A lady will always precede a gentleman on entering a room. Read "Social Life," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

**VIOLET:**—A prospective bride giving a dinner to her maids and ushers will not enclose the groom's card with the invitations.

**KANSAN:**—A young widow who is putting aside mourning may appropriately assume gray and lavender for church and street wear.

**PORTIA:**—A miss of eighteen will arrange her hair in a coil at the back of her head. Select green cloth for your Winter dress, and trim with bands of beaver.

**EVA:**—A charming travelling gown, that will also serve as a wedding dress, may be made of mode broadcloth trimmed with bands of mink. For the making use costume No. 4134, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. With the costume wear a cape of mink.

**LOUIE JET:**—Arrange your hair in a Catogan braid. A stylish costume for a miss of sixteen may be made of maroon cloth trimmed with Astrakhan, by pattern No. 4177, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. A girl of sixteen should not accept attentions from men.

**J. W. G.:**—November 10th, 1875, was Wednesday, and November 28th, 1873, Thursday.

● **AN ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISEMENT:**—Elsewhere in this issue we print an attractive and seasonable advertisement of the Kurshedt Manufacturing Company. The articles presented are artistic as usual, and many of them are exceptionally appropriate for holiday gifts. The firm offers to send a copy of "Kursheedt's Standard Fashionable Specialties," invaluable for household reference and guidance in matters of feminine dress, to every purchaser of goods to the value of One Dollar or over.

**LOUIE:**—Combine the green cashmere with white goods, and develop the costume by pattern No. 4113, which is shown in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Use the white fabric for the vest and collar. A braiding design of white soutache will be effective. A charming wrapper for a bride may be made of canary-colored cashmere and golden-brown velvet by tea-gown pattern No. 4189, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A handsome reception gown may be made of primrose-pink *crêpe de Chine* by pattern No. 4187, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Mode cloth trimmed with bands of mink will make an attractive travelling dress if cut by costume No. 4134, which is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A bride should only wear a veil with a white dress.

**A SUBSCRIBER:**—Mourning is assumed for a parent for from one and a-half to two years. If you wish to leave off mourning, wear a velvet hat; if not, a black felt would be in better taste.

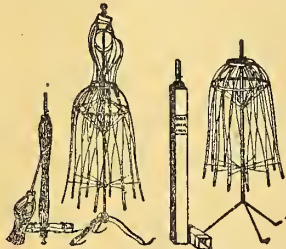


# The Coming Styles,

as shown in the accompanying illustrations, and fully described in this number of the DELINEATOR, favor high collars, Louis XV. sleeves, panier bodices, and many other devices calculated to bewilder those who do their own dressmaking. How to cut, fit and shape such difficult garments is the great problem. It involves too much work to ask any friend or long-suffering member of the family to pose for you, and unless you have **Hall's Bazar Form** the amount of your dress making bill is apt to reduce the number of your dresses.

**Hall's Bazar Form** is so simple and practical that every woman who has bought one is free to confess that

Price of Form, Iron Standard, \$6.50  
Skirt, sold separately if desired, 3.50  
for Skirt, with Wood Standard, 3.00

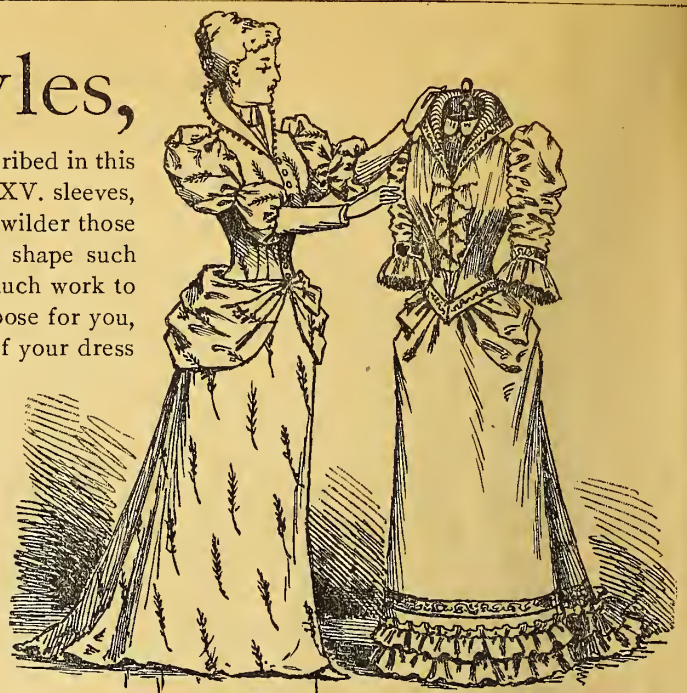


CLOSED, OPENED. CLOSED, OPENED.  
IRON STANDARD. WOOD STANDARD.

its cost has been saved several times over. It is one of the great labor-saving inventions of the household, and is as great an improvement as the electric light is over the candle.

Ask for illustrated circular and our little book on "Home Dressmaking." Sent free.

Mention DELINEATOR.



The Pattern on the Lady is Ladies' Costume No. 4112, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The Bazar Form shows with what ease a costume can be arranged upon it.

**EITHER STYLE OF PATTERN SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.**

**HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO.,**  
173, Regent Street, London, W. 833 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## HALL'S BAZAR COLLAR FOUNDATIONS.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

"**MEDIC**" For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4018, medium.



No. 2, price 35 cents.

No. 1, price 25 cents.

No. 3, price 40 cents.

"**HENRY II.**" For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4019, medium.



No. 1, price 25 cents.

No. 2, price 30 cents.

No. 3, price 40 cents.

"**BOHEM.**" For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4017, medium.



No. 2, price 25 cents.

No. 1, price 25 cents.

No. 3, price 40 cents.



THE most popular and to nearly all women the most becoming garment is one with a large rolling collar. Those who have undertaken the task of making such a collar can best appreciate the

need of a foundation pressed securely into the correct shape. The Bazar Collar Foundations supply this want.

These Foundations are made of strong buckram, in white and black, held in shape by wire around the outer edge. With them any novice can make the collars, as cut by the corresponding Butterick Patterns, fit about the neck without a crease or wrinkle. Smooth effects are impossible to produce without them.

The illustrations show the permanent appearance of collars when made on these Foundations. **Dressmakers know their value.**

For sale by leading dealers, or will be sent post-paid and securely packed, to any address, on receipt of price.

**HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO., 833 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

**A SUBSCRIBER:**—A dress of havane cloth made by costume No. 4185, which is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, will be becoming to a brunette.

**ANXIOUS:**—Your question came too late to be answered in the November issue. The electric needle when used by a specialist will permanently remove superfluous hair from the face. "Beauty" is published by us, and costs 4s. or \$1.00.

**MRS. J. L. L.:**—Emery dust and oil applied with a soft rag and much friction will polish sea shells. Much experience is necessary to polish stone or marble properly.

**A NEW SUBSCRIBER:**—Æolian harps can only be made by a professional.

**ROWENA:**—It is proper to use a stub pen.

**LELIA:**—Read the article entitled "Mourning Customs and Attire," in the October DELINEATOR. Jewelry is laid aside while wearing crape; however, earrings and a pin of dull jet or crape-stone are admissible. We have never heard of the letters to which you refer being placed on a visiting card.

**MRS. J. A. M., Mo.:**—There is nothing that will brighten tinsel or passements after it has become tarnished.

**JUNO:**—Write to John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42nd st., New York City, mentioning the DELINEATOR. Rub camphorated oil upon the eye-brows to thicken them. Personally we know nothing of the preparation to which you refer, but have no reason to doubt its efficacy.

**MRS. FRANK M.:**—A charming coat for the little girl may be made of mode cloth and golden-brown velvet by using pattern No. 4086, price 10d. or 20 cents. A dainty little dress may be made of scarlet cashmere by pattern No. 4054, price 10d. or 20 cents. A white guimpe should be worn with this dress. Wash channels would be suitable for the little one's every-day dresses.



# ATTRACTIVE BOOKS FOR THE HOME!

**TO** those of our Readers who may not be aware of the fact, we would state that we are prepared to furnish on order any of the Books published by the Butterick Publishing Co., (Limited). These Books are prepared with a view to suiting the wants of that large class of readers who are desirous of perfecting themselves in a knowledge of all the polite arts of home life. The work was undertaken by writers thoroughly versed in these arts, all in their special departments, and the results have been most gratifying, the Books having met with extended sale and wide-spread approval.

The Books so far issued are classified under two headings, as below:

## Metropolitan Culture Series.

**GOOD MANNERS:** This Book explains in extremely interesting fashion the most approved methods of deportment in every circumstance of Polite Society. It is a comprehensive work, replete with valuable hints and suggestions for the guidance, not only of young people desirous of acquiring refined manners, but of persons of maturer age in regard to those nicer or more rare points of etiquette about which even the best informed sometimes wish information. As a Book of Reference on the subjects about which it treats, it is invaluable.

**SOCIAL LIFE:** This Book sets forth, in the form of a friendly correspondence, those points of Practical Etiquette, regarding which the Novice in polite society desires to be fully instructed. Special note is taken of those Social Errors which the young or uninformed are most likely to make when entering into a sphere more elevated than that in which they have been trained. It also contains an Appendix of Approved Styles of Invitations and Replies. Those who acquaint themselves fully with the rules laid down in "Good Manners" will find how they may be applied in "Social Life."

**HOME-MAKING AND HOUSE-KEEPING:** This is a Hand-Book of Household Affairs, convenient for guidance in all those matters a knowledge of which constitutes that pearl among women—the good house-keeper. It is equally valuable to prospective brides, youthful housekeepers and those whom experience has versed in economic and methodical home-making and house-keeping. All women interested in thrifty and sensible house-keeping will be certain to value most highly this attractive and convenient work.

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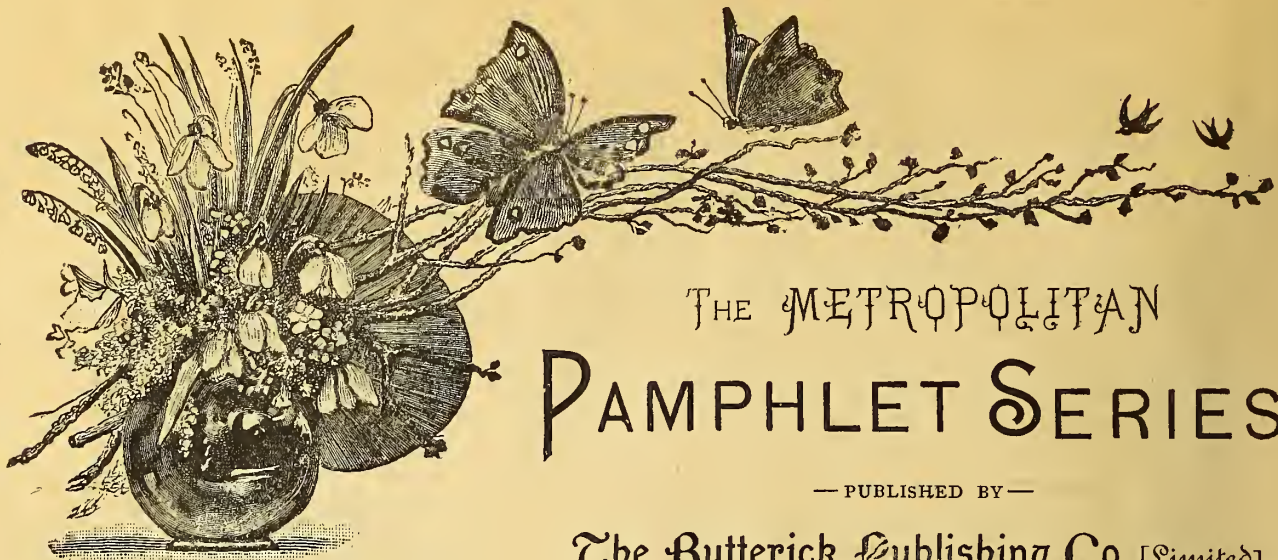
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3642



4024



4024



4024



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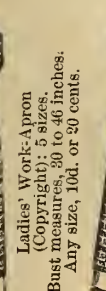
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Ladies' Sleeveless Zouave  
Jacket; 13 sizes. Bust  
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Misses' Figaro Jacket  
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Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



**3520**  
Misses' Bodice Girdles  
(Copyright): 8 sizes.  
Ages, 8 to 15 years. Any  
size, 7d. or 15 cents.



**3945**  
Misses' Corsets  
(Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages,  
8 to 15 years. Any size,  
7d. or 15 cents.



**3668**  
Ladies' Hood  
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One size: Price,  
7d. or 15 cents.



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Ladies' Wrap-Hood.  
One size:  
Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



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Ladies' Night-Cap.  
One size:  
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3649**  
Little Girls' Bonnet  
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Ages, 1 to 7 yrs. Any  
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3904**  
Child's Cap (Copy-  
right): 4 sizes. Ages,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 years. Any  
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3809**  
Child's Cap (Copy-  
right): 6 sizes. Ages,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years. Any  
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**2926**  
Little Girls' Bonnet  
(Copyright): 4 sizes.  
Ages, 1 to 7 yrs. Any  
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**2396**  
Ladies' Hood (Copy-  
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Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



**9284**  
Ladies' and Misses'  
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**2175**  
Cap for Outdoor Sports:  
7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to  
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; Head measures,  
19 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.  
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**2989**  
Child's Cap (Copyright):  
4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years.  
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**2174**  
Infants' Cap.  
One size: Price,  
5d. or 10 cents.



**1896**  
Child's Bonnet: 4 sizes.  
Ages, 1 to 7 years.  
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3167**  
Pattern for a Polo or  
Travelling Cap (Copy-  
right): 6 sizes. Hat  
sizes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Any  
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3033**  
Pattern for a Cap (Available  
for Tam O' Shanter or Sailor  
Style): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to  
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; or Head meas., 19 $\frac{1}{4}$  to  
21 $\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



**3166**  
Pattern for a Cap for  
Outdoor Sports (Copy-  
right): 6 sizes. Hat  
sizes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Any  
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3637**  
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Commodore Cap (Copy-  
right): 7 sizes. Hat  
sizes, 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



**3636**  
Pattern for a Scotch Cap (Also  
Known as the Highland Bonnet)  
(Copyright): 7 sizes.  
Hat sizes, 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
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Gentlemen's House-  
Cap: 5 sizes. Hat sizes,  
6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; or Head  
meas., 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  ins.  
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



**2316**  
Combing-Towel  
(Copyright).  
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Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



**2868**  
Ladies' Invalid Wrap  
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One size:  
Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



**606**  
Chest-Protector:  
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**2986**  
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**3186**  
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5 sizes.  
Widths, 5 to 9 feet.  
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**7824**  
Ladies' Foot-Mnf.  
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Infants' Cloak.  
One size:  
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

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3812

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3710

3710

2807

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Infants' Dress  
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Infants' Dress  
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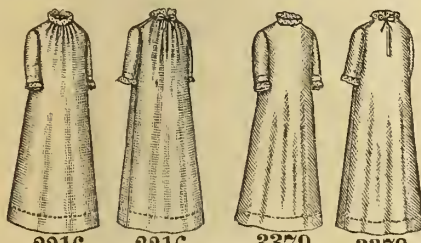
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3709

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Infants' Dress  
(Copyright). One size:  
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Infants' Dress  
(Copyright). One size:  
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



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Infants' Dress Yokes and  
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3677

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9719

3088

3088

3643

3643

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Infants' Dress, with  
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One size:  
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Infants' Dress  
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(Copyright). One size:  
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Infants' Slip  
(Copyright). One size:  
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2226

2226

1508

1508

8519

8519

3848

3848

Infants' Wrapper  
(Copy't). One size:  
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Infants' Wrapper.  
One size:  
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Infants' Wrapper.  
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Infants' Short Wrapper  
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3973

3973

3974

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3676

3382

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1609



3399



3383

3383



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## ANIMALS,

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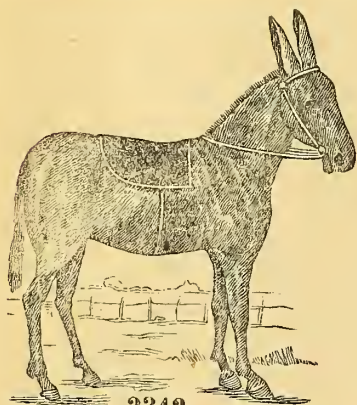


8990

1886

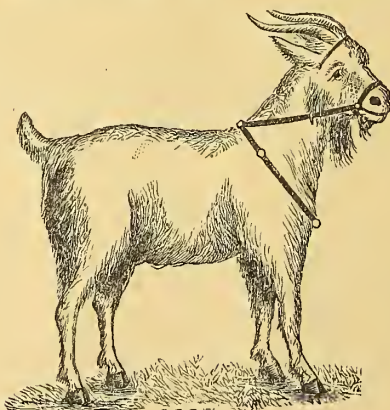
Pattern for a Bear: 3 sizes. Heights, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Pattern for Monkey and Dress: 3 sizes. Heights, 12, 14 and 16 ins. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



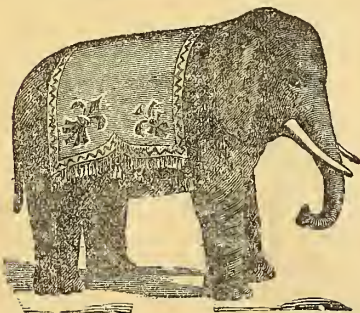
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Pattern for a Donkey with Saddle-Cloth, together with Pattern of a Donkey in Profile: 3 sizes. Heights, 6, 8 and 10 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



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Pattern for a Goat: 3 sizes. Heights, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



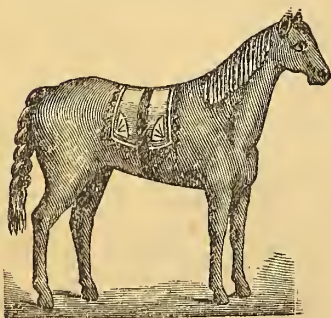
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Pattern for an Elephant and Blanket: 3 sizes. Lengths, 6, 8 and 10 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



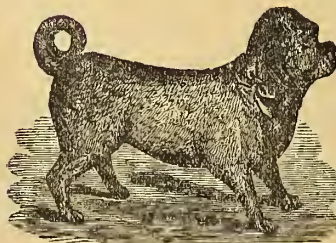
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Pattern for a Camel: 3 sizes. Lengths, 7, 11 and 15 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



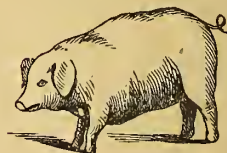
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Pattern for a Horse and Saddle-Cloth: 3 sizes. Heights, 6, 8 and 10 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



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Pattern for a Dog: 3 sizes. Lengths, 8, 13 and 18 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



6609

Pattern for a Pig: 3 sizes. Lengths, 6, 8 and 10 ins. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



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Pattern for a Cat: 3 sizes. Lengths, 6, 8 and 10 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



6551

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6826

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PEARL S.:—Accordion-plaited skirts are not fashionable. Military coats are stylish. Rub the eye-brows each night with camphorated oil, to thicken them.

NEBRASKA GIRL:—A woman should not give a joint wedding present with a man unless he be her husband. As your hair is thin, crimp it softly and arrange it in a knot at the back of the head. The hair is light-brown, any you may wear any color suitable for a blonde, navy-blue and wine-color being especially becoming. A handsome scarf-pin, a set of embroidered handkerchiefs or a card case would be a suitable Christmas gift for your fiancé.





# DORENWEND'S

THE LEADING

## HAIR GOODS HOUSE

IN THE DOMINION.



103 & 105 YONGE ST., - - TORONTO, CAN.

We beg to announce to our patrons and the public generally that our stock of fashionable Hair Goods is complete, and that the variety of Hair Coverings in Bangs, Wigs, Toupees, Switches, etc., this season surpasses all previous efforts in beauty of design, fine quality and lowness of price.

Our house has established its reputation as producing the very best class of goods, and we mean to still further increase our business. We are prepared to send to all those who are unable to call personally at our Show Rooms any GOODS ordered per parcel post (or express, C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying for them).

### A FEW OF OUR STYLES.

Our Fluffy Shingle Bangs sell at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00.

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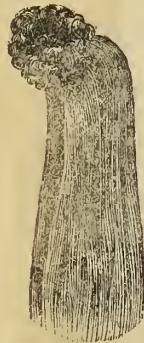
Our Skeleton Bangs at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50.

Our Parisian Bangs, with long or short back hair, at \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

Our Ladies' Open Wigs, with long back hair, at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00.

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Our Switches, all long hair with short stems, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and up.



When ordering enclose sample of hair. Send money by Registered Letter, P.O. Order or Express Note. We pay mailing charges. "PUNCTUALITY" our Motto.

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

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 Gents' Wigs, Toupees, &c., in all qualities. 



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**ARE THE BEST**



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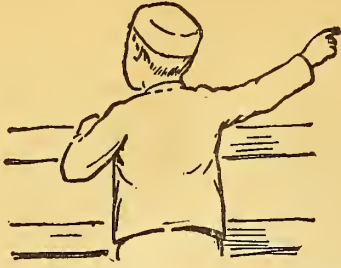
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you buy it—but you don't  
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wear, you can return it and  
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# TRANCLE ARMAND & CO.'S HAIR AND PERFUMERY STORE

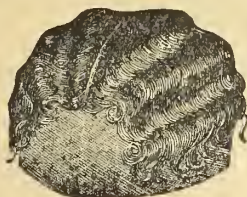
NO. 441 YONGE ST. AND NO. 1 CARLTON STS.

(South-East Cor. of Yonge and Carlton Sts.)



This handsome style  
of Bangs, \$6.00.

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Largest and Handsomest Hair Goods, Hair Dressing and  
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Armand's handsome, new and pointed style of Bangs (as above cut shows), \$4.50 and \$6.50, according to size. This elegant style is becoming to almost every face.

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All Bangs are made of best natural Curly Hair, fine quality and finish.

Switches, Short Stamps, all long hair of crimped or straight hair:

20 inches, Long Hair . . .	\$5.00	26 inches, Long Hair . . .	\$9.00
22 " " " . . .	6.00	28 " " " . . .	10.00
24 " " " . . .	7.50	30 " " " . . .	12.00

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toupees and Wig Making. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Directions for measurement will be sent free on application.

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Hair Dyes and Dyed in every color and shade. Price \$3.00 per bottle. These Dyes will not turn the hair green, blue or pink as other Hair Dyes do.

Extract of Walnuts, for restoring gray, white, faded or bleached hair to their original colors.

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For Hair orders please enclose sample of your hair, and mention style and price.

The amount to be sent by Registered Letter or P. O. Order, addressed to **CARLTON STREET POST OFFICE.**

## TRANCLE ARMAND & CO.

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Please mention this Magazine.



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It is fixed on the lining under the drapery, and is worked from the outside much more easily with one hand than with two.

All that is necessary is to raise the dress behind, and at whatever place it is let go the sliding catch and the Suspender automatically fixes itself and sustains the dress at any desired height from the ground; indeed, so simple is it in operation, that this can be done quite well, even with an ulster on. No dress complete without it. To be had at

W. A. Murray & Co.'s and R. Walker & Sons,

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FLETT & LOWNDES.

The Automatic Dress Suspender Co.,  
GUELPH, ONT.

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Is the only effectual remedy ever produced that will remove **Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches**, etc., etc. This Crème has proved successful where all other remedies have failed. Try it and convince yourself. **\$1.00 per Jar.**

### VANDALINE

Removes **Superfluous Hair** without injuring the most delicate skin. Requires no **Emollient**. Guaranteed or money refunded. **\$1.00 per Bottle.**

### PHENOLINE, THE GREAT GERMAN HEADACHE POWDER,

Cures the worst cases of headache in fifteen minutes. Especially valuable in "La Grippe," rush of blood to the head, and nervous headache.

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This renowned **Hair Restorer** has no equal. It cures the most diseased scalp, removes dandruff and prevents baldness; makes the hair soft and luxuriant.

**\$1.00 per Bottle.**

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GERMAN

SCIENTIFIC REMEDIES

IN THE MARKET.

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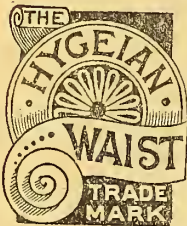
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Are Unexcelled in their Elegance of Style,  
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They are made in the follow-  
Sizes and Styles :

Style 111—Boys' or Girls'  
4 to 6 years.

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years.

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years.

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They are furnished with adjustable shoulder  
straps, stitched-edge button-holes, tape fastened  
buttons, and can thus be laundried when neces-  
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children, misses and young ladies who practise  
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step, erectness of figure and gracefulness of  
deportment which are so much and justly  
admired.

THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE.

For Therapeutic qualities alone they have no  
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medical authorities throughout the Dominion.

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THE NEW TAILOR SYSTEM

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Leading System of the day. Drafts direct on  
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LADIES! Ask your Shoe Dealer for

WHITTEMORE'S

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Once Tried Always Used Bottles Hold Double Quantity

For Sale by all Retail Dealers



# I CURE FITS!

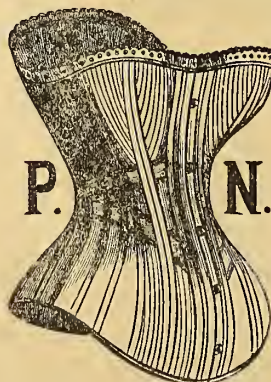
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them  
for a time and then have them return again, I mean a  
radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEP-  
SY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant  
my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have  
failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at  
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WEST, TORONTO, ONT.



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MADE IN A GREAT MANY STYLES.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.



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For sale by all Leading Retail Dealers.

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and if desired we will  
include a Catalogue of

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Machines rented and  
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Stenographers who have  
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and will always find it  
worth their while to be  
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Point & Honiton Lace, Braids  
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With Thread and Perling. Send for Price List.  
Knife Pleating in all sizes and widths, from  
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Pinking, Plain and Fancy. Call and see sam-  
ples.  
Curling Fluid. Try it.  
Draping Buckles for draping Scarfs of Chairs,  
Easels, Brackets and all Fancy Work. 3  
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Everlasting Solid Perfume. In nickle bottles,  
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which Charts and so-called new  
Tailor Systems are discarded, write  
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**IMPROVED BUDDINGTON DRESS CUTTING  
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It is easy to learn and perfect.  
Has taken prizes over all others.  
Used by leading Dressmakers, and  
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THE EXQUISITE PLEASURE OF  
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**ALL FEATHERBONE  
CORSETS**



After having suffered  
the tortures of the  
old-fashioned corset,  
with side steels, which  
hurt, and break, and  
rust, they would al-  
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**FEATHERBONE**

in preference to any other. They give  
to the figure that symmetrical beauty  
which is a woman's greatest charm.

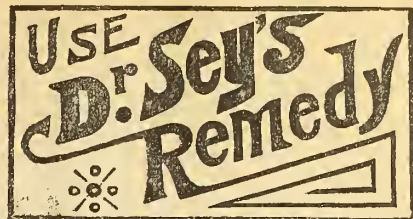
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Use  
ALASKA  
CREAM  
for  
Chapped  
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and all  
roughness  
of the skin.  
It is  
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Made by  
Stuart W.  
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Price  
Twenty-five  
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## CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its  
use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long  
standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith  
in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE,  
with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any  
sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.  
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THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY for  
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS AFFEC-  
TIONS, CONSTIPATION, and all diseases  
of the stomach, liver and bowels.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price : \$1.00

### OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Those who suffer from dyspepsia,  
disorders of the stomach or liver, con-  
stipation, bile or wind on the stomach,  
are strongly recommended to make  
use of *Dr. Sey's Remedy*. A few doses  
of this celebrated medicine cannot fail  
to afford relief and a speedy cure.—  
*Le Monde*.

### OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Experience has shown that *Dr. Sey's  
Remedy* cures all diseases of the stom-  
ach, liver and bowels which are not  
due to organic affection.—*L'Univers*.

## Ladies—Just a Word

**DO  
YOU  
KNOW**

That Sunlight Soap does more  
work than any other, and therefore it  
must be cheaper?

That the labors of the kitchen and  
wash-day can be made easier by using  
Sunlight Soap?

That you need not boil the clothes  
by using Sunlight Soap, nor use wash-  
ing powders, and yet they will be white  
as snow?

That Sunlight Soap is so pure that  
it cannot possibly injure the most deli-  
cate skin or fabric?

These are solemn facts, **Prove by Testing**  
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Established 1746

Established 1746

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*And Best-Fitting* **Kid Gloves**

Every pair stamped inside the name *Rouillon Guaranteed*

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Jouvin Cut recommended for a long, slender hand

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These Gloves are kept in stock by all reliable

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— IN CANADA —



# THE HYGIENIC QUALITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

*From THE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ART.*

**E**LECTRICITY and life are identical. The motive power of the blood, brain, nerves and muscles is electricity. If we had no electricity in our bodies we could not lift an arm, move a foot or walk erect. Neither could the convolutions of our brain be excited to the evolution of thought, nor the retina of our eyes impress any object of sight upon the optic nerves, so as to be comprehended by the mind, if electricity did not supply these organs with its life-giving, energizing power. In fact, none of the functions of life could be manifested or exist if there was no electricity. The body is really a COMBINATION BATTERY, which embraces the galvanic, storage, magnetic and Faradic batteries in one. The electricity that is stored up in the body, ready to be used at any time, is under the control of the will. The will is under the direction of the mind. The desires of the body influence the mind. For instance: The body desires food; the nerves inform the mind, the mind directs the will, and it lets loose a quantity of electro-motive force, which moves the muscles with sufficient power for us to expend in getting the required food. We eat the food, it descends into the stomach and is covered by an acid, which decomposes or dissolves it, and GALVANIC ELECTRICITY is evolved or produced, just as is the case in a galvanic battery—the acids in the jar dissolve the zinc, and galvanism is produced or set free. The galvanism that is produced in the stomach is discharged through the nerves, and stored up in the great body of nerves, such as the spinal cord and brain, and reserved for future use. Whilst the galvanic current is being evolved and discharged through the nerves, the blood receives an induced current as it passes by, which greatly helps its circulatory power. The blood, as it goes to the lungs, is impure,

being laden with the waste from the body, and is negative in its electrical condition, having expended its positive force in supplying the body with nutriment. In this state it meets the pure air just inhaled, which is positive. The positive air purifies the blood, taking away its carbons, etc., and it again becomes positive. It is then repelled by the positive air and forced with great power into and through the arteries. At the same time the venous blood, which is negative, is drawn to the lungs by the positive air, and so the circulation is kept up. The power of the circulation of the blood is, therefore, magnetic electricity. Breathe long and deep, then, if you want to have pure blood, good circulation and long life. The blood, in its passage through the veins and arteries, rubs against the sides of these vessels and produces frictional electricity, and at the same time induces a current of electricity in the surrounding tissues, which is the same thing as Faradic electricity. All these different currents combined produce and conduce to the heat of the body, heat being only another form of electricity. As long as all these different currents keep their uniform and steady action, flowing through their respective channels smoothly and harmoniously, there is manifested perfect health. But, when any of these currents are deranged by any cause, some kind of decrepitude appears, and we feel unwell, and if this state long continues, our blood becomes impure, its circulation weak, and the whole system breaks down in strength; then, if the life forces were not very good to start with, there is a general collapse and death ensues. Seeing then, that our existence and bodily powers are dependent on electricity in its different manifestations, why should we fly to drugs and poisonous medicines when we feel unwell? There is no electric-producing

power in them. When the body currents have been disturbed by abuse of any kind, internal or external, they require assistance from some more powerful currents to restore equilibrium. As galvanism and magnetism are the basis of all other currents, the steady outward application of these will speedily and thoroughly restore the natural condition, by forcing a re-establishment of the currents of the body. There are a great many devices before the people professing to have this electrical restoring power; some of them are good, but others are mere frauds. The inventor and manufacturer of the best of them all is Mr. Addison Norman, M.E., of Toronto, Ontario. His electro-curative appliances have been before the world for seventeen years, and he has achieved wonders in the curative field. These appliances are light, flexible and durable, and may be worn on any part of the body without the least inconvenience. They imperceptibly pour a stream of electric fluid into the system, saturating the blood with the much-needed vitality, charging the brain and nervous system generally with that health-giving fluid, which reinvigorates and strengthens the entire system, and thus giving life and vitality to the body. In many cases the insensible perspiration of the skin is enough to excite these appliances, while others need charging with acid and water. Men and women who were sufferers for ten to thirty years with rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion and exhausted vitality, have been fully restored to health by his treatment, after trying everything else in vain. This statement is fully borne out by the high-class references he publishes. Mr. Norman furnishes a catalogue, and may be consulted free of charge. His experience has been very extensive, and all sufferers will do well to lay their case before him. His address is 4 Queen Street East.



# "Cash and One Price."

A REMARKABLE feature of this store's development is that it sells strictly for cash. There are great businesses that confess themselves unable to adhere strictly to the cash principle. But we do it, and when we do a thing we do it thoroughly. Everybody pays cash here, and everybody saves the difference between cash and credit prices.

That's enough to remind you that "cash and one price" is still flying at the masthead. Good people need reminding sometimes.

Every sort of merchandise from every sort of kingdom appeals here to your eyes and purse—to your wisdom, we hope, just as strongly. With December, holiday goods gain the ascendancy. The newness 'll more than hold its own with anything in the past. More for your money, too—let that thought stick.

There's almost nowhere the country over where beautiful effects produce themselves as in the great upholstery section on the second floor. Not upholsteries alone, but furniture, wall papers, pictures—a really fine showing of each. A careful study of recent additions cultivates taste in home beautifying.

Money—that is, much money—does not enter into the calculation. Goods were never cheaper; qualities never better. What's wanted is sense enough to seek art counsel in the furnishing. We will show everything in stock if you've the time and patience to look through it all.

A grand collection of oddities in bamboo ware 'll interest those who haven't much money. The quicker you see the better you will buy.

We are taking care of the mail order business to everybody's satisfaction. It used to be an uncommon occurrence to shop by mail. People had to get acquainted with this system of filling orders, and learn to have full confidence in our ability to do as we say. To-day we have earned the good-will of thousands of out-of-town customers in every section whom we serve regularly by mail.

Price lists and detailed information upon application and samples sent.

Weather prophets claim that we're going to have a long, steady winter. That's an advertisement for our mantle section. We're ready for any amount of trade in Newmarkets, Jackets and Wraps. Our over-garment education has all been in one direction. We want judicious people, who look at the workmanship outside and in, and not at the clatter about. We want people who know better than to expect a \$20 wrap for \$3, no matter how plausible the story. They'll find our reliable makes a refuge from poor goods at high prices bewilderingly reduced.

A detailed price list is revised each month for those who want to know the trend of values in fine dry goods—gloves and hosiery, embroideries and laces. These staple stocks hold the key to a vast amount of trade in other departments, knowing that we are not likely to lose sight of your interests in conjunction with our own.

Trade increase is quite perceptible among flannels, blankets and knitted underwear. December is the wearing time for cold weather stuffs, and as occasion demands we're alive to the opportunity of selling the best for little enough.

A very good assortment of books—education, adventure, fiction, biography, religion. True, they look better in a quieter place, but they cost more money in a store with nobody in it. You've found that out with other things besides books.

It was a reform of the most radical kind when our one-price, lowest price and market price system included standard literature. Look back a few years only, and compare present book prices with those. For that matter compare with what others charge to-day.

Yes, we do pay especial concern to what young men want. Yet we don't neglect the sorts for older, graver folks—those who give less care to nobbiness in their clothing. We leave the beaten ruts of what is usual in ready-made suits and overcoats, and strike out to fit almost everybody at a minimum of expense. The result is that trade shows surprising increase.

THE T. EATON COMPANY, LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONT.




# What it is.

Pure soap is soap without grease or alkali.

Soap cleanses; but alkali cuts. Soap cleanses the skin and leaves it rosy and smooth and soft like a baby's. Alkali cleanses but sacrifices, leaves the skin rough and red.

The soaps that work these newspaper wonders are full of alkali. Let them alone. Pure soap dissolves the dead outside, disentangles it, leaves us the baby-skin underneath, brings it outside; it is kind to the living tissue.

We all have a baby-skin, unless it is eaten away by alkali. It may be well disguised; but soap will find it. PEARS' SOAP will find it.

 *Insist upon having PEARS' SOAP. Substitutes are sometimes recommended by druggists for the sole purpose of making more profit out of you.*



Ladies ! see that you get

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SPOOL COTTON

It is THE BEST for Machine or Hand Sewing

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